





SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME VI.—PART I.

THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1874.



VOLUME VI.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. 6, SESSION 1874.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

	No.		No.
Agriculture.....	1	Nation River.....	70
Agricultural Farm Commission.....	30	Niagara River	8
Agricultural Farm.....	71	Norfolk Railway.....	32
Assizes, Civil and Criminal Cases at..	54	Northern Extension Railway	46
Asylums	2	North Grey Railway.....	62
Births, Deaths and Marriages.....	11	Omamee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterboro' Railway.....	63
Bonds and Securities of Office.....	16	Ontario and Quebec Railway.....	47
Brock, Major-General Sir Isaac	41	Ontario Central Railway.....	65
Canada Car Company	27	Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co...	68
Canada Central Railway	64	Orange Associations.....	19
Canada Southern Railway	49	Ottawa, Vaudreuil and Montreal Ry.	66
Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Ry.	36	Pacific Junction Railway.....	51
Credit Valley Railway.....	18	Palaeontology.....	6
Crown Lands, Report of Commis- sioner of	26	Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway	33
Dalton, Robert Gladstone	29	Practical Science	12
Education	3	Prince Edward County Railway.....	31
Employés	56	Public Accounts.....	4
Estimates	10	Public Instruction.....	60
Free Grants	38	Public Works.....	24
Grand Junction Railway.....	50	Railway Aid Fund.....	58
Grand River Improvements	69	Railway Aid Fund.. ..	59
Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway....	34	Railways Aided	23
Hamilton and North Western Ry....	35	Railways not complying with Orders in Council.....	55
Immigration	5	Registrar.....	22
Immigration, G. T. Denison's Report	40	Schools in Peel	61
Immigration Agents.....	25	Statutes of Ontario.....	9
Income and Expenditure.....	53	Tavern and Shop Licenses.....	7
Kingston and Pembroke Railway. ...	48	Timber Berths	39
Land Valuers	52	Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway...	13
London Huron and Bruce Railway...	43	Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company	17
Merrickville and Westport Railway..	67	Toronto and Nipissing Railway	20
Midland Railway Company.....	44	Toronto University.....	15
Montreal and City of Ottawa Junc- tion Railway.....	45	University College	57
Municipal Loan Fund	21	Victoria Railway Company.....	37
Municipal Statistics.....	28	Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway	14
McDonald, Augustine	42		

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

CONTENTS OF PART No. 1.

- No. 1..... Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, on Agriculture and Arts, for the year 1873.
- No. 2..... Annual Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for the year ending 1st October, 1873.

CONTENTS OF PART No. 2.

- No. 3..... Annual Report of the Normal, Model, High, and Public Schools of Ontario for the year 1872.
- No. 4..... Public Accounts for the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1873.
- No. 5..... Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario on Immigration, for the year 1873.

CONTENTS OF PART No. 3.

- No. 6..... Report upon the Palæontology of the Province of Ontario by Henry Alleyne Nicholson, Esquire, Professor of Natural History, University of Toronto.
- No. 7..... Report relative to the general working of the Tavern and Shop License Act, by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer.
- No. 8..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, 1st. Copies of all Correspondence with the Dominion Government in reference to the Chain Allowance and Ordnance Lands along the Niagara River. 2nd. Copies of papers and documents in the Crown Lands Department in reference to said lands. 3rd. Copies of all Orders in Council respecting any lease, or leases, of any part of said land. 4th. Copies of all leases of any part of said land, at or near Niagara Falls.
- No. 9..... Report of the Queen's Printer on the disposal of the Ontario Statutes for the year 1873. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 10..... Estimates for the year 1874.
- No. 11..... Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for 1873.
- No. 12..... Report upon the School of Practical Science for the year ending 31st December, 1873.
- No. 13..... Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.

-
- No. 14..... Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 15..... Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the Academic Year 1872-73. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 16..... Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office, since the last return submitted to the Legislative Assembly upon the 13th of January, 1873, made in accordance with the provisions of Statute of Ontario, 32 Vic., Chap. 29.
- No. 17..... Statement of the affairs of the Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company, for the year 1873. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 18..... Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the Credit Valley Railway Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 19..... Copies of all Correspondence with the Dominion Government with reference to the Acts of Incorporation of the Orange Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario, and all Orders in Council and papers in connection therewith.
- No. 20..... Return of Correspondence and Papers relating to the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.
- No. 21..... Return of Amended Schedules and Railway Tables relating to the Municipal Loan Fund.
- No. 22..... Statement of the Returns forwarded to the office of the Provincial Secretary of all Fees and Emoluments received by the Registrars of Ontario for the year 1873, made in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes of Ontario, 31 Vic., cap. 20, sec. 74.
- No. 23..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return showing,
 1. The names of the several Railways to which moneys have been granted under the Railway Aid Act, and the Railway Subsidy Act.
 2. The amount granted to each Railway, and for what section thereof.
 3. The amount paid to each Railway.
 4. The names of the Railways (if any) which have forfeited the amount granted, or any part thereof.
- No. 24..... Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario on Public Works, for the year 1873.
- No. 25..... Statements shewing Instructions given to Immigration Agents employed by the Ontario Government, the amount of money paid by the way of bonus to immigrants before leaving for Ontario, and the distinction made in favour of particular classes in granting assistance.

CONTENTS OF PART No. 4.

- No. 26..... Annual Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year 1873.
- No. 27..... Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the

-
- House copies of all correspondence and agreements between the Government and the Canada Car Company.
2. All contracts and all advertisements for tenders for contracts relating to the various works upon the Central Prison.
 3. All Orders in Council relating to said Prison, or the works belonging thereto.
 4. All correspondence between the Government and the various contractors upon said works, or their solicitors or agents.
 5. The names and residences of all Contractors upon said works, and all persons employed by the Government to carry out the same.
 6. A Statement in detail of the full expenditure upon said Central Prison Works (including the cost of land), up to the present time, with the exception of papers which have been already presented to the House.
- No. 28..... Municipal Statistics of the Province of Ontario, for 1872.
- No. 29..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all correspondence between Robert Gladstone Dalton, Esquire, and the Government, respecting a claim for arrears of salary claimed to be due to him as Clerk of the Crown, for work done in Chambers.
- No. 30..... Report of the Provincial Agricultural Farm Commission. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 31..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Prince Edward County Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 32..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Norfolk Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.
- No. 33..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 34..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.
- No. 35..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Hamilton and North Western-Railway Company for aid.
- No. 36..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway, and Mining Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 37..... Return of papers relating to the application of the Victoria Railway Company for aid.
- No. 38 Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return showing the number of the various lots, concessions and townships which have been located in the Free Grants Districts during the years 1872 and 1873, giving the names of the locatees with the dates of settlement; the Return to show whether or not said lots have been abandoned by such locatees. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 39..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of all persons who relinquished the Timber Berths purchased by

them at the Government sale in the fall of 1872 ; the amount forfeited by each purchaser ; the amount of purchase money, if any, returned to each purchaser, and the number of the several berths, sold at any subsequent sale ; the names of the purchasers and the price paid therefor.

- No. 40..... Report of George T. Denison, Special Commissioner of Immigration to Great Britain, on his mission to England ; and on Mr. Arch's visit to Canada.
- No. 41..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all correspondence, if any, between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of this Province, since the first July, 1867, respecting the Monument of the late Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston, and the lands connected therewith ; and a statement of the amount expended by the Province of Ontario upon such monument and grounds.
- No. 42..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, petitions and correspondence in connection with charges made against Augustine McDonald, P.L.S., Superintendent of Drains in the Townships of Raleigh and Tilbury East ; also, copies of instructions given to the Commissioner appointed to investigate said charges, of the evidence taken by said Commissioner, and his report thereon. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 43..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the London, Huron and Bruce Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 44..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Midland Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 45..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers 1871-72.
- No. 46..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Northern Extension Railways, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1873.
- No. 47..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company for aid.
- No. 48..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.
- No. 49..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Canada Southern Railway Company for aid.
- No. 50... .. Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Grand Junction Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.
- No. 51..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Pacific Junction Railway Company for aid.
- No. 52..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of the various reports of Land Valuators in the different counties of the Province, together with the names of valuers appointed in the different counties, with the dates of their several appointments and discharges ; and a statement of the

- various sums paid to such valuator, and copies of the accounts furnished by them to the Department for services rendered.
- No. 53..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, A Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Provincial Government for the year 1873, and from what sources such is derived.
- No. 54... .. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A Return showing the number of Civil and Criminal cases entered for trial at the several Assizes throughout Ontario, since 1870 ; and showing the number of cases tried and the number of remanets and criminal causes left over at each Assize ; distinguishing between County Court cases and Superior Court cases.
- No. 55..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of all Railway Companies which have not complied, either in whole or part, with the conditions of Orders in Council ratified by the House.
- No. 56..... Return to an Address praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the names of all persons appointed to any Office, either temporary or permanent, since January 1st, 1873 ; the date of their several appointments, and the salaries or emoluments attached thereto.
- No. 57..... Annual Report of the Council of the University College of Toronto. (*Not printed.*)
- No. 58..... Orders in Council relative to the Railway Aid Fund.
- No. 59..... Orders in Council relative to the Railway Aid Fund.
- No. 60..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, copies of all rules, regulations and instructions, issued by the Council of Public Instruction for the guidance of Teachers, Trustees, and Inspectors, and all other rules, regulations and instructions passed by the Council of Public Instruction for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the School Law, and the dates when they were passed. (*Not printed*)
- No. 61.... . Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House,—
- 1st. Copies of all correspondence between the Inspector of Schools for the County of Peel, to and from Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, or to any other person in the Education Office, at Toronto, relating to taking a number of lots from School Section No. 6, of Albion, and attaching the same to Union School Section, No. 13 Albion, and 20 King.
 - 2nd. All correspondence in Dr. Ryerson's possession, from the trustees of School Section No. 6, and 13 Albion and others (if any) relating to the same.
 - 3rd. The Chief Superintendent's decision of the 7th of October and of the 18th of November respectively.
 - 4th. All correspondence between the Inspector of Peel, Mr. McKinnon, to the Inspector of North York, Mr. Frotheringham, and Mr. Frotheringham to Mr. McKinnon, now in their possession, which has not been sent to the Education Office, including a protest signed

by George Jones and placed in Mr. Frotheringham's hands, as chairman of a meeting held last December at Bolton Village, also Mr. McKinnon's to any other person.

5th All affidavits relating to the above, now in Dr. Ryerson's possession, particularly sworn to between the 7th of October and the 18th of November; also, the affidavits since made and now in his possession.

6th. The said copies to commence at the 1st of September, 1872, and to end with this date. (*Not printed.*)

No. 62..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the North Grey Railway, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.

No. 63..... Return of correspondence and papers, relative to the application of the Omemee, Bobcaygeon and North Peterborough Railway Company for aid.

No. 64..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Canada Central Railway Company for aid, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.

No. 65..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the application of the Ontario Central Railway Company for aid.

No. 66..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Ottawa, Vaudreuil and Montreal Railway Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.

No. 67..... Return of correspondence and papers relating to the Merrickville and Westport Railway Company, subsequent to that printed in Sessional Papers of 1871-72.

No. 68..... Statement of the affairs of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company for the year 1873. (*Not printed.*)

No. 69..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of Papers, Petitions, Engineer's Report, and of all Correspondence referring to the improvement of the Grand River.

No. 70..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence in reference to proposed improvements in the Nation River; also, copies of reports of surveys, together with the cost thereof.

No. 71..... Return to an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a return of all the correspondence between the Government and Mr. *Stone*, his attorney and agents, and all correspondence between the Government and its solicitors and agents, at *Guelph*, relating to the Agricultural Farm at Guelph, except as to the title; also all other correspondence between the Government and any other person, in reference to the said farm.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Commissioner's Report	v

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1872.*.....	2-187
---	-------

APPENDIX B.—REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1872 :—	
Proceedings of the Council.....	188
The Exhibition of 1872.....	190
Statement of the number and amount of Prizes awarded in each general class, to each county in Ontario, at the Provincial Show at Hamilton, 1872.....	191
President's Address.....	194
The Veterinary College.....	196
Principal Smith on the Horse Disease.....	197
Auditor's Report.....	199
Provincial Exhibition at London, 1873.....	200

APPENDIX C.—REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1873 :—	
ANNUAL MEETING, Report of.....	205
President's Address.....	208
Report of Delegates to Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester.	215
Report of Delegates to Meeting at Geneva, N. Y.....	217
WINTER MEETING :—Marketing Fruit ; Best Varieties of Winter Pears ; Are Cattle and Sheep useful in Orchards ? ; Best Methods of Drying Fruits ; Can Filberts be grown in Canada ? ; Dwarf Pear Trees ; Have we any valuable new variety of Apple ?.....	218-224
SUMMER MEETING :—Report on Seedling Fruits ; Cherries ; Gooseberries ; and Strawberries.....	225
AUTUMN MEETING :—Apples in Kingston and vicinity ; Report on Essays ; Successful Essayists.....	227
Prize Essay on the cultivation of the Plum, by G. Elliott, Guelph.....	229
Essay on the cultivation of the Plum, by W. Saunders, London, Ontario.....	233
Prize Essay on how to increase the interest in Fruit Growing in Ontario, by G. Peacock, Mount Salem.....	239
Prize Essay on impositions of dishonest Tree Pedlars.....	241
On small Fruits.....	243
Experience of Fruit Growing on Bear Creek, Moore.....	244

* The names of Electoral Division Societies are arranged alphabetically and printed in capitals, with their respective Townships and Horticultural Societies printed in italics.

APPENDIX C.—(Continued.)

	PAGE.
Reports on Fruits, for 1873.....	246-254
Report on Mr. Saunders' Fruit Farm.....	255
Connection between Fruit Growing and Farming of the Province.....	263
Report on Fruit Prospects.....	265
Injury done to Grape Vines at Hamilton ; Seedling Committee ; Fruits at Annual Meeting in London.....	265
Prize Lists, 1874.....	268
Distribution of Fruit Trees ; 1874 to 1880.....	269
Report on exotic and hardy Grapes, &c.....	270
Report on Strawberries shipped from Oakville.....	271
List of contributions to American Pomological Society.....	272
Report on Seedling Fruits to Fruit Growers' Association.....	273
Fruit Trees versus Tree Agents.....	274
Report of the Delegation to Boston.....	276
Great International Exhibition of Fruit.....	283
Experiments in Hybridizing.....	287

APPENDIX D.—REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, FOR 1873 :—

Annual Meeting.....	291
President's Address.....	292
Treasurer's Statement.....	293
Report of the Council.....	294
Honorary Members ; Editorial notice.....	295
Insects injurious to the Raspberry, by W. Saunders.....	296
Insects injurious to the Strawberry, by W. Saunders.....	306
On some Innoxious Insects, by W. Saunders.....	308
Household Pests, by J. Williams.....	314
On some common Insects which affect the Horse, Ox and Sheep, by E. B. Reed.....	322

APPENDIX E.—REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES :—

Annual Meeting of Association.....	330
Fifth Annual Report... ..	331
Petition to Local Government.....	333
Institutes receiving Grants.....	334
Treasurer's financial Statement	336
Analysis of Reports of Mechanics' Institutes ; (arranged alphabetically).....	338-352

APPENDIX F.—ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1873.....354-374

APPENDIX G.—REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL FARM COMMISSION..... 376

APPENDIX H.—AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN 1873.... 384

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following Report of the proceedings of the Bureau of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1873, comprising a condensed statement of the returns of the Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes in connection with this Department, together with the reports of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Entomological Society and of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

It is again my pleasing duty to congratulate Your Excellency on the continued prosperity of the Province. In the Spring of the past year the prospects of the farmer, in consequence of the prevailing drought, were of a gloomy character, threatening a serious failure to the crops. The welcome rains in June came providentially in time to avert so direful a calamity, and vegetation in most parts of this Province took a start which may be said, without exaggeration, to have been truly marvellous. In some sections of the country many of the crops were, no doubt, more or less, permanently injured, but an inspection of the Crop Returns (Appendix F.) will show that although some localities suffered considerably, the general results of the grain harvest came but little short of an average.

From the prevailing shortness of hay, and comparative failure of turnips and other root crops, it was feared that farmers would be unable to carry their stock through the winter in

a thrifty condition. Fortunately the season has been, so far, almost unprecedentedly mild and open, and with the present indications of an early Spring, this danger, it is hoped, will be in great measure averted. It is very satisfactory to gather from a perusal of several of the Agricultural reports that a larger number of farmers every year avail themselves of improved machines for cutting hay and straw, cornstalks, &c., which make, by mixing, a more relishable and nutritious food for animals, and particularly in seasons of scarcity, effect an economy of a most necessary and salutary character.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION.

It will be seen from the Report of this Provincial Society (Appendix B) that it continues to pursue with unabated energy the even tenor of its way. The history of this Institution reaches back upwards of a quarter of a century, and though like some other public enterprises, it had in the earlier periods of its career to contend against formidable difficulties, some of which were regarded as all but insuperable, yet by indomitable perseverance and zealous co-operation these obstacles were at length surmounted, and the Society has continued to evince every successive year an increasingly healthy growth and progress; a circumstance that cannot fail to inspire the public mind with confidence, and the brightest anticipations for the future. The Annual Provincial Exhibition having been held alternately, for many years, in four of the principal cities of Ontario, its character and extent must necessarily vary to some extent with the population and resources of the district in which it is held; but these differences of late years have been greatly reduced, and it can now be safely affirmed that as the show comes round to any one of the four places in rotation, a very marked improvement has been evinced both as to the quality and extent of material, as compared with its predecessors in the same locality. The Council is collecting material for a third volume of the *Canadian Herd Book*; a publication of great practical interest to our constantly increasing breeders of short-horn cattle, and which demonstrates beyond the possibility of doubt the great advancement made of late years in this very important department of Canadian Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A carefully prepared analysis will be found in Appendix A, of the financial condition of the Electoral Division and Township Societies for the past year. From this summary it is obvious that, as heretofore, the efficiency of so large a number of societies scattered over the Province is very variable. In some a marked improvement is readily discernable, while in others but little change appears to have taken place, and a few too clearly indicate a state of decline. Notwithstanding, it is satisfactory to find in these reports sufficient evidence that the Societies continue on the whole to do good work, and that our Provincial agriculture is making a healthy and steady advancement. If the Exhibitions of some of the Township Societies amount to but little in themselves, they at least afford an opportunity to the people for relaxation and social intercourse, and for estimating the rate of progress of agricultural and other industries in their several localities. The union of Township Societies in particular, for purposes of exhibition, appears to be increasing; and the results, in most instances, have given general satisfaction. No better proof of the advantages of united action in this respect can be desired, than the great and very successful District Shows, which have been held for

the past few years in several of our western towns and cities, which in point of magnitude and quality of their material have been highly creditable and advantageous to their respective sections, and have imparted most beneficial influences over large areas of country. I would, therefore, strongly urge on the earnest attention of Agricultural Societies, counties as well as townships, the great advantage of holding union shows, and the occasional omission of exhibitions for a year or two, devoting meanwhile the whole of the available funds to the introduction of improved stock and of seed grain; objects which all practical men must feel to be of supreme importance.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

Nothing calling for much special remark has occurred during the past year in relation to these societies, which, in point of number receiving Legislative aid, remain much the same. Some half-dozen new institutes have organised during the year, and will place themselves in a condition for participating in the grant in future. It will be seen from the report of "The Association of Mechanics' Institutes," (Appendix E,) that the executive committee continue to devote earnest attention to the best means of advancing the interests of these organizations, and among others, the system of competition is deserving attention. It is much to be desired that such institutes as have evening classes, should avail themselves of the opportunity of competing for the prizes offered, relating as they do to several of the most important subjects of an artisan's education.

The Legislature at its last Session made such amendments to the Agricultural and Arts Act, as to admit works on Philosophy, Poetry, &c., to be purchased for the libraries of the Institutes out of the Legislative grant, and also to expend not more than a fourth of such grant for sustaining a reading-room. These concessions will, no doubt, operate as incentives to the improvement of Institutes already existing, and by degrees be the means of materially aiding the formation of new ones. The bringing within the reach of the people a wholesome literature should be among the foremost functions of these institutions, as well as to provide for the specific wants of artisans, and of the operative classes generally. In these respects there is ground for believing that a large amount of good has already been accomplished, and a prospect opening in future, full of hope and encouragement.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It will be seen from the report of this rapidly advancing society, (Appendix C,) that it continues perseveringly to pursue the important work which it has hitherto very successfully prosecuted. Having now a membership of upwards of three thousand, the operations of the Association have been gradually extending, so that at present it may be said to embrace all the older districts of the Province, and it is now pushing its way into sections where settlement is in a state of comparative infancy. The practice of holding stated meetings, for the discussion of subjects connected with fruit-culture in the principal cities and towns of the Province, cannot fail to produce the most desirable results, showing that the Association is in practice, what its name denotes, not a local but a Provincial organization, disseminating information of a reliable and practical character from the banks of the Ottawa to the shores of Lake Huron. But little data as yet exists from which to deduce practical and trustworthy principles, which should guide us in introducing such varieties of fruit as will be found suited

to the soil and climate of our new and remoter settlements. In this direction the Association has commenced a new and important work. The excellent practice of supplying its numerous members annually with one or more kinds of young fruit trees, has already been attended by important results in the older settled districts, and in a few years will demonstrate what varieties are best suited to our vast northern territory. Sufficient has been done already to encourage the hope, that the fruit-raising districts of Ontario are not confined to the great Western Peninsula, but that by judicious selections, guided by experience, hardier fruits will be found adapted to the colder and more exposed sections of the Province. This is a matter of great public importance, and there can be no better ways of prosecuting these investigations than those pursued by the Association, which, if persevered in, will, in a few years, afford trustworthy data on which new settlers may safely found practical operations, that might otherwise involve the work of a generation.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The past year has fortunately not been remarkable for insect depredations: the wheat midge and Hessian fly are reported to have done but slight damage in comparatively few places, though in some sections fruit has experienced considerable injury from its ordinary enemies. There is ground for hope that the wheat midge, whose ravages were so extensive and destructive a few years since, will soon cease to be a source of anxiety and loss to our farmers in any section of the Province. We are indebted to the efforts of the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY for much reliable information on the habits and modes of preventing, or at least, mitigating the ravages of this and other insects which, during the last quarter of a century, have so injuriously affected our staple grains and fruits. The Colorado Beetle, which invaded our Province in vast numbers from the west, two or three years ago, has not proved so destructive, except in a few localities, as was at first apprehended. The investigations, chiefly made by the Directors of the ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, relating to the habits and progress of this destructive enemy of the potato, were the means, through their reports to this Department, of widely circulating correct and practical information, which has happily been attended by very beneficial results. It will be seen by referring to several of the reports of Agricultural Societies, (Appendix A,) that many necessary cautions were used last season in the cultivation of this valuable esculent, and that by hand picking and the judicious application of Paris Green, as originally recommended in the reports of the Entomological Society, the potato crop has in a great degree been saved from threatened destruction by this new and potent enemy. The Society continues to sustain its excellent periodical, *The Canadian Entomologist*, which, from the nature of the subject, cannot be made in a pecuniary sense profitable. Nevertheless it is the means of increasing an interest in the Science of Entomology and its economic applications, both at home and abroad.

VETERINARY COLLEGE.

It is very satisfactory to observe, from the mention made of this useful institution in the Report of the Agricultural and Arts' Association, that it continues to make healthy progress. Not only does the number of students increase, but what is of greater consequence, the curriculum of study is being gradually enlarged, and the standard of examination raised. Young men now enter on their professional studies better prepared by education than for-

merly, and consequently a more thoroughly equipped class of practitioners is being turned out every year. As the number and value of our live stock are rapidly increasing, it is necessary that the qualifications of our veterinarians should keep pace with the demands of this advancing age; and it is much to be desired that the College should avail itself of all the facilities it can procure, for imparting of a thorough knowledge of all the necessary branches of a sound veterinary education. Considering the close connection between the veterinary profession and the art of agriculture, and the desirableness of the students of the former having some accurate knowledge of the principles of the latter, especially in relation to the breeding and management of live stock, I offered a prize of \$20, in books, to the student who should pass the best examination in all the subjects, and the Council of the Agricultural and Arts' Association offered a second and third prize in books of the value of \$15 and \$10, respectively. The competition was not so large as could be desired, but the result, for a first attempt, was satisfactory and encouraging, and a larger number, it is believed, will compete for these prizes the present year.

THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

This important association is the result of the amalgamation of two societies, one of which existed in the eastern, and the other in the western portion of the Province, and both were incorporated under the designation of "The Dairymen's Association of Ontario," at the last session of the Legislature. It is provided that an annual cheese fair shall be held alternately at Ingersoll and Belleville, the great centres of the dairy interest, west and east. It is hoped that by combined effort of the originally two societies, with the aid of the legislative grant, that the important dairy interest of the Province will become more rapidly developed, and a large accession made to the wealth of the country. The first cheese fair held in Ingersoll last fall, under the auspices of the association as an incorporated body was, both as to the quantity and quality of the articles exhibited, a demonstration of the adaptability of our soils and climate to the production of good qualities of cheese, which cannot fail to stimulate a desire for continued improvement.

It is satisfactory to know that the cheese, as a whole, produced by Canadian factories, has already attained a good position in British markets, for flavour, and especially for keeping qualities. The amount exported is constantly increasing, and consequently this source of wealth is assuming greater importance every year. It should be borne in mind, however, that our continued success will mainly depend on the "quality" of the article exported, and that something more is required than the adoption of the best modes of manufacture, in accordance with the results of the latest experience and scientific investigations. No methods have as yet been discovered of making a good article from inferior material, nor, amidst the rapid and wonderful developments of modern science, can such an achievement be ever anticipated. Much of our future character, as a dairy country, will depend upon the skill and determination of farmers to keep abreast of the improvements that are being made in the breeding and management of stock suited for dairy purposes, and in procuring from the soil an abundance of such kinds of food as experience and science demonstrate to be best suited for such special purpose. We have yet to learn a vast deal in these matters, and unfortunately practice, in too many instances, lags behind the actual progress of knowledge. In this, as in other matters, people often know better than they do. To make dairying a permanent success,

the most scrupulous and enlightened attention must be devoted to the procuring of suitable cattle, provided with a regular and ample supply of appropriate food and pure water; this, with a rigid adherence to cleanliness and systematic management, modified as knowledge advances, and special conditions arise, cannot fail to lead to a constantly increasing success. I trust that my next report will contain much useful and encouraging information, relating to the proceedings of this association.

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

It is with much satisfaction I am able to report that the site for the Agricultural School and Experimental Farm, as approved by the Legislature during the last session, has been finally determined, and that preparations are now being made for an early opening of the Institution.

As stated in my report of last year, after a careful examination of the formerly selected site for such purpose, at Mimico, by a number of competent, practical, and scientific men, whose reports were decidedly unfavourable, it was determined to abandon the carrying out of so important a project under the many and serious disadvantages involved in the character of the soil, and situation at that place; and, accordingly, further instructions were given for an examination of farms suitable for the purpose in the vicinities of Whitby, Guelph and Woodstock;—the results of their investigations were inserted in my last report.

From a careful and impartial collation of these several reports, and from subsequent investigations, the conclusion was at length reached that, upon the whole, the Moreton Lodge Farm, at Guelph, the property of F. W. Stone, Esq., appeared to be the most eligible for the purposes required. This farm, from the beauty and salubrity of its situation, its variety of soils, and the high character which it has long and widely attained for the breeding of improved stock, under its enterprising owner, seemed to meet satisfactorily the most important conditions required, involving no serious drawbacks. Being situated close to the rising Town of Guelph, the centre of a fine and extensive agricultural district, unrivalled for the raising of stock, and readily accessible by rail from all sections of the country, it is confidently believed that the establishment of the School on Moreton Lodge Farm will, under efficient management, secure the attainment of the important objects contemplated by the institution.

As possession was not obtained till November, it has been found impracticable to make the necessary arrangements for opening the School before Spring, when accommodation for about thirty pupils will be completed, and additional accommodation will have to be provided from time to time as circumstances require.

The services of a gentleman who is believed to possess the requisite qualifications for the very important position of Principal, have been already secured; and such other services as may be necessary for making a commencement, will be obtained forthwith. The great object of the Institution will be to teach and train the students with the view of making them thorough practical farmers, adapting them to the conditions and wants of the country. The scheme about to be carried into practical effect will, doubtless, be found to require modifications as experience is gained; and for a detailed view of the whole, when it gets into full operation, I have much pleasure in referring to the lucid and elaborate report of the Commission that was appointed to draft a programme of studies, and of the working management of the farm, in Appendix C. The carrying out with energy and

intelligence the principles therein laid down, with such modifications as time and experience may show to be desirable, will, it is hoped, place this most important Institution on a safe and permanent basis, and be the means, through many generations, of educating large numbers of our agricultural youth, so as to improve and elevate the time-honoured pursuits of husbandry, and increase continually the wealth, progress, and happiness of the country.

CONCLUSION.

As the advancement of Agriculture greatly depends on the amount of labour, skilfully directed, that is applied to the pursuit, the assurance is encouraging that a large unabated stream continues to flow into the Province, chiefly from the Mother Country. The supply, however, continues to fall very short of the demand, so far, at least, as relates to agricultural labourers and female servants; and it is a satisfaction to know that to the immigration of these two classes increased facilities will be offered in future. The want of a sufficient number of farm-labourers at a reasonable rate of wages, which continues to be greatly felt in most sections of the Province, operates most injuriously against agricultural progress, particularly as relating to the clean and thorough cultivation of the soil—a condition that forms the basis of good and profitable husbandry. A better supply of labour, and the general introduction of improved implements and machines, would, in a short time, enable farmers to eradicate weeds, which, unhappily, in some sections, have so increased of late as to affect most injuriously all cultivated crops.

Respectfully submitted.

ARCH. MCKELLAR,
Commissioner

Bureau of Agriculture and Arts,
Toronto, February, 1874.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (A).

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETIES FOR 1872.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

ADDINGTON.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance in hand	42 05		
“ 93 Members' Subscriptions.....	96 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
	<hr/>		838 05
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	161 25		
“ “ Field Products	48 00		
“ “ Dairy	12 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	12 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	63 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	71 50		
	<hr/>	369 25	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies		350 00	
“ Working Expenses		71 35	
		<hr/>	790 60
Balance in hand..			47 45

Camden East.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 72 Members' Subscriptions	116 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 73		
	<hr/>		256 73
CR.			
By balance due Treasurer.....		9 21	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	122 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	31 50		
“ “ Dairy	12 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	38 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	36 00		
	<hr/>	244 25	
“ Working Expenses		22 25	
		<hr/>	275 71
Balance due Treasurer.			18 98

<i>Portland.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance in hand	8 11		
“ 50 Members’ Subscriptions.....	50 00		
“ Legislative Grant	61 19		
			119 30
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 45		
“ “ Field Products	9 35		
“ “ Dairy	2 30		
“ “ Horticultural Products	0 85		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	3 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11 80		
“ “ Miscellaneous	15 50		
		97 25	
“ Working Expenses	22 05		
			119 30
Balance.....			“ “

<i>Loughborough.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 60 Members’ Subscriptions.....	60 00		
“ Legislative Grant	73 44		
			133 44
CR.			
By balance due Treasurer.....		7 70	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	60 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	20 75		
“ “ Dairy	2 40		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 60		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	7 90		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	8 25		
		101 90	
“ Working Expenses	16 40		
			126 00
Balance in hand.....			7 44

<i>Sheffield.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance in hand	6 85		
“ 61 Members’ Subscriptions	61 00		
“ Legislative Grant	74 65		
			142 50
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	69 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	9 35		
“ “ Dairy	4 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	15 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 70		
		119 05	
“ Working Expenses	10 45		
			129 50
Balance in hand.....			13 00

ALGOMA.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To balance in hand		3	03			
" 97 Members' Subscriptions.....	180	40				
" Legislative Grant	540	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	5	15				
					728	58
CR						
By Prizes for Live Stock	77	50				
" " Field Products.....	34	25				
" " Dairy	24	75				
" " Horticultural Products	22	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	20	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	22	00				
" " Ploughing Match.....	20	00				
			220	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds ..			68	35		
" Working Expenses			111	82		
					400	67
Balance in hand.....					327	91

BRANT, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	737	74				
" Members' Subscriptions	254	25				
" Admissions to Show.....	383	23				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant	100	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	43	50				
					2218	72
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	582	25				
" " Field Products	51	50				
" " Dairy.....	24	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	74	25				
" " Agricultural Implements	57	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	63	75				
" " Ploughing Match ..	10	00				
			863	00		
Unpaid.....	39	75				
					823	25
" Prizes for previous year.....					62	25
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies					280	00
" Preparing Show Grounds.....					63	50
" Insurance.....					7	00
" Working Expenses.....					304	78
					1540	78
Balance in hand.....					677	94

REPORT.

At the beginning of the past year, an amalgamation was effected with the Paris Horticultural Society, which your directors considered would be beneficial, and would tend to

to hold a united exhibition of all the Societies in the County was, after due consideration, declined by this Society.

Paris Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	338 91		
“ 48 Members’ Subscriptions.....	48 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	30 94		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	25 00		
			582 85
CR.			
By Fruits.....	23 25		
“ Flowers and Plants.....	56 00		
“ Vegetables.....	23 75		
		103 00	
“ Arts and Ladies’ Work.....		34 00	
“ Working Expenses		84 68	
			221 68
Balance in hand.....			361 17

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Paris Horticultural Society in presenting this their fifth Annual Report, beg to state that during the year 1872 amalgamation of your Society and the North Brant Agricultural Society took place on the following basis, viz., the tickets of each Society to be good for all Exhibitions of the two Societies, and to entitle the holders to all the benefits of each Society; and each Society to be entitled to its own funds and receipts.

Your Society held a Summer Exhibition on Dominion Day, and in consequence of the amalgamation aforesaid, your Society held no Fall Exhibition.

Notwithstanding the extreme drought in the early part of the season, the Summer Exhibition of Fruits, Vegetables and Flowers, was larger in quantity than at any previous exhibition, the entries of all sorts being three hundred and twenty-five, as follows: Flowers, one hundred and twenty-three; Fruits, seventy; Vegetables, seventy-one; Ladies’ Work and Miscellaneous Articles, fifty-one—being fifty-three entries in excess of the Summer Exhibition of 1871.

The quality of the articles exhibited was good, especially fruits and flowers.

* * * * *

Your Directors cannot close their Report without reference to the promising new Hybrid Strawberry, exhibited by Mr. Charles Arnold (as yet unnamed by him), which was pronounced by the judges who thoroughly examined the same, to be equal in flavour to Triomphe de Gand at its best, with the size and peculiar firmness and carrying capabilities of Wilson’s Albany. Also a number of Seedling Apples, by the same party, of promising appearance, and apparently of good keeping qualities, presented at the last meeting of your Directors. Also, a new Seedling Gooseberry, grown by one of the members, equal in size to the largest European varieties, which during the last season was free from mildew, when every other kind, either European or American, including Downing’s Seedling, mildewed. Also a lot of new varieties of Flowers and Shrubs imported by John Arnold; and a large variety of Seedling Verbenas, exhibited and raised by the same party.

BRANT, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	502 68		
“ 297 Members’ Subscriptions.....	297 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	562 87		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
“ Proceeds of rent of grounds, etc.....	174	25				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	7	50				
					2344	30
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	615	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	82	75				
“ “ Dairy “.....	47	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	86	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	83	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	188	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	10	00				
	1113	50				
Unpaid.....	22	75				
					1090	75
“ Prizes of previous year.....					16	75
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....					279	64
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....					172	96
“ Agricultural Publications.....					12	60
“ Working Expenses.....					326	40
					1899	10
Balance in hand					445	20

REPORT.

* * * * *

At the last annual meeting resolutions were passed, instructing a Committee of the Board to confer with the neighbouring Agricultural Societies with a view to amalgamation, for the purpose of securing a combined or Central Show at Brantford during the year. Your Directors therefore submitted proposals to the different societies, and requested them to give the proposition their favourable consideration, and also setting forth the advantages possessed by Brantford for the holding of a Central Show. Answers were received from five societies, four of which—namely, North Brant, Norfolk, Burford, and Onondag—declined to do anything that season, and the fifth, the Brantford Horticultural Society, met with your Committee for the purpose of arranging terms, but the united Committees failed to agree, principally with regard to the time of holding the Show, and the scheme had therefore to be abandoned for the year. Yet we think that now the matter has been broached to these different societies, they will, on having had time to think the matter over, be more likely to obtain a favourable answer should they be again approached for that purpose, as these Central Exhibitions are becoming every year more and more apparently successful.

Your Directors added very largely to the prize list for their Exhibition, which was held on the 15th and 16th October, and the result, as an exhibition, was most satisfactory, being by far the best ever held here. The Hall was well filled, every department being fully represented; and, notwithstanding the unpromising weather of the first day of the Show, and the sale of the Hon. Mr. Christie's thorough-bred cattle on the second day, the live stock in all classes was brought forward in great numbers, and was exceedingly good. In Horses only were the entries not all brought forward, owing to the commencement of the now well-known epidemic, and yet, under this great disadvantage, the show of horses was much above the usual average. One very noticeable feature in this class was the number of competitors for the special prize of Mr. Kerr for the best span of carriage horses, and which was one of the greatest attractions of the Exhibition. The show of cattle was large and excellent, more especially in Durhams and grades, and the entries greatly in excess of former years. The same may be said of all the other live stock, sheep, pigs, and poultry, all being in greatly increased numbers, and the specimens of the different kinds of stock especially fine and well-

bred, this being particularly noticeable in the pigs and sheep. Taking the exhibition as a whole, your Directors have reason to be proud of the great success; many parties from a distance, who were well qualified to judge, expressing themselves surprised and delighted to see the splendid display made.

In taking a retrospect of the season, your Directors would remark that it has been a very unusual one, and in fact every year is remarkable in its way. The spring opened very fine, and allowed the usual farm operations to be carried on without drawbacks or broken weather; the whole spring work being got along with most favourably. Yet this favourable time was followed, early in June, by one of the most severe droughts ever experienced, accompanied by excessive heat, and no rain fell for six or more weeks, and this drought had a most disastrous effect on nearly all crops, almost completely destroying the grass crop, and materially injuring the fall and spring wheats, barley, oats, &c. Towards the middle or latter part of July the weather changed, and the fall was as much favourable to the root crops as the summer had been the reverse, the potato crop being enormous, and the quality excellent; the turnip crop advancing from poor, small spindle-shaped roots, to good large sized bulbs, and yielding a full average crop. However, this moist dropping weather prevented the crop of peas and beans to be harvested in good order, and they have been sprouted and discoloured to a considerable extent.

We may safely say, however, that the country is prosperous in spite of severe droughts in summer and long-continued rains in the fall; and the lesson of the year to farmers is forcibly brought before them, that is, not to depend on one crop or class of crops, but to cultivate different classes of plants and raise different kinds of stock, so that inauspicious weather will not be likely to destroy all the returns of the farm, and that the markets may be taken advantage of to realize profit on some or other of the different kinds of animals or crops which may have succeeded best during the season or may command the best prices. In relation to this we would state to the farmers of this section that inquiries made regarding the Colorado Potato Beetle show that the potato crop has been very materially injured by them in the western parts of Ontario, and doubtless we may expect them here during next summer in large numbers. We would therefore suggest the advisability of substituting, in part, other crops, such as beans, carrots, parsnips, squashes, &c., leaving a limited amount of land for potatoes, as should the beetle prove destructive the loss would thereby be limited, and also allow the cultivator to use active means for their destruction. The Essay of Messrs. Saunders and Reed, of London, on the Colorado Beetle, issued under the authority of the Commissioner of Agriculture, contains full information concerning them, the means of destruction, &c.

* * * * *

Burford.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	96	55				
" 150 Members' Subscriptions	152	50				
" Admissions to Show	72	00				
" Legislative Grant	139	82				
" Municipal Grant	100	00				
" Mortgage and Subscriptions for Buildings	362	50				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	23	06				
					946	43
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	182	00				
" " Field Products	49	25				
" " Dairy	14	00				
" " Horticultural Products	9	00				
" " Agricultural Implements	14	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	54	00				
					322	75
" Preparing Show Grounds, Buildings, &c.			416	99		
" Purchase of			150	00		
" Working Expenses			56	69		
					946	43

Brantford Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 103 Members' Subscriptions	131	50				
“ Admissions to Show	87	77				
“ Legislative Grant	139	82				
“ Municipal Grant	25	00				
					384	09
“ Total amount of Prizes			231	04		
CR.						
By Preparing for Exhibition			7	95		
“ Working Expenses			147	08		
					386	04
					1	98

NOTE.—This Society held a Summer and Autumn Exhibition. The quality and quantity of fruits and flowers were equal, and in some respects superior to former shows, but, for want of energy and other causes not easily controlled, the financial condition of the Society was less satisfactory.

BOTHWELL.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	128	60				
“ 164 Members' Subscriptions	164	00				
“ Admissions to Show	37	75				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant	200	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	10	00				
					1240	35
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	286	00				
“ “ Field Products	41	80				
“ “ Dairy “	14	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	8	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	22	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	46	25				
“ “ Ploughing Match	23	00				
			442	05		
“ Prizes of Previous Year			41	50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			420	00		
“ Working Expenses			113	55		
					1017	10
					223	25

REPORT.

It is with feelings of pleasure that we present you with our Annual Report of the proceedings of the past year, which has been financially a success, having commenced with a balance on hand of \$87 and, after paying all prizes and other demands, have a balance on hand of \$223.00 for the ensuing year.

We held a Spring Show in April, competition being not what we could wish, but the stock exhibited was of a superior quality. Your Directors would also report that they held a Fall Exhibition for two days, which they consider a success as an experimental show, and only needs the hearty co-operation of the farming community to make it a complete success.

Your Directors, at their last meeting, took into consideration the advisability of locating the show permanently at Thamesville, and procuring land for that purpose. A majority of those

present thought it advisable for the prosperity of the Society that it should be located, and appointed a Committee to ascertain where land could be obtained and at what cost, and report the result to you at this meeting. You will have an opportunity of expressing your opinion on that subject.

Your Directors would also report that the crops the past year were not up to the average, caused mostly by drought. The almost total failure of the Potato crop was occasioned by the *Potato Bug* and drought combined. Root crops throughout the Electoral Division have been an average crop. Fall Wheat was below the average, as was also all kinds of Spring grain and hay.

Euphemia and Dawn.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand		1	55			
" 120 Members' Subscriptions.	123	50				
" Admissions to Show	24	70				
" Legislative Grant	123	79				
					273	54
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	102	00				
" Field Products	26	40				
" Dairy "	11	25				
" Horticultural Products	8	80				
" Agricultural Implements	8	75				
" Arts and Manufactures	20	85				
					178	05
" Preparing Show Grounds			19	85		
" Purchase of Live Stock			20	00		
" Working Expenses			37	90		
					255	80
Balance in hand					17	74

NOTE.—The Society is in a healthy condition. It has two bulls purchased for the use of the members. Crops generally not good, injured by drought. Indian Corn was a fair yield and of good quality. Potatoes badly injured by the Colorado Beetle. It is recommended that the Society should lose no time in procuring permanent grounds and buildings for its exhibitions, as experience has taught that societies doing so have had their interests greatly promoted thereby.

Howard.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 135 Members' Subscriptions.	142	00				
" Admissions to Show	97	41				
" Legislative Grant	134	84				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	458	26				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	6	50				
					839	01
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer			27	21		
" Prizes for Live Stock	107	75				
" Field Products	37	25				
" Dairy "	5	25				
" Horticultural Products	9	25				
" Agricultural Implements	7	00				
" Arts and Manufactures	28	25				
" Growing Crops	17	00				
					211	75
" Purchase of Seeds			471	00		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
" Working Expenses	174	19	884	15
Balance due Treasurer.....			45	14

NOTE.—The Show was well attended, and the articles exhibited, considering the adverse character of the season, quite satisfactory. The Society finds the purchase of seed grain—wheat, oats, and peas—to be a beneficial proceeding.

Orford.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	36	70				
" Members' Subscriptions	45	00				
" Admissions to Show	18	38				
" Legislative Grant	49	74				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	129	00				
					288	82
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock ..	44	65				
" Field Products	7	35				
" Dairy "	2	10				
" Horticultural Products	3	70				
" Agricultural Implements.....	8	00				
" Arts and Manufactures	9	05				
					74	85
" Preparing Show Grounds					9	00
" Purchase of Live Stock					155	00
" Working Expenses					12	38
					251	23
Balance in hand					37	59

Zone.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	29	45				
" 129 Members' Subscriptions	145	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	47	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	111	63				
" Municipal Grant.....	30	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	26	50				
					389	58
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	107	30				
" " Field Products.....	27	65				
" " Dairy Products.....	11	25				
" " Horticultural Products	13	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	22	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures. ..	64	50				
					245	70
" Preparing Show Grounds.....					16	78
" Working Expenses					44	03
					306	51
Balance in hand.....					83	07

NOTE.—The Society is represented to be in an improving condition, financially and practically. Devoting two days to the annual show has been found highly convenient and beneficial, and its continuance is strongly recommended.

BROCKVILLE.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	15 85		
" 205 Members' Subscriptions.....	244 79		
" Admissions to Show	175 54		
" Legislative Grant.....	350 00		
CR.			786 18
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	278 60		
" Field Products	40 85		
" Horticultural Products	22 20		
" Agricultural Implements	25 25		
" Arts and Manufactures	137 30		
" Growing Crops	72 00		
	576 20		
Unpaid.....	211 95		
		364 26	
" Prizes of previous year		16 92	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		259 50	
" Working Expenses		148 33	
			789 00
Balance due Treasurer.....			2 82

BRUCE, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	85 12		
" 81 Members' Subscriptions.....	81 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	51 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	49 00		
CR.			966 12
By prizes of previous year	42 25		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	393 75		
" Purchase of Live Stock.....	450 00		
" Ploughing Match.....	30 00		
" Working Expenses.....	177 26		
			1093 26
Balance due Treasurer.....			127 14

REPORT.

The Report which your Directors have to submit to you to-day is necessarily brief. Instead of the usual routine of Exhibitions, the funds of the Society for the past year were turned into another channel—and we confidently believe that the course taken by us, as the guardians of such funds, has been fully approved by the majority of the members of your Society. At our first meeting for the year, it was unanimously decided that steps should be taken to introduce better breeds of stock. Since the formation of the Society, the funds had been devoted almost exclusively to Exhibitions, and in the Report for 1871 reference was specially made to the failure of these Exhibitions to accomplish the object in view.

Various circumstances continued to render these competitive shows defective, in so far as the real object in view was concerned.

The funds at the disposal of the Directors were generally inadequate to meet the requirements of a good Exhibition. Competition in most classes was always slight, and very meagre indeed were the benefits to be derived from a view of the animals or articles placed on exhibition.

These facts, together with the narrow spirit which rules many individuals in competing at our Agricultural Exhibitions—we refer to that spirit which prompts a man to become a competitor only for the purpose of making money directly—tend to lessen in a great degree the beneficial effects thereof. We do not, however, offer these remarks for the purpose of depreciating Agricultural Exhibitions—nothing of the kind—but we do assert that in our experience of such Exhibitions as we have been able to hold, we have failed to appreciate the benefits arising from spending the funds of the Society in this manner. Nor do we attempt for a moment to apologise to the members of the Society for the course we have taken. The introduction of stock is one of the objects for which we receive Legislative aid. The wants of our Electoral Division demanded that something should be done in this line. Hitherto the funds of the Society have been spent in paying premiums, the practical benefit of which was very doubtful; instead of that the Society is now in possession of the greater part of the funds for the past year, in the shape of thorough-bred bulls: and we unhesitatingly assert that the benefits to be derived from improved breeds of cattle are vastly superior to those arising from such Exhibitions as we have been able to hold. Entertaining these views, and desirous of diverting the business of the Society into a different channel for a year at least, your Directors decided on purchasing thorough-bred bulls, and without delay carried out their decision. Some members may incline to uphold Exhibitions as against the purchase of stock; your Directors are of opinion, however, that much benefit to the farming community would accrue from following out a similar programme during the present year—further increasing the stock of the Society in thorough-bred animals. Your Directors (supported by individual subscriptions) united with the Directors of the South Riding Society, for the purpose of a “Union Ploughing Match.” This arrangement turned out entirely successful. The North Riding contributed the larger portion of the premiums from private sources. The match was held in the South Riding. Nevertheless, northern men and boys carried off the palm in each class. Out of fifteen prizes awarded, twelve came North. We have no reason to be ashamed of our devotees of the plough, and we have no doubt that with a fair chance for practice, and the ploughs of sterling worth, manufactured in our own country, our ploughmen would compete favourably with those of any other County in the Province.

We congratulate the people of North Bruce on the opening up of the long-looked-for railway communication with the markets of the Dominion. But few years have elapsed since the sound of the white man's axe was first heard in the forests along the shores of Lake Huron. Now the iron horse is a daily visitor, and we have a “market at our doors” for farm produce of every description.

Those of us who experienced all the hardships of settlers in a new country—without roads or markets—shut out, as it were, from the busy hum of civilization, can fully appreciate the state of affairs at the present day. The gratitude of the whole community is due to the W. G. & B. Railway Company, for the promptitude with which, under many difficulties, they carried out the great enterprise of connecting Lakes Huron and Ontario with an iron rail—thereby fulfilling in letter and spirit the pledges, upon the strength of which they gained our support. The yeomanry of Bruce have much to be proud of. No County in the Province possesses comparatively a larger area of arable land. The severest seasons have not prevented us from exporting large quantities of farm produce—(an unusually large quantity this season). The County will shortly be in possession of the most ample railway accommodation, and our manufacturing establishments are increasing to such an extent that our imports are largely decreasing.

Many of our agriculturists would, however, do well to take a leaf from the book of some of their neighbours. Like every other branch of industry, farming if worth doing at all is worth being well done. Too many are content to go on from year to year in the same old style, without any attempt at improvement. Too many valuable farms are allowed to run half wild from want of proper cultivation. It is to be regretted that so many take so little interest in their calling as not to make it a profession. Should not a farmer be as proud of his work as the mechanic is of his? Why should he not take a pride in cultivating fifty acres well rather than a hundred in a haphazard manner?—knowing, as every intelligent farmer knows, that the benefits arising from the former are far in excess of those of the latter. Why does he not seek to acquire better breeds of stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine?—knowing, as he should know, that one good animal brings more in the market, though costing less to feed, than two of the miserable specimens to be seen on many farms.

We do not desire to continue our remarks. The usual appendices are attached hereto, viz.—List of members for the past year, statement of premiums awarded and treasurer's statement. The latter shows a deficit for the past year. The Society is, however, in possession of the bulls, before referred to, which are now worth more than they cost us. The course we have taken may be objectionable to some, but we feel satisfied at our own action, and in this feeling we know we have the approval of the great bulk of the farming community.

In conclusion, we express the hope that our successors may as earnestly and as willingly strive for the good of the farmers of North Bruce, and may expend the funds of the Society in a manner as beneficial to them as your Directors for the past year have endeavoured to do.

Arran.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	88 07		
“ 85 Members' Subscriptions	131 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	13 70		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	11 40		
	<hr/>		384 17
Cr.			
By Amount of premiums paid.....	166 50		
“ Working Expenses	45 20		
	<hr/>		211 70
			<hr/>
Balance in hand			172 47

Bruce.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	37 61		
“ 10 Members' Subscriptions.....	81 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	3 50		
“ Legislative Grant,	90 25		
	<hr/>		212 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	69 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	31 00		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	12 75		
	<hr/>		129 50
Unpaid	15 62		
	<hr/>	113 88	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		7 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		4 50	
“ Working Expenses		31 03	
		<hr/>	156 41
			<hr/>
Balance in hand,			55 95

Elderslie.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	98 25		
“ 87 Members' Subscriptions.....	97 00		
“ Legislative Grant	78 50		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	2 01		
	<hr/>		275 76

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	73	75				
“ “ Field Products	25	50				
“ “ Dairy “	13	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	5	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.	13	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	15	75				
	147	75				
Unpaid	27	75				
			120	00		
“ Prizes of previous year	12	25				
“ Preparing Show Grounds	12	03				
“ Working Expenses	42	06				
			66	34		
					186	34
Balance in hand					89	42

Saugeen.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	14	81				
“ 65 Members' Subscriptions	65	00				
“ Admissions to Show	12	25				
“ Legislative Grant	85	00				
					177	06
CR.						
By Amount paid for premiums	145	90				
“ Preparing Show Grounds	2	50				
“ Working Expenses	28	66				
					177	06

BRUCE, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	23	20				
“ 102 Members' Subscriptions	102	00				
“ Admissions to Show	92	40				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant	36	60				
“ Entries for Turnip Match	5	00				
“ Ploughing Match and Fall Show	106	50				
					1065	70
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	315	50				
“ Field Products	69	25				
“ Dairy	24	00				
“ Horticultural Products	63	50				
“ Agricultural Implements	37	50				
“ Arts and Manufactures	44	00				
“ Growing Crops	18	00				
“ Ploughing Match	38	00				
	609	75				
Unpaid	50	50				
			559	25		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Prizes of previous year.....	9	25				
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies	419	99				
“ Working Expenses	200	44				
				629	68	
						1188 93
Balance due						123 23

REPORT.

The Directors of the S. R. of B. Agricultural Society regret much that at the close of the operations for the year now past they cannot report the efforts made by them to have been financially successful.

During the early part of the year the Directors anticipated, and with reason, that the funds of the Society would be largely increased by voluntary subscriptions from the vicinity in which the Fall Show was to be held, and also that the amount to be received from the Township of Brant, if not greater than in the previous year, would, at least, not be smaller.

Relying on this assistance, and feeling that it would not be in the interests of the Society, if by any means it could be avoided, to lessen the sum to be offered in prizes, the Board agreed upon the prize list for Fall Show. Unfortunately, however, it has happened that in these reasonable anticipations the Board met with disappointment.

* * * * *

But the great disappointment, and the one which has most materially affected the financial position of the Society, is the apathy shown by the Agricultural Society of the Township of Brant. In this, perhaps the wealthiest township of the riding, the proportion of Government grant was drawn for only fifty-seven members, and the only sum contributed to the present time by the Society of Brant towards the expenses of the year is the Government grant of \$36 60. It is to be hoped that there will yet be available from this source some reasonable amount.

The Directors in concert with the sister Society of the N.R. made arrangements for the holding of a union ploughing match—this was successfully carried out at a cost to this Society of \$17 over the promised subscriptions.

In the spring of the year, deeming it essential for the improvement of the horses of the Riding to obtain, if possible, an introduction of new blood, the Directors advertised in the daily papers, but, unfortunately, without any present good result. The Directors would urge upon their successors to take some steps to secure this desirable end. The Spring Show at Enniskillen clearly demonstrated the necessity there exists of new and improved blood.

To add to the interest of the Fall Show, Professor Buckland was invited to deliver a lecture on agriculture on the second day of the Exhibition. From various causes but little interest appeared to be taken, either in the lecture or the subsequent dinner, and this lack of interest to some extent increased the liability of the Board.

So far as the Fall Show was concerned, it was in most respects a success. The entries were not quite up to former numbers, but the only class which was not fairly represented was that of manufactures. Good articles, no doubt, were exhibited, but the competition was slight indeed. In this we look for much improvement in future years.

By the completion of the W. G. and B. R. R., giving us more direct communication with the outside markets, and thus drawing considerable business from beyond the county to this section, our mercantile classes must be greatly benefited; and with a continuance of the blessings of fair harvests and remunerative prices, giving prosperity to the agricultural classes, it may be anticipated that renewed efforts will this year be made in the interests of those Societies which, by fostering a healthy emulation, tend so much to the improvement of all. Your Directors would look for the cordial assistance of every class of the community to the Society for this year, to enable it to weather the slight storm which now threatens it.

In conclusion, the Directors feel it their duty to recommend some plan whereby the Society may be placed upon a firmer basis. It must be evident to all that from the lack of interest shown by the Society of Brant, such encouragement from its hands is hardly to be looked for as would warrant the Board in recommending the continuance of the Fall Show

at Walkerton. It is possible that a removal for some time would give fresh life to this Society, and permanently improve its prospects.

One other course has suggested itself, which the Directors would ask to be considered—namely, the holding of a Union Show with the North Riding Association. Such a course has much to recommend it, and deserves favourable consideration.

Brant.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 59 Members' Subscriptions.....	62 25		
" Legislative Grant.....	36 60		
			98 85

Cr.			
By County Society's Fall Show.....	81 60		
" Working Expenses	17 25		
			98 85

Carrick.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	52 88		
" 102 Members' Subscriptions	119 50		
" Admissions to Show.....	6 75		
" Legislative Grant	78 80		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			282 93

Cr.			
By Amount of Premiums	154 75		
" Prizes of previous year	16 25		
" Working Expenses	43 92		
			214 92

Balance in hand..... 68 01

Culross.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....	96 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	57 80		
			153 80

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....	32 64		
" Amount of Premiums.....	93 62		
" Working Expenses.....	26 50		
			152 76

Balance in hand..... 1 04

Huron.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	9 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	139 50		
" Admissions to Show.....	6 80		
" Legislative Grant.....	86 70		
" Proceeds Sale of Stock.....	80 00		
			322 53

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock....	100 25		
" " Field Products.....	31 75		
" " Dairy	9 20		
" " Horticultural Products.....	6 75		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements.....	17 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19 25		
	<u>184 20</u>		
Unpaid.....	19 45		
	<u> </u>	164 75	
“ Purchase of Stock.....		100 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		61 19	
		<u> </u>	325 94
Balance due Treasurer.....			3 41

Kincardine.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	43 57		
“ 96 Members' Subscriptions.....	96 25		
“ Legislative Grant.....	53 30		
	<u> </u>		193 12
CR.			
By Premiums paid.....		96 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		12 42	
“ Working Expenses.....		39 01	
		<u> </u>	147 93
Balance in hand.....			45 19

Kinloss.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	26 83		
“ 134 Members' Subscriptions.....	134 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	58 73		
“ Legislative Grant.....	80 27		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1 58		
	<u> </u>		301 41
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	78 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	14 00		
“ “ Dairy.....	10 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	18 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	22 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19 75		
	<u>162 75</u>		
Unpaid.....	72 75		
	<u> </u>	90 00	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		72 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		18 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		72 48	
		<u> </u>	253 23
Balance in hand.....			48 18

CARDWELL.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	10 29		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 222 Members' Subscriptions	222	00				
“ Admissions to Show	158	48				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
					1090	77
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	190	55				
“ “ Field Products.....	60	00				
“ “ Dairy “	22	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	45	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	44	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	69	00				
			430	55		
“ Prizes of previous year			6	50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			384	62		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			119	95		
“ Working Expenses.....			85	22		
					1026	84
Balance in hand.....					63	93

Adjala.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	83	65				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	73	45				
“ Admissions to Show.....	30	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	69	81				
“ Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	47	00				
					328	91

CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	100	00				
“ “ Field Products	23	75				
“ “ Dairy “	6	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	14	70				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	28	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	35	00				
	207	45				
Unpaid.....	19	50				
			187	95		
“ Prizes of previous year ..			19	45		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			5	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			44	09		
					256	49
Balance in hand					72	42

NOTE.—The Exhibition was very successful ; live stock, especially horses, and farm implements, better perhaps than on any former occasion. There is an increasing desire among farmers to procure superior stock, for the attainment of which extra efforts are being made.

Albion.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	65	43				
“ Members' Subscriptions	153	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	194	10				
“ Legislative Grant.....	114	10				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Municipal Grant.....	40	00				
“ Special Prizes	101	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts...	33	30				
					701	43
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	188	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	30	50				
“ “ Dairy “	19	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	25	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	21	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.	103	75				
	387	25				
Unpaid.....	22	25				
			365	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds and Buildings.....			200	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			113	91		
					678	91
Balance in hand.....					22	52

NOTE.—The Society has erected a commodious hall for exhibition purposes. Hitherto the want of sufficient protection against weather has been felt adverse to the Shows; and the Directors recommend one day rather than two for the Exhibition.

Caledon.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand	153	99				
“ 232 Members' Subscriptions.....	232	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	235	85				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grants.....	78	25				
“ Proceeds of Booths, &c.....	27	30				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	25	50				
					892	89
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	179	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	70	00				
“ “ Dairy “	16	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	12	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	38	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	117	95				
	434	20				
Unpaid.....	42	00				
			392	20		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			5	80		
“ Paid on purchase of Grounds.....			228	06		
“ Working Expenses.....			127	31		
					753	37
Balance in hand					139	52

Mono.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To 115 Members' Subscriptions.....	115	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	93	97				
“ Legislative Grant.....	93	60				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Entry Fees.....	36	75				
“ Special Prizes	58	38				
					397	70
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer			50	50		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	140	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	51	00				
“ “ Dairy “	8	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	4	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	44	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	41	25				
	289	50				
Unpaid.....	6	00				
			283	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			24	00		
“ Working Expenses			54	50		
					412	50
Balance due Treasurer.....					14	80

CARLETON.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Members' Subscriptions.....	211	50				
“ Admissions to Show.....	304	08				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant	500	00				
“ Proceeds of Booths, &c.....	89	30				
“ Special Subscriptions.....	374	00				
					2173	88
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			576	97		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	555	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	92	00				
“ “ Dairy “	94	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	62	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	114	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	259	00				
	1176	50				
Unpaid.....	235	00				
			941	50		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			18	00		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			140	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			375	98		
					2052	45
Balance in hand					126	43

REPORT.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition was held in the Society's Grounds on Friday and Saturday, 20th and 21st September. The total number of entries was 716, and the general attendance good, as shown by the LIBERAL sum of money taken up at the gate for entrance fees. The

grounds, though well adapted for the purpose intended, will ere long be found too small to accommodate the increasing number of exhibitors, and such arrangements are already in progress as to acquire an additional piece of ground from the representatives of the estate of the late Hugh Bell.

HORSES.

The show of horses in the different classes was most creditable ; many fine draught, carriage and saddle horses were upon the ground. The fine stock horses of Mr. John Clark, forming a prominent feature in the show, were very greatly admired.

HORNED CATTLE.

Very great interest was taken in this class, and the animals exhibited showed a marked improvement on former years. The Short Horns and the grades of the Messrs. Thomson, of Nepean, were very fine, and could hardly have been excelled in any part of Ontario. The Messrs. Thomson also showed two very fine Short Horn and Ayrshire bulls. Greater interest is being taken in the Ayrshires. Some very fine cattle in this class were shown by Mr. Allan Grant, of Fitzroy, Mr. Hugh Gourley, of March, and Mr. George W. Eaton, of Nepean. Mr. Grant and the Hon. Mr. Skead were the only exhibitors of Galloways,—two fine herds of which were shown. Many fine animals were shown by other parties. The exhibition in this class was considered far in advance of any former year.

SHEEP.

In this class several fine animals were shown, and a marked improvement over former years was quite evident.

PIGS.

In this class a marked improvement was manifest ; the principal pure breeds shown being Berkshire and Suffolks, as well as a large number of well-bred grades. Preference, in general, was given to the Berkshires, as producing the most meat with the least food.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The show in this class was not as creditable as could have been desired, showing clearly that many of our farmers and manufacturers have not yet recovered from the effects of the late fire. Two fine waggons were shown by W. Joyce, of Ottawa ; mowing-machines by Messrs. Grahams, of Nepean ; ploughs and harrows by Mr. Bradley, of Goulbourn ; and fine spring waggons by Mr. McDougall, of Richmond, were the principal articles exhibited.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

This large building was very well filled in all its departments, the principal feature being the large display of ladies' manufactures, consisting of woollen and fancy articles of all descriptions—the whole being very creditable to the ladies of Carleton.

THE DAIRY.

The large number of entries in butter (60 samples) showed the interest taken in this important product, and the care with which the Judges, Messrs. N. Bate, T. Patterson, J. Dagleish, performed their duties, was worthy of much praise. The samples shown were pronounced superior to former years, though the season was generally unfavourable for its production. Farmers, in general, should pay more attention in its manufacture, and in the packing it up in marketable packages.

CHEESE.

Several samples of fine cheese were shown, among which was a superior lot of factory make by William Kidd, Esq., of Marlborough, to whom the first prize was awarded.

CAKE, BREAD, FRUITS AND HONEY.

In this class a good display was made. Miss Scott, of Nepean took the first prize for cakes, and Mrs. Dawson and Miss Trembly, of Goulbourn, for bread. In fruits and honey no material progress was observed over former years, though very fair specimens were exhibited.

ROOTS.

In this important production, the display was much in favour to former years. A few good samples of swedes were shown, but in general the crop was considered almost a failure.

Several good samples of potatoes were exhibited, but in consequence of the extreme wetness of the season at the time the crop was maturing, they were generally inferior in quantity and quality.

A number of samples of mangolds were shown, and were highly recommended as a productive crop, and feed for milch cows.

In carrots, both white and red, good samples were shown; and the crop pronounced satisfactory by the producers.

GRAINS.

Fair samples of both fall and spring wheat were shown; but the general yield and quality of both have been unsatisfactory, with few exceptions. Fall wheat was almost totally destroyed by the severe frosts of fall and spring, and the spring wheat, in consequence of the great drought in July, failed to fill, leaving the berry shrunk and shrivelled. The severe hail storm in July also almost wholly destroyed many large fields.

The samples of oats shown, both white and black, were inferior to the past year, and the general yield of the crop has been under former seasons.

Good samples of barley and peas were exhibited, and the yield of these two articles seem to compare favourably, both in point of quality and quantity, with former years.

Indian corn is not grown to any great extent, but from the samples shown, and from its well-known productiveness, it should be a valuable crop, and well worthy the attention of our farmers.

MANUFACTURES.

Several fine carriages shown by Mr. Stockdale, of Ottawa; waggon by W. Joyce & Son; plough, harrow, and spring waggon by W. Bradley, of Goulbourn; Mr. Wilton, of Nepean; also spring waggon by W. McDougall, of Richmond, were well worthy of inspection, and most creditable to the manufacturers.

Sewing machines exhibited by Messrs. Stevens, Bruce, and Bush, of Ottawa, added much to the interest of the Show,—the machines of the latter exhibitor, W. Bush, being worked by steam-power.

In concluding this Report, your Board respectfully ask from their fellow-farmers an increased interest in, and support of, the County of Carleton Agricultural Society. It has now existed over thirty years, having been kept up by a small number, under various circumstances, for the benefit and example of the many. Let us hope, now that the Society has grounds and buildings worthy of the county, and the objects in view, that a greater number will lend a helping hand. The Society has, hitherto, been largely indebted to friends outside its membership for valuable assistance; but it should be borne in mind that this may not always last, and that if it is to continue a success, those who are principally benefited must learn to help themselves. Hoping that these efforts put forth in 1872 may be surpassed during the season on which we have now entered.

Fitzroy.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	107 49		
“ 61 Members' Subscriptions.....	104 00		
			211 49
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	100 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	27 50		

	\$, cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	15 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	35 25		
" " Growing Crops	48 50		
	<u>243 00</u>		
Unpaid	85 20		
		<u>157 80</u>	
" Preparing Show Grounds		7 00	
" Crop viewers		9 00	
" Agricultural Publications		13 50	
" Working Expenses		<u>23 75</u>	
			<u>211 05</u>
Balance in hand			44

CORNWALL.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	73 43		
" 120 Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
			<u>543 43</u>
CR.			
By Prizes of previous year		7 75	
" Purchase of Stock		39 00	
" Working Expenses		<u>109 28</u>	
			<u>156 03</u>
Balance in hand			<u>387 40</u>

NOTE.—In consequence of the low state of the funds no Exhibition was holden, but a good one is anticipated the present year.

DUNDAS.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	210 76		
" 368 Members' Subscriptions	368 00		
" Admissions to Show	221 75		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	<u>50 00</u>		
			<u>1550 51</u>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	432 10		
" " Field Products	51 95		
" " Dairy "	13 85		
" " Horticultural Products	40 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	65 65		
" " Arts and Manufactures	<u>132 50</u>		
		<u>736 20</u>	
" Legislative Grants to Township Societies		<u>413 00</u>	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds			93	90		
“ Working Expenses			195	16		
					1438	26
Balance in hand.....					112	2

5

REPORT.

The Directors are pleased to find that each succeeding Exhibition shows a marked improvement in stock as well as in all departments of agriculture; this improvement is also noticeable in the several Exhibitions of the Townships Societies; these Societies are rendering good and useful work, and contribute much to the general improvement of agriculture in the County, and by the introduction of improved stock, have shewn a spirit of enterprise from which the County is receiving a great boon.

In all articles of domestic manufacture and ladies' work the justly earned merit was fully sustained.

Though coarse grain, from the wetness of the season during harvest, is in many cases darker, still we have reason to be thankful to an all-kind Providence for the bountiful harvest and many blessings bestowed on us as a people.

Matilda.								
DR.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand	.....		24	00			
"	148 Members' Subscriptions.....	"		148	00			
"	Admissions to Show.....	"		92	50			
"	Legislative Grant	"		130	00			
"	Special Subscriptions for Grounds and Buildings	"		425	00			
							819	50
<hr/>								
CR.								
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....			94	00			
"	" Field Products			35	75			
"	" Dairy "			6	25			
"	" Horticultural Products.....			10	25			
"	" Agricultural Implements			41	00			
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....			24	00			
"	" Ploughing Match			12	00			
							213	25
"	Preparing Show Grounds and Buildings				515	00		
"	Working Expenses				60	00		
								788 25
								<hr/>
	Balance in hand						31	25

NOTE.—The Society is procuring special contributions for the purpose of securing permanent Grounds and Buildings, for the Annual Exhibitions.

Mountain.						
DR.						
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....		9	33			
“ 81 Members' Subscriptions		81	00			
“ Legislative Grant		73	00			
“ For Ploughing Match		23	50			
					186	83
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock		71	50			
“ Field Products		15	45			
		25				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Dairy Products	6 00		
" Horticultural Products	4 50		
" Agricultural Implements.....	12 05		
" Arts and Manufactures	26 00		
" Ploughing Match.....	23 50		
		159 00	
" Prizes of previous year.....		15 65	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 00	
" Working Expenses.....		22 00	
			197 65
Balance due Treasurer			10 82

NOTE.—The Exhibition was on the whole of a satisfactory character, especially in Live Stock. The wetness of the season had somewhat injured the quality of grain.

Williamsburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	19 48		
" 98 Members' Subscriptions.....	99 00		
" Legislative Grant	83 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	6 50		
			207 98
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	78 15		
" " Field Products.....	13 65		
" " Dairy ".....	5 25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	10 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	25 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	19 05		
		152 65	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		25 00	
" Working Expenses.....		25 55	
			203 20
Balance in hand.....			4 78

NOTE.— Though the number of members through apathy had fallen off, the Exhibition was quite equal to most preceding years, and with increased zeal, the Society may be made more efficient and beneficial.

Winchester.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	13 28		
" 143 Members' Subscriptions.....	146 00		
" Legislative Grant	127 00		
" Cash loaned.....	148 07		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock... ..	112 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
			548 35
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	170 70		
" " Field Products.....	9 50		
" " Dairy ".....	10 25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	3 25		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	21	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16	55				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	16	00				
				247	50	
“ Prizes of previous year.....				10	75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....				16	50	
“ Cash loaned.....				200	00	
“ Working Expenses				73	60	
						548 35

DURHAM, EAST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 32 Members' Subscriptions.....	82	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	116	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Cavan Society for Union Show.....	147	60				
					1045	60
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....				6	61	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	257	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	61	50				
“ “ Dairy “	16	60				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	34	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	38	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	87	45				
				495	45	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....				420	00	
“ Working Expenses				92	59	
						1014 65
Balance in hand					30	95

REPORT.

Since our last annual gathering very important events have transpired. Some of these have had a tendency to arouse a feeling of jealousy, lest our young and noble Dominion should become a prey to treacherous and designing men. The vast resources of this Dominion, agricultural, mineral and otherwise, must ultimately lead to wealth and prosperity, provided wise, true and honest men steer the ship of state.

The extent of land, rich in minerals and capable of producing in abundance a variety of raw material for manufacturing purposes, offers an inviting field for the surplus population of Great Britain and other European countries. We rejoice in the prosperity of our country, and it is matter of thankfulness to know that very few cases of real hard pinching poverty exist amongst us, especially in the rural districts. In towns and cities there are more cases of want than in the country, arising, we suppose, from habits of intemperance and improvidence.

With the prices obtained for labour, the calls upon the benevolent should not be very pressing; but we must not forget the declaration, "The poor ye have always with you."

It must be very gratifying to those who have laboured for many years past to promote the interests of agriculture in this Province, to witness the success which has attended their efforts, and to see the annual improvement in the exhibition of stock at our Provincial, County and Township fairs. Who could look upon the magnificent display of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry and implements, and the Exhibition generally, and compare it with what it was twenty years ago, without being struck with the immense improvement which has taken place in our Provincial Exhibition? With regard to ourselves as a County or Riding Society, we fear that we cannot take to ourselves very much credit as to our Exhibitions.

They are inferior to what they were ten years ago. There seems to be a want of pluck, or spirit, or whatever it may be termed, amongst the agriculturists of this County to breed stock of a superior kind. But the stock generally throughout the Riding will bear a very favourable comparison with that of fourteen or twenty years ago, and this may be said of agricultural pursuits in general. A vast improvement has taken place in the mode of cultivating the land—in the class of implements and machines, and so on. Our farmers are endeavouring to meet the increased demand for beef and mutton by growing large quantities of turnips and other roots. By this mode large quantities of manure are manufactured at home, and the fertility of the soil is in some measure kept up.

One of the greatest difficulties the Canadian farmer has to contend with is the want of manure; the small amount of stock kept compared with the quantity of land in tillage, and the high price of artificial or manufactured manure makes it very difficult to maintain the fertility of the land.

While reviewing the operations of our Society for the past year, we cannot perceive that we have anything particular to note. Our Exhibition hardly maintained its character; but we hope for improvement. The past season *with us* was very unfavourable for stock and for the production of vegetable crops. The pastures were almost burnt up, and all kinds of stock suffered very much in consequence. The hay crop was very light, and the want of it will be very much felt during the coming Spring. We believe the grain crops generally were a fair average. In speaking of the doings of our Societies, we desire to commend the zeal and activity displayed in the Township Societies, especially that of the Township of Hope. This Society during the last winter formed a Farmers' Club, and held a number of meetings for the discussion of subjects connected with the raising of stock and the manuring and cultivation of the soil. A fair was held, and handsome premiums offered for seed grain. A ploughing match also took place, and an exhibition of breeding horses. All these were well attended and highly appreciated.

In concluding this short and imperfect sketch we must not forget our old friends who have been the standard-bearers of the Society for a long period of years, and whose silvery locks remind us that their places will soon be filled by others. Their attachment to the interests and well-being of the Society has not been of the Will-o'-the-Wisp kind, or like shooting stars which make a great blaze for a short time, and then pass away no more to be seen; but it has been long and ardent, and attended with more or less of sacrifice. All must have noticed the great falling off in the fine display of stock, occasioned by the retirement of our worthy President as a breeder of Devon cattle. While we regret this, we are proud that Mr. Choate still holds a high and honourable position as the representative of this district at the Council of the Board of Arts and Agriculture of this Province. We hope that he will long be spared to promote those interests to which he has been so long and ardently attached.

Cavan.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	36 84		
“ 196 Members' Subscriptions	196 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
CR.			372 84
By Prizes for Live Stock, Spring Exhibition	36 00		
“ Union Show with County.....	147 60		
“ Agricultural Publications.....	115 00		
“ Working Expenses	37 40		
			336 00
Balance in hand.....			36 84

NOTE.—The County Show being held in the Township of Cavan, this Society united with it for exhibition purposes.

Hope.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	20 69		
“ 230 Members' Subscriptions	230 00		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Admissions to Show	116 25		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant..... ;	50 00		
			556 94
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	119 00		
" " Field Products	73 25		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	13 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	59 75		
" " Ploughing Match.....	40 00		
		317 00	
" Agricultural Publications		133 80	
" Working Expenses.....		50 76	
			501 56
Balance in hand.....			55 38

REPORT.

The Directors of the Township of Hope Branch Agricultural Society, in presenting their twenty-sixth annual report, beg to state :

That at the last annual meeting it was resolved to form a Farmers' Club ; that a committee consisting of the President, Secretary, and Messrs. A. Choate, R. Wade, M. Bragg, E. A. Powers and I. Scott were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The committee met on the 18th of the same month, and arranged for a series of meetings, which were held throughout the Township, at which essays were read, addresses delivered, and interesting discussions took place. Your Directors believe that much good has been done by holding these meetings.

On the 9th of April, a Spring Exhibition of grain and seed was held at Canton, which was well attended, and the samples exhibited were of great variety and good quality, and were nearly all sold or exchanged. The Township Council of Hope gave fifty dollars towards the Exhibition, which was expended in premiums.

On the 18th of April a Ploughing Match was held on the farm of A. Choate, Esq., Perrytown. There were sixteen entries. The competition was keen, and prizes to the value of about forty dollars were awarded.

On the 25th April, the Society had an Exhibition of Stud Horses in Port Hope. There were ten entries, and premiums to the amount of seventy-five dollars were awarded, with three diplomas.

The Fall Exhibition took place on the 16th and 17th October. There were about six hundred entries, but the weather, being very unfavourable, had an injurious effect on the show.

Munvers.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	46 92		
" 78 Members' Subscriptions.....	78 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	42 56		
" Legislative Grant.....	70 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	4 00		
			241 48

CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	88 50		
" " Field Products	16 25		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	11 25		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements		6	00			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		27	50			
		152	50			
Unpaid		1	50			
				151	00	
“ Prize of previous year			1	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			4	00		
“ Working Expenses			40	44		
					196	44
Balance in hand					45	04

DURHAM, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	243	25				
“ Members' Subscriptions	147	50				
“ Admissions to Show	613	85				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Darlington, for Union Show	173	12				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	13	75				
					1891	47
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	509	25				
“ “ Field Products	61	50				
“ “ Dairy “	27	87				
“ “ Horticultural Products	110	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	46	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	116	50				
“ “ Growing Crops	27	00				
			898	12		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			402	80		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			269	99		
“ Working Expenses			99	20		
					1670	11
Balance in hand					221	36

REPORT.

To the Members of the West Durham Agricultural Association.

Your Directors respectfully tender their congratulations to the members of this Association on the successful termination of the labours of another year—a year that has proved remunerative to the agriculturist and prosperous to the country generally.

Your Directors, early in the year, invited the Directors of the Darlington Branch of this Association to a consideration of the expediency of uniting the two Societies, in accordance with the provisions of the statute in that behalf. The proposition was favourably received and, finally, unanimously concurred in by both Boards of Directors, and the operations of the two Societies have been conducted during the year as a United Society under the joint direction of the two Boards. The result has been highly satisfactory. The anomaly of two similar exhibitions immediately following each other in the same place, with its double trouble and expense, has been avoided, and the operations of the two Societies brought into harmony with the provisions of the statute in that regard.

The Fall Exhibition was unquestionably the best ever held in the County; whether

viewed in regard to the extent of competition, the excellency of the animals and articles exhibited, the amount of prizes awarded or the attendance and interest manifested by the general public.

It will be seen by your Treasurer's report, that the large sum \$614, was taken for admission to the grounds. It will also appear from that officer's report, that while every claim against the Society has been liquidated, including the large sum of \$900 paid for prizes—a sum \$240 in excess of the amount paid in any former year—and \$200 paid towards liquidating the debt on the show ground, there still remains in the Treasurer's hands the handsome sum of \$221.

Your Directors have had a contract executed between this Society and the Darlington Branch Society, placing the two Societies on a footing of perfect equality, with respect to the show ground.

Cartwright.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	100	85				
“ Members' Subscriptions....	204	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	48	65				
“ Legislative Grant.....	122	40				
					475	90
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	157	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	20	50				
“ “ Dairy “	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	34	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	66	00				
	286	50				
Unpaid	13	25				
			273	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			80	00		
“ Working Expenses			50	75		
					404	00
Balance in hand.....					71	90

Clarke.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	74	04				
“ 203 Members' Subscriptions	228	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	206	00				
“ Legislative Grant	132	00				
“ Municipal Grant	145	00				
					785	04
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	194	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	26	25				
“ “ Dairy “	12	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	27	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	30	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	74	50				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	12	00				
			376	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			31	00		
“ Working Expenses			109	22		
					516	47
Balance in hand.....					268	57

Darlington.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 144 Members' Subscriptions	166 75		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant ..	25 00		
“ Received on account of Show Grounds	200 00		
			531 75
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer	39 03		
“ Prizes of previous year	55 50		
“ County Society for Union Show.....	173 12		
“ Paid on Purchase of Grounds.....	205 00		
“ Agricultural Publications.....	44 50		
“ Working Expenses	14 60		
			531 75

NOTE.—This Society has united with that of the County for holding exhibitions. The terms agreed on are just and liberal, and the result has so far proved mutually satisfactory and beneficial.

Bowmanville Horticultural Society.

REPORT.

[*Unaccompanied by a Financial Statement.*]

The Directors regret that there is not such general and wide spread interest taken in this Society, as its important merits deserve.

Yet we are encouraged yearly by the accession of some new members who have proved themselves to be practical workers and successful competitors in the Society, and we have well grounded hopes of a much larger accession the coming year.

We are pleased that a quantity of the choicest fruit trees, viz. : pears, apples, plums, cherries, and also smaller fruits as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, &c., have been propagated through the influence of this Society.

We also have great encouragement from the amazing success in cultivation, and the enormous size of vegetables grown by the untiring efforts of members of this Society the past year :—Cabbages larger than half a bushel measure, weighing forty pounds ; Cauliflowers as large as a peck measure ; Mangolds weighing twenty-eight pounds ; Squashes 200 lbs ; Onions two lbs each, and other choice vegetables in proportion.

And we are happy to say, the floral department of this Society was imposing, and greatly admired as shown in our exhibitions, and more than twenty prizes awarded to plants and flowers in this department.

The Directors are pleased to find the Society, as heretofore, free from debt, with a small balance in the treasury; and further express their determination to continue to further develop the treasures of the vegetable kingdom which a kind Providence has appointed for our sustenance and enjoyment, and which have been placed within our reach.

ELGIN, EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand ..	343 08		
“ 121 Members' Subscriptions	121 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	103 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	18 00		
CR.			1285 08
By Prizes for Live Stock	256 09		
“ “ Field Products.....	38 59		

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes Dairy Products	17	25				
" " Horticultural Products	29	84				
" " Agricultural Implements	14	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	32	37				
	388	39				
Unpaid.....	58	13				
			330	26		
" Prizes of previous year			35	87		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			419	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			66	95		
" Working Expenses			76	98		
					929	02
Balance in hand.....					356	06

Bayham.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	48	82				
" 116 Members' Subscriptions	116	00				
" Legislative Grant	106	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3	00				
					273	82
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	105	22				
" " Field Products	31	33				
" " Dairy "	6	65				
" " Horticultural Products.....	18	24				
" " Agricultural Implements	6	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	31	96				
	200	15				
Unpaid.....	42	46				
			157	69		
" Prizes of previous year			8	23		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			1	75		
" Working Expenses.....			50	75		
					218	42
Balance in hand.....					55	40

Dorchester, South.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	3	17				
" Members' Subscriptions	84	00				
" Legislative Grant	87	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2	00				
					176	17
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	76	25				
" " Field Products	21	00				
" " Dairy "	2	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	6	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	13	30				
					119	55

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Working Expenses.....			30	91		
					150	46
Balance in hand					25	71

Malahide.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	85	43				
" 135 Members' Subscriptions	135	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	36	65				
" Legislative Grant	140	00				
" Proceeds use of Bulls.....	86	00				
" Borrowed.....	114	00				
					597	08
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	133	06				
" " Field Products.....	29	08				
" " Horticultural Products	5	77				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	32	83				
			209	24		
" Preparing Show Grounds			9	45		
" Purchase of Live Stock			286	14		
" Working Expenses			15	00		
					519	83
Balance in hand					77	25

Yarmouth.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	71	65				
" 74 Members' Subscriptions.....	74	00				
" Legislative Grant... ..	86	00				
					231	65
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	102	55				
" Field Products	17	73				
" Dairy "	4	25				
" Horticultural Products.....	4	68				
" Agricultural Implements.....	2	25				
" Arts and Manufactures.....	6	77				
			138	23		
Unpaid.....	25	05				
					113	18
" Prizes of previous year.....			22	44		
" Working Expenses.....			46	02		
					181	64
Balance in hand					50	00

ELGIN, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	276	82				
" 167 Members' Subscriptions.....	167	00				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Admissions to Show.....	260 31		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Proceeds Rent of Grounds	12 00		
			1416 13

CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	315 45		
“ “ Field Products	43 45		
“ “ Dairy “	27 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 58		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	37 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	41 60		
“ “ Discretionary	36 00		
		506 58	
“ Prizes of previous year	2 50		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies	280 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	65 50		
“ Working Expenses	167 60		
			1022 18

Balance in hand.. 393 95

Aldborough.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	215 35		
“ 112 Members' Subscriptions	112 00		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	20 00		
			487 35

CR.			
By Prizes for 1871	37 95		
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....	355 12		
“ Agricultural Publications	15 51		
“ Working Expenses	62 05		
			470 63

Balance in hand..... 16 72

Southwold and Dunwich.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 186 Members' Subscriptions.	186 00		
“ Admissions to Show	23 10		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Cash Borrowed	464 00		
“ Proceeds Service of Live Stock	518 25		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	5 00		
			1336 35

CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 65	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	105 85		
“ “ Field Products.....	15 90		
“ “ Dairy “	11 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	10 15		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	9 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19 85		
			172 50

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Unpaid.....	9	45				
By Prizes of previous year			163	05		
“ Preparing Show Grounds, &c.			8	75		
“ Purchase of Live Stock			373	75		
“ Working Expenses			626	27		
			112	80		
					1288	27
Balance in hand					48	08

ESSEX.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	263	79				
“ 133 Members' Subscriptions	133	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	75	00				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
					1171	79
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock ..	216	40				
“ Field Products	57	50				
“ Dairy “	9	50				
“ Horticultural Products	10	00				
“ Arts and Manufactures	59	98				
			363	38		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			419	41		
“ Working Expenses			101	13		
					883	92
Balance in hand					287	87

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Essex Agricultural Society for 1872 would respectfully report:—

That the Annual Exhibition of the Society was held in the Village of Kingville, on the second and third days of October last, and was, on the whole, quite successful. The number of entries was about the average of other occasions. All the articles exhibited were of excellent quality, and reflected credit upon the judgment of the various exhibitors, while the attendance of non-exhibitors was both numerous and respectable.

The Directors regret that the authorities at Ottawa did not see fit to divide this County into two electoral divisions, thus giving us two agricultural societies, as the large population and extent of territory would warrant them in so doing.

They are of opinion that some effort should be made to bring this matter before the Ontario Legislature, in order that justice should be done this County, either by dividing the County into two divisions for agricultural purposes, or increase the Legislative Grant commensurate with the large and growing population. The injustice in this matter will be all the more apparent when we consider that twenty electoral divisions of Ontario, with less than one-half of the population of Essex, receive the same amount of the Legislative Grant.

The Directors regret to report the partial failure of the fall wheat crop, owing to the severe dry weather of the fall of 1871 and the spring of 1872. Many fields were ploughed up, and put into spring crops. Those crops presented a fine appearance up to the time of harvesting; but, in consequence of wet weather during that time, much of it was secured in a damaged state.

The Indian corn crop proved to be excellent. The potatoes suffered considerably from

the ravages of their great enemy the Colorado potato beetle; but we have no reason to alter our opinion expressed in the Directors' Report of last year, that, with proper care on the part of the growers in applying those remedies found to be efficacious, the evil consequences will be but slight.

Want of labourers was very much felt during the season. This, combined with the shortness of the crops, and the low prices offered for all kinds of produce, rendered the lot of the farmer for the present an unenviable one.

The Directors are happy to note that the Canada Southern Railway approaches completion, which, when completely finished, cannot but be of incalculable benefit to this County, by affording increased facilities for the transportation of produce to other markets, and being instrumental in opening up a large track of wild lands hitherto considered as inaccessible to the settler.

The Directors would report, with respect to the state of agriculture within the County, that, although, owing to the fertility of the soil, and the comparative mildness of the climate, fine crops have been raised, yet, with respect to drainage, a proper system of manuring, and a judicious rotation of cropping, the farmers are behind the times. The sowing of clover has been practised to some extent, not so much for the purpose of ploughing under immediately, as with the view of procuring one or two crops of hay.

No regular system of rotation has been practised. Wheat often follows oats or barley, and *vice versa*. Sometimes two crops of wheat or spring grains follow each other in succession. Spring grain after Indian corn does well; so does fall wheat, when the corn crop can be got off the ground early enough for sowing. In the older and more settled parts of the County, the farmers are becoming more alive to these drawbacks to a successful advancement in agriculture, and we expect more attention will be accorded to these matters than heretofore.

Mixed husbandry has been exclusively followed. Few, if any, devote their time and energies to any special branch of agriculture.

Some very excellent horses are raised within the County. We cannot but think, however, that the attention of horse-raisers is given too much to producing light carriage horses, to the exclusion and prejudice of the heavier agricultural or draught horses.

In cattle perceptible improvements are annually taking place, caused mainly through the exertions of the various Township Societies, by introducing improved bulls. Individual enterprise in this direction has been rare. At the present time, however, we understand that several enterprising individuals have taken initiatory steps to bring into the country full-blooded stock on their own responsibility.

Of the different breeds, the Shorthorns seem, at present, to have the preference over all others.

With respect to sheep and swine, the same improvements are apparent as may be seen in cattle; and the annual production of wool and pork form considerable items in our produce.

With such superior advantages as to soil and climate that this County presents to the breeders of stock, is it not singular that some energetic man of means has not entered into this branch of Agriculture, and successfully competed with the "Snells, Stones and Millers" of the more eastern counties?

It would be superfluous to say anything respecting the cereals grown in this County, save that as good wheat, oats, barley and other small grains can be grown as in any part of Canada. As for our Indian corn it is even unsurpassed by the far-famed corn regions of the West.

In regard to fruit: although fine specimens of apples are grown and may be seen in our markets, the Directors are of the opinion that is owing more to the nature of the soil and the geniality of the climate, than to the good management of our orchardists, that good fruit is produced. The attention necessary to complete success in fruit-growing is entirely wanting with us.

The finer fruits, such as the plum, peach and pear, are not much cultivated except in gardens. The plum is hardy but suffers from the ravages of the curculio. The peach is more or less injured by the severe winters. But that the pear will flourish and produce fine crops in abundance, is placed beyond doubt by observing the magnificent specimens of pear trees growing along the banks of the River Detroit, measuring, as many of them do, several feet in circumference, and towering aloft in unconscious pride to the height of from sixty to

eighty feet, and having borne fruit many years beyond the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant.

Along the shore of Lake Erie, the grape can be successfully grown. Many persons have entered into this branch of fruit-growing, though not extensively.

Notwithstanding the low prices, the short crops, and the trials and anxieties incident to the lives of the farmers, their prosperity is evidently seen in, at least, the older parts of the County, by the erection of good and substantial dwellings in the place of the primitive log hut, and of commodious barns and out-buildings.

Many of the most prominent farmers in Essex commenced life with nothing, we may say, but their axes in their hands, and have succeeded in cutting out a home in the wilderness for themselves and families; and after a few years of hardship and trials incident to such a life in the woods, find themselves entering upon one of comparative comfort and enjoyment.

After all, the life of a farmer is an enviable one. He occupies a proud position among the men of the earth. The "*first man*" was a tiller of the soil and a raiser of stock, and from his day to the present, all those countries that have been the most prosperous are those that have done most to develop their agricultural resources. It is to the labour of the farmer that the teeming millions of the earth owe their bread and meat.

Take away the fruit of the exertions of the cultivator of the soil, and the gorgeous palaces and stately edifices of our proud cities would crumble in the dust; the snorting of the iron horse would be heard no more; the mighty ships would no longer plough through our lakes and seas; the interminable lines of telegraphy would cease flashing their messages forth, and all the mighty enterprises undertaken by men would fall through.

While mankind have been greatly blessed by the labours of the farmer, we fear that the blessings have often been turned into *curse*s. The productions of the soil, designed originally by a wise and beneficent *Being* as food for man and beast, have been frequently transformed into those deleterious substances which are so direful in their results upon the social, moral, intellectual and religious capacities of the human race.

In conclusion we, as a community, have much to be thankful for during the past year. Let us, therefore, with renewed confidence, still place more humble dependence upon the *Giver* of all good, that all the blessings which we need may be granted unto us.

Colchester.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	358	00				
" Members' Subscriptions	53	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	34	45				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	194	00				
" Money borrowed.....	356	50				
CR.					995	95
By Cash and notes.....			462	25		
" Paid money borrowed.....			160	00		
" Purchase of Live Stock.....			356	50		
" Working Expenses.....			16	50		
					995	95

Gosfield and Mersea.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	78	56				
" 172 Members' Subscriptions.	172	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	101	80				
" Proceeds Sale of Stock.....	257	00				
					609	36
" Purchase of Live Stock.			470	45		
" Miscellaneous			33	94		
" Working Expenses.....			55	88		
					560	27
Balance in hand.....					49	09

Maidstone.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	105 11		
“ 89 Members’ Subscriptions.....	89 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	56 55		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	10 15		
			260 81
CR.			
By Premiums.....		16 00	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		104 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		19 00	
			139 00
Balance in hand.....			121 81

Malden and Anderson.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	24 00		
“ 31 Members’ Subscriptions.....	43 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	28 60		
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock.....	29 00		
			125 10
CR.			
By Agricultural Publications.....		33 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		20 26	
			53 76
Balance in hand.....			71 34

Rochester & Maidstone.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	93 46		
“ 178 Members’ Subscriptions.....	178 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	115 00		
			386 64
CR.			
By Premiums.....		25 50	
“ Live Stock.....		273 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		26 55	
			325 55
Balance in hand.....			60 91

Sandwich.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 62 Members Subscriptions.....	62 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	40 30		
			102 30
CR.			
By Working Expenses.....			7 00
Balance in hand.....			95 30

Tilbury, West.

DR.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	19 29

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 50 Members Subscriptions.....	50 25		
“ Admissions to Show.....	2 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	32 00		
			104 04
CR.			
By Premiums for 1872.....		48 62	
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....		24 35	
“ Working Expenses.....		11 05	
			84 02
Balance in hand.....			20 02

FRONTENAC.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	430 72		
“ 213 Members' Subscriptions.....	224 88		
“ Admissions to Show.....	80 25		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	8 00		
			1,443 85
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	405 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	37 00		
“ “ Dairy “.....	30 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	52 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	33 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	114 25		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	2 00		
	675 50		
Unpaid.....	35 00		
		640 50	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		320 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		18 75	
“ Working Expenses.....		215 38	
			1,194 63
Balance in hand.....			249 22

Pittsburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	78 98		
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	69 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	60 00		
			207 98
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	106 80		
“ “ Field Products.....	31 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	20 00		
		158 30	
“ Working Expenses.....		28 61	
			186 91
Balance in hand.....			21 07

<i>Storrington.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	3 02		
“ 43 Members' Subscriptions	64 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	90 00		
CR.			157 52
By Prizes for Live Stock	91 25		
“ Field Products.....	12 61		
“ Dairy “	13 00		
“ Horticultural Products.....	2 25		
“ Agricultural Implements.....	8 00		
“ Arts and Manufactures	13 65		
	140 76		
Unpaid.....	4 75		
		136 01	
“ Working Expenses.....		15 40	
			151 41
Balance in hand.....			6 11

<i>Wolfe Island.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	53 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	100 00		
CR.			153 00
By Amount of Prizes		133 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		4 00	
“ Working Expenses		17 25	
			154 50
Balance due Treasurer.....			1 50

GLENGARRY.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions...	178 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	129 35		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	7 00		
CR.			1014 35
By Balance due Treasurer.....		103 00	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	239 50		
“ Field Products.....	71 00		
“ Dairy “	42 37		
“ Agricultural Implements.....	42 70		
“ Arts and Manufactures	104 20		
	499 77		
Unpaid.....	7 00		
		492 77	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		280 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		27 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		135 37	
			1038 14
Balance due Treasurer			23 79

Charlottenburgh and Lancaster.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	141	57				
" Members' Subscriptions	81	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	7	50				
" Legislative Grant	140	00				
						370 07
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	178	00				
" " Field Products	49	50				
" " Dairy	14	00				
" " Ploughing Match	20	00				
			261	50		
" Working Expenses			25	00		
						286 57
Balance in hand.....						83 50

Lochiel and Kenyon.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	8	94				
" 33 Members' Subscriptions.....	82	00				
" Legislative Grant	140	00				
						230 94
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	97	50				
" " Field Products.....	7	00				
" " Dairy	17	68				
" " Growing Crops	55	15				
" " Ploughing Match.....	11	18				
			188	51		
" Working Expenses			28	02		
						216 53
Balance in hand.....						14 41

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	334	75				
" 190 Members' Subscriptions	193	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	358	83				
" Legislative Grant	700	00				
" Proceeds Rent of Dwelling and Booths	73	55				
" Cash on Loan	1,000	00				
						2,660 13
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	282	50				
" " Field Products.....	145	00				
" " Dairy	46	50				
" " Horticultural Products	101	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	69	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	120	75				
			764	75		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies			140	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			316	05		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Dining Booth.....	575	00				
“ Agricultural Publications	12	90				
“ Working Expenses	317	22				
					2,125	92
Balance in hand.....					534	21

REPORT.

The Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the Society was held on the Society's grounds at Prescott on Monday, the 30th day of September, and Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd days of October last.

The weather, on which the success of a fair so much depends, was very favourable, and the grounds in splendid condition. The principal places about the grounds, the driving ring and the stock pens were beautifully mown, and the rubbish removed previous to the fair, which gave the whole place a clean, tidy appearance, and added greatly to the comfort of visitors.

Your Directors do not hesitate to express the opinion that the Exhibition was a good fair average of former years. The stock classes were all well filled. Horses were numerous and much superior to those shown last year. Durham cattle were respectable in numbers and quality. Ayrshires were more numerous and of better quality than on any previous occasion, and were admired accordingly. There were some very fine grade cattle exhibited, and several yokes of good working oxen. The sheep pens were extra well filled; the Leicesters were particularly well bred, as well as numerous. Pigs were well represented, and were considerably above the average of former years, both in quantity and quality. The Exhibition building was well filled, the ladies' department as usual attracting crowds of visitors. A new attraction was presented in the building, being a sewing machine driven by steam. While in operation it never failed to have a multitude of admirers around it. Opposite the steam sewing machine was a printing press generally kept in operation during the fair. This also drew many admirers. Printing could be done and was done on short notice. The proprietors of the Prescott *Tribune* have the thanks of the Board for their enterprise. The fruit department was rather below the mark, the partial failure of the fruit crop in this section being the chief reason. There was a good display of Harness, the merits of which the judges found some difficulty in deciding. Dairy products were rather poorly represented; nevertheless there were a few good specimens of both butter and cheese. The grain was below the average, fall wheat and barley being conspicuously short in quantity and poor in quality. Vegetables and roots were good, and in abundance.

Your Directors, taking the whole Exhibition into consideration. have no hesitation in saying that it was satisfactory. It has to be acknowledged, however, that there was a considerable falling off in the membership this year, and it is easily accounted for. It arose from causes which need not be here specially mentioned, but the consequence was, no canvass was made, either in town or country, for subscribers, and hence the deficiency in members for the present year.

Your Directors for many years past have experienced great inconvenience from the want of a commodious eating and refreshment booth. Feeling confident that the members of the Society would bear them out in providing a permanent building for such purpose, your Directors have had a suitable building erected a short distance from the main building, in which there are ample accommodations for cooking and eating with comfort and decency. The building cost, including tables, seats, and every thing complete, five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Edwardsburgh.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	19	46				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	75	30				
“ Admissions to Show.....	46	93				
“ Legislative Grant.....	139	82				
					281	51

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	82	50				
" " Field Products.....	70	75				
" " Dairy ".....	10	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	29	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	27	75				
			220	50		
			40	99		
					261	45
Balance in hand.....					20	06

GREY, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	92	16				
" 128 Members' Subscriptions.....	128	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	52	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	5	00				
					1077	16
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	221	25				
" " Field Products.....	86	75				
" " Dairy ".....	21	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	25	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	11	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	36	50				
	402	00				
Unpaid.....	77	50				
			324	50		
" Prizes of previous years.....			72	50		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			418	05		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			4	40		
" Working Expenses.....			93	78		
					913	23
Balance in hand.....					163	93

Collingwood.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	2	76				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	186	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	59	75				
" Legislative Grant.....	83	70				
" Special Prizes.....	61	50				
					393	71
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	158	00				
" " Field Products.....	57	25				
" " Dairy ".....	20	50				
" " Horticultural Products.....	14	75				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	30	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	31	00				
" " Ploughing Match.....	33	00				
			344	75		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds.....			3	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			35	92		
					383	67
Balance in hand.....					10	04

REPORT.

The Agricultural prospects of this Township are annually improving.

The farmers are rapidly improving their stock by the introduction of thorough-bred animals, such as Short-horned cattle, Leicester and Cotswold sheep, Berkshire and other improved pigs.

Considerable attention is also being paid to the cultivation of orchard fruits, consisting of apples, pears, plums, &c., for the production of which both soil and climate have been proved to be well adapted.

The cultivation of grain: fall wheat, spring wheat, barley, peas and oats is profitably carried on. And that of the various root crops: as potatoes, turnips, carrots and mangold wurzel are steadily increasing in favour.

It is a pleasing fact that the farmers are taking a deep interest in the prosperity of the Agricultural Society which is prospering accordingly.

The mechanical and manufacturing arts are but partially represented in the Township, and by no means to that extent which we believe the requirements warrant; and, in view of the excellent water power and other facilities, could be profitably produced.

<i>Derby.</i>								
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
To Balance in hand			11					
“ 106 Members' Subscriptions		106	00					
“ Admissions to Show.....		31	37					
“ Legislative Grant.....		47	70					
“ Municipal Grant		50	00					
								235 18
CR.								
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		77	25					
“ “ Field Products		33	00					
“ “ Dairy “		12	25					
“ “ Horticultural Products		9	00					
“ “ Agricultural Implements		5	50					
“ “ Arts and Manufactures		13	00					
“ “ Ploughing Match		44	00					
					194	00		
“ Working Expenses					37	81		
							231	81
Balance in hand.....							3	37

<i>Euphrasia.</i>								
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	
To 118 Members' Subscriptions.....		123	00					
“ Admissions to Show.....		23	72					
“ Legislative Grant.....		41	80					
“ Municipal Grant.....		20	00					
								208 52
CR.								
By Balance due Treasurer.....						40		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....		76	00					
“ “ Field Products		22	10					

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Prizes for Dairy Products.....	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	18 00		
" " Ploughing Match.....	35 00		
	<u>174 35</u>		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	4 90		
" Working Expenses	20 64		
	<u>200 29</u>		
Balance in hand.....			8 23

Holland.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	15 86		
" Members' Subscriptions	120 40		
" Legislative Grant	51 75		
	<u>188 01</u>		
CR.			
By Amount of premiums	164 00		
" Working Expenses	26 70		
	<u>100 70</u>		
Balance due Treasurer.....			2 69

Keppel.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	55 50		
" Legislative Grant	26 55		
" Municipal Grant.....	10 00		
	<u>92 05</u>		
CR.			
To Prizes for Live Stock.....	30 37		
" " Field Products.....	14 49		
" " Dairy "	4 75		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures.	6 76		
	<u>67 12</u>		
" Working Expenses	24 93		
	<u>92 05</u>		

St. Vincent.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	33 74		
" 95 Members' Subscriptions.....	98 00		
" Admissions to Show	21 31		
" Legislative Grant	43 65		
" Extra Prizes	47 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	31 50		
	<u>275 20</u>		
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 25		
" " Field Products.....	22 50		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	3 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	13 25		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures.....	20	50				
.. " Ploughing Match	35	00				
	183	75				
Unpaid.....	22	75				
			161	00		
" Prizes of previous year.....			30	75		
" Working Expenses.....			40	51		
					232	26
Balance in hand.....					42	94

Sullivan.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	128	00				
.. Legislative Grant.....	40	50				
					168	50
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	56	50				
" " Field Products.....	34	50				
" " Dairy "	8	00				
" " Horticultural Products	14	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures	16	25				
			129	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds			15	75		
" Working Expenses			19	12		
					164	37
Balance in hand.....					4	13

Sydenham.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	27	10				
" 88 Members' Subscriptions.....	88	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	5	65				
" Legislative Grant.....	38	25				
" Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
					184	00
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock...	59	00				
" " Field Products.....	25	50				
" " Dairy "	7	75				
" " Horticultural Products.....	15	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	7	00				
	114	75				
Unpaid.....	29	25				
			85	25		
" Working Expenses.....			42	08		
					127	33
Balance in hand.....					56	67

NOTE.—The Society is reported as progressing. The principal departments of the Exhibition particularly live stock, were of a satisfactory character.

GREY, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	101	68				
" 105 Members' Subscriptions.....	114	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	15	50				
" Legislative Grant.....	698	25				
" Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
" Special Prize for Butter.....	40	00				
" Cash from Glenelg Society.....	33	15				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	2	80				
CR.					1,105	38
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	244	00				
" " Field Products.....	77	00				
" " Dairy ".....	64	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	19	75				
" " Agricultural Implements..	15	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	20	00				
					439	75
" Prizes of previous year.....					9	50
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....					418	96
" Preparing Show Grounds.....					7	00
" Working Expenses.....					100	44
					975	65
Balance in hand.....					129	73

REPORT.

The Directors of the South Riding of Grey Agricultural Association, while desiring to express feelings of thankfulness to the Lord of the Earth for the measure of prosperity which has succeeded the application of agricultural labour during the past year within the bounds of the Society, desire also to make reference to some items of special interest.

The capabilities of the soil, if not illimitable, cannot be fully tested in consequence of the scarcity of labour; it becomes therefore of first importance to ascertain the most profitable mode of applying the labour at command.

Your Directors believe that they but express the conclusions at which the most thoughtful and observant members of the Society have arrived, when they say that in stock-raising, and in what may be termed the products of domestic husbandry, the chief profits of the farming community must be found. For these purposes the lands in South Grey are admirably adapted, as is proved by experience. Several enterprising members of this Society have given effect to these conclusions by having introduced some choice specimens of male thoroughbred animals. In this they have rendered essential service to the community, as witnessed already by the improved character of much of the young stock which was exhibited at the last Annual Exhibition of the Society.

In order to bring up the young stock to the point of profitable production, much greater attention is still necessary in the way of feeding and rearing, and especially is it necessary to provide for the general service of thorough-bred bulls only—inasmuch as grades cannot be relied upon for the transmission of improved qualities.

To the products of the farm too much attention cannot be given. To those known as the products of the dairy—of butter—there were some first-class samples shown at your last Exhibition, but these were drawn out by the offer of large general and special prizes.

It is matter, however, for painful regret that much of the butter which finds its way to market through the intervention of the merchant, is not only seriously lessened in value—by the indolent or unskilful manner in which it is prepared—but it injuriously affects the national reputation in the consuming markets.

In some villages, inspectors have been appointed to brand or classify respective grades of butter. Such provisions will doubtless be brought into general observance as a protection to those who offer a good article, and as inflicting an appropriate penalty upon negligence.

Your Directors have ascertained that the making of factory cheese, though prosecuted to a very limited extent in the Riding, is encouraging; and they indulge the hope that this branch of practical husbandry may be more extensively entered upon.

Having adverted to the scarcity of labour, our Directors may be permitted to suggest that our Common School system, however admissible it may be in theory, is defective in its practical results. It is but too notorious that but few young men on leaving school seek employment in the pursuit of practical agriculture. Of all the pursuits of life none are more honourable, more independent, or more favourable for the practical application of scientific acquirements than that of a farmer. Therefore there is more than a suspected relationship between our educational appliances and the seeming distaste for honourable labour. Nothing can add to the urgency for a thorough official reconsideration of the existing system, and that such reconsideration should precede a further extension of the Normal School part of the existing school system.

Artemesia.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	18	05				
“ 52 Members Subscriptions.....	52	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	7	25				
“ Legislative Grant.....	42	40				
“ Municipal Grant.....	20	00				
					139	70
CR.]						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	64	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	19	25				
“ “ Dairy “.....	2	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	11	50				
					105	75
“ Prizes of Previous year.....					2	00
“ Working Expenses.....					22	99
						130
Balance in hand.....					8	96

Bentinck.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	30	22				
“ 80 Members, Subscriptions.....	80	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	36	68				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	35					
					147	25

CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	61	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	30	00				
“ “ Dairy “.....	8	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	6	00				
					120	00
“ Working Expenses.....					27	25
						147 25

Egremont.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	90	85				
“ 104 Members' Subscriptions.....	109	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	85	40				
					285	25

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	86	50				
" " Field Products.....	27	50				
" " Dairy ".....	13	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	8	00				
" " Horticultural Implements.....	21	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	29	50				
			186	25		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			6	50		
" Working Expenses.....			40	91		
					233	66
Balance in hand.....					51	59

Melanthon.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 68 Members' Subscriptions.....	68	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	31	88				
" Legislative Grant.....	55	43				
					155	31

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....			13	86		
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	43	75				
" " Field Products.....	12	25				
" " Dairy ".....	5	75				
" " Horticultural Products.....	5	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	10	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	20	00				
			97	75		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			17	00		
" Working Expenses.....			31	65		
					160	26
Balance due Treasurer.....					4	95

Normanby.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	96	55				
" 132 Members' Subscriptions.....	134	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	7	25				
" Legislative Grant.....	109	20				
" Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
					372	00

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	90	00				
" " Field Products.....	45	00				
" " Dairy ".....	9	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	15	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	31	50				
			191	00		
" Working Expenses.....			55	96		
					246	96
Balance in hand,.....					125	04

NOTE.—The report states that the Annual Show was very satisfactory, and the signs of agricultural improvement unmistakeable.

<i>Osprey.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	5 44		
“ 51 Members' Subscriptions.....	51 25		
“ Admissions to Show	8 50		
“ Legislative Grant	41 73		
			106 92
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	41 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	15 75		
“ “ Dairy “	1 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	14 00		
		87 50	
“ Working Expenses		18 49	
			105
Balance in hand.....			0 93

<i>Proton.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	16 34		
“ 35 Members' Subscriptions	35 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	28 53		
CR.			80 37
By Prizes for Live Stock	30 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	13 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	1 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11 12		
		58 12	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		3 00	
“ Working Expenses		9 76	
			70 88
Balance in hand			9 49

HALDIMAND.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 152 Members' Subscriptions	158 50		
“ Admissions to Show	79 42		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Rent of Grounds and Booths	47 00		
			984 92
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		36 79	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	272 25		
“ “ Field Products	34 25		
“ “ Dairy “	11 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	48 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	22 25		
“ “ Bands	12 00		
		407 00	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds.....			30	00		
“ Working Expenses			81	61		
					975	40
Balance in hand					9	52

NOTE.—The report states that both Spring and Fall Exhibitions were in advance of preceding years. The quality of live stock is steadily improving, and an increased interest felt in farming pursuits. The soil and climate of the County are well adapted to stock-raising, as well as grain and fruit growing.

Dunn and South Cayuga.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand		6	00			
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	110	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	78	52				
					195	02
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	92	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	24	00				
“ “ Dairy “	4	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	4	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	17	25				
			143	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			51	50		
					194	50
Balance in hand					0	52

Rainham.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	44	17				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	91	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	10	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	53	43				
					198	60
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	75	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	14	00				
“ “ Dairy “	3	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	23	00				
	143	50				
Unpaid	11	92				
			131	58		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			6	75		
“ Working Expenses.....			33	02		
					171	35
Balance in hand					27	25

Seneca, Oneida and North Cayuga.

DR.	\$	cts.
To 194 Members' Subscriptions.....	247	00

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant	40 00		
			427 00
CR			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		55 17	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	232 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	26 50		
“ “ Dairy “	13 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	11 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	23 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	28 50		
		335 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		5 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		46 63	
			441 80
Balance due Treasurer.....			14 80

NOTE.—The exhibition was a third larger than its predecessors, and the quality, in most departments, superior; clearly indicating improvement.

Walpole.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR			
To Balance in hand	80 02		
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	289 00		
“ Admissions to Show	191 10		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00		
			800 12
CR			
By Prizes for Live Stock	235 00		
“ “ Field Products	39 25		
“ “ Dairy “	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	35 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	47 25		
		370 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds ..		432 94	
“ Working Expenses.....		65 77	
			869 21
Balance due Treasurer.....			39 09

HALTON.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....	95 78		
“ 255 Members' Subscriptions	255 00		
“ Admissions to Show	478 76		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	25 00		
			1654 54
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	436 50		
“ “ Field Products	63 00		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	21	00				
" " Horticultural Products	40	75				
" " Agricultural Implements	69	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	176	25				
" " Ploughing Match	45	00				
	852	00				
Unpaid.....	80	00				
			772	00		
" Prizes of previous year			90	00		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			420	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			216	86		
" Working Expenses			206	81		
					1705	67
Balance due Treasurer.....					51	13

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Halton Agricultural Society, in submitting their Annual Report for the year 1872, beg leave to say :

That during the past year they have held the usual Spring and Fall Shows, and Ploughing Match, which were well attended, and the competition quite up to the standard of former years. You will understand, by reference to the audited account, that the prize-money paid in 1872 was about thirty-five dollars in excess of the prize-money paid in 1871; not taking into account the voluntary contributions set apart for special prizes. This excess is due to the fact that your Directors, in a general revision of the prize list, made such changes as in their judgment would ultimately be beneficial to the Society, and they believe the advantages were apparent in the result of the last Exhibition. They have paid on account of the debt on the Agricultural Grounds the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, leaving a balance still due of about one hundred dollars.

That in consequence of an accident to the Hall last year, it became necessary to spend the sum of eighty-five dollars for repairs and further strengthening the Hall in such a manner as to enable your Directors to assure the public of its safety. The improvements made are of such a character as to remove any doubt that heretofore existed. and they believe the public now entertain the fullest confidence in the strength and durability of the Hall.

That by a reference to the account for the past year, you will observe that there are prizes unpaid for last year amounting to eighty dollars or thereabout, and also a deficiency of fifty-one dollars thirteen cents due to the Treasurer. This deficiency is attributable to several causes. First, the extra amount necessary for the repairing and strengthening of the Hall ; and, secondly, the fact that previous and during the time of the Fall Show a disease prevailed among horses which was believed to be very infectious. So deep seated was this belief, that hundreds of persons, who lived at a distance, preferred remaining at home rather than bring their horses out and risk the consequences. Your Directors cannot make any estimate of the loss to the Society in attendance or articles for exhibition, but they are of opinion that it was very serious and quite sufficient to account for the present deficiency which appears on the books.

The year which has now passed away was not favourable for the production of roots and some kinds of grain on account of the want of rain in this County ; but notwithstanding this deficiency in one or two of the material productions of our County, it is gratifying to know that all branches of industry are in a healthy and prosperous state. And, there can be no doubt, that this prosperity is attributable to the fact that agriculturists have so changed their mode of operation, that the failure of one of their products does not bring with it utter ruin as in days gone by, but merely lessens their income to that amount, leaving all the other products of their farms for their maintenance and support. It is to this great improvement in agriculture that our material happiness and prosperity are mainly attributable. And your Directors, in closing this report, assume the responsibility of urging upon all agriculturists the great necessity of not relying upon any one special production, but so diversify as to be

able to contribute their quota in satisfying the demand for every article named in the agricultural category. Then will you be prosperous, your gratitude hearty, and your country prosperous.

<i>Esquesing.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	245 00		
" 205 Members' Subscriptions.....	262 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	169 50		
" Legislative Grant.....	84 50		
			761 00
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	218 50		
" " Field Products.....	69 00		
" " Dairy ".....	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	27 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	18 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	64 50		
" " Ploughing Match.....	50 50		
		460 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		68 34	
" Working Expenses.....		97 43	
			626 02
Balance in hand.....			134 98

<i>Nassagaueya.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	33 51		
" 150 Members' Subscriptions.....	190 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	4 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	79 86		
			307 37
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	168 00		
" " Field Products.....	30 00		
" " Dairy ".....	15 75		
" " Horticultural Products.....	13 20		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	21 80		
		257 50	
" Working Expenses.....		32 53	
			290 03
Balance in hand.....			17 34

<i>Nelson.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 140 Members' Subscriptions.....	328 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	8 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	132 00		
" Municipal Grant.....	25 00		
			493 00

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance due Treasurer.....		39 34
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	241 00	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Field Products.....	39	25				
“ “ Dairy “	14	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	15	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	18	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20	75				
“ “ Ploughing Match	19	00				
			368	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			15	29		
“ Working Expenses			69	77		
					493	00

NOTE.—A greater zeal and liberality have been shown by the members of the Society the past year. The show was a good one, but the weather was very unfavorable, so that the receipts at the gates from non-members were insignificant.

Trafalgar.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	71	08				
“ 295 Members' Subscriptions.....	295	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	87	50				
“ Legislative Grant	122	96				
“ Municipal Grants.....	125	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	29	50				
					731	04

CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	319	25				
“ “ Field Products	59	00				
“ “ Dairy “	18	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	22	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	35	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	85	50				
			539	75		
“ Working Expenses.....			118	59		
					658	34
Balance in hand.....					72	70

HAMILTON.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	1988	14				
“ 106 Members' Subscriptions.....	136	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	315	00				
“ Interest on Deposit	107	68				
					2546	82
CR.						
By Provincial Agricultural Association.....	333	61				
“ Working Expenses.....	117	39				
					451	00
Balance in hand.....					2095	82

REPORT.

At the close of their term of office, and in compliance with the requirements of the Agricultural Act, your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report.

The financial statement attached shows a balance at the credit of the Society of

\$2,095 82, for which we hold a Bank of Commerce deposit receipt, bearing five per cent. interest.

The Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association taking place in Hamilton this year, this society, in accordance with its usual custom, amalgamated its funds with those of the Association; and your Directors, in their capacity as members of the Local Committee, used every effort to make the Exhibition a success by preparing the grounds and providing the accommodation required by the Council of the Association, and as a reward for their labours, they had the gratification of having assisted in perfecting the arrangements of one of the most successful Exhibitions ever held by the Association, both as regards the display and the financial results arising therefrom.

Your Directors desire to call the attention of the members of the Society and their successors in office to the fact that a petition, which is being circulated for signature, will be presented to the City Council, asking that honourable body to make the Crystal Palace grounds into a public park, as the petitioners claim that in its present condition the advantages derived from it are of more value to the agricultural community, who contribute nothing, than to the ratepayers, who are heavily taxed for its maintenance.

In the event of this petition finding favour with the Council in its present form, the demise of this Society would necessarily follow, and agricultural exhibitions, as far as Hamilton is concerned, would be things of the past; as it is not reasonable to suppose that the present buildings which have been erected at great expense, would be taken down and rebuilt in some other locality, involving additional outlay. But your Directors are of opinion that if the grounds must be utilized to better advantage, and a park has become a public necessity, it is quite possible to continue both objects without material injury to either; for, by judicious arrangement in planting, sufficient space could be left for the purpose of an Exhibition, and by this means this great mercantile and manufacturing mart would not be deprived of the opportunity of adding its quota to what every place of consequence in the Dominion is endeavouring to encourage—the advancement of Agriculture. While on this subject, your Directors cannot refrain from remarking that this effort to do away with the Exhibition grounds has had its origin in the parsimonious conduct of a majority of the gentlemen who represent the agricultural community, in their action in connection with the late Provincial Exhibition. When they were made aware that a sum of \$10,000 would have to be expended to place the grounds in a proper state for the uses of the Association, in place of granting two-fifths of the amount, as had been the practice formerly, they voted a sum of \$1,200, and this after taking an active part in getting the Exhibition brought to Hamilton. It therefore, becomes a question whether the agriculturist or the citizen is most benefited by these displays, and as the natural conclusion would be the agriculturist, then it is but fair to expect them to pay a liberal proportion of the necessary outlay, which, in a rich County like Wentworth, would be little in comparison to the heavily taxed corporation of Hamilton.

It is with feelings of the most sincere regret, that the Directors have to embody in this report an event the recording of which they would fain it had devolved on their successors, in the distant future—we allude to the death of a member of the Board, the late Peter Grant. Few men there are who leave behind them a name so pure, or one followed by a community to their long home with as much keen sorrow. Mr. Grant was connected with this Society from its inception. As a member of the Board of Directors, and as its President, he ever took a warm interest in everything connected with it, and his untiring energy and liberality assured the success of whatever the Society undertook. Individually we miss the large-hearted friendship and companionship of an honourable man; and we shall look in vain for a successor to him whose faithful counsels were only a prelude to more faithful performance.

Your Directors have also to allude to another event, which has cast a gloom over the agricultural community—the death of the late W. A. Cooley, whose well known face will be missed, for the first time in many years, from the annual meeting of the Wentworth Societies; and whose great experience and sound, practical knowledge, will make his loss felt by those who had the privilege and pleasure of being associated with him at an Agricultural Exhibition; and not only here, but in many other portions of Ontario, where he was widely known and respected.

We have another vacancy at the Board to day, which we little anticipated a week ago. Our old friend, Mr. Henry J. Lawry, has made his last *entry* and got his *award*—let us hope

it was "highly commended." Those who followed his remains to their last resting place can form a better opinion of the respect in which he was held by his fellow-men, than we can describe it.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	126	82				
" 72 Members' Subscriptions		72	00			
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
					898	82
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	130	15				
" " Field Products.....		53	35			
" " Dairy "		16	65			
" " Horticultural Products.....		16	67			
" " Agricultural Implements		51	20			
" " Arts and Manufactures		53	80			
				321	82	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			420	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			5	50		
" Agricultural Publications			45	50		
" Working Expenses			71	18		
					864	00
Balance in hand.....					34	82

NOTE.—The report shows no falling off in the interest manifested by this Society, and the character of its exhibitions. A number of new Societies are forming among the newly-settled townships in the north of the County, indicating an increasing and wide-spread desire for the advancement of agriculture in this extensive district.

Bangor, Herschel, McClure, Monteagle and Wicklow.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		62	00			
" Legislative Grant.....	84	82				
					146	82
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	60	50				
" " Field Products.....		12	25			
" " Dairy "		4	50			
" " Horticultural Products		5	00			
" " Arts and Manufactures		1	50			
				86	75	
Unpaid		9	75			
				77	00	
" Preparing Show Grounds			1	25		
" Working Expenses.....			10	04		
					88	29
Balance in hand					58	53

Dungannon and Faraday.

DR.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	10	97
" 70 Members' Subscriptions.....	85	00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	116	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	37	94				
					249	91
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	77	65				
" " Field Products.....	49	95				
" " Dairy "	2	90				
" " Horticultural Products.....	14	85				
" " Arts and Manufactures	14	55				
					159	90
" Purchase of Seed.....			54	90		
" Agricultural Publications.....			6	90		
" Working Expenses			29	10		
					250	80
Balance due Treasurer.....					0	89

Huntingdon.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To 50 Members' Subscriptions.....	50	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	68	40				
CR.					118	40
By Balance due Treasurer			1	75		
" Prizes for Live Stock	38	80				
" " Field Products.....	10	80				
" " Dairy "	2	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	4	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	17	04				
			73	39		
" Agricultural Publications			32	50		
" Working Expenses			10	76		
					118	40

Madoc.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To 42 Members' Subscriptions	43	00				
" Admissions to Show	2	05				
" Legislative Grant	54	75				
CR.					99	80
By Balance due Treasurer			7	74		
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	49	25				
" " Field Products.....	14	25				
" " Dairy "	13	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	11	30				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	11	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	6	55				
	105	85				
Unpaid.....	26	65				
			79	20		
" Working Expenses.....			21	39		
					108	33
Balance due Treasurer					8	53

Rawdon.

	\$	cts.
DR.		
To Balance in hand	6	05

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ct
To 60 Members' Subscriptions.....	60 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	95 75		
			161 8
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	68 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	26 40		
“ “ Dairy “.....	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6 30		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	12 20		
		122 15	
“ Working Expenses		27 75	
			149 9
Balance in hand.....			11 9

HASTINGS, EAST

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
DR.			
To Balance in hand	72 80		
“ 126 Members' Subscriptions	127 00		
“ Admissions to Show ..	29 80		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	50		
			930 1
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	217 00		
“ “ Field Products	76 47		
“ “ Dairy “	14 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7 30		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	68 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	41 80		
	425 57		
Unpaid	68 27		
		357 30	
“ Prizes of previous year		71 85	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		280 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		26 66	
“ Agricultural Publications		75 00	
“ Working Expenses ..		78 50	
			889 3
Balance in hand.....			40 7

Thurlow.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....	45 94		
“ 58 Members' Subscriptions.....	59 00		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	1 90		
			246 8
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	88 75		
“ “ Field Products	20 25		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prizes for Horticultural Products		2	75			
“ Agricultural Implements		28	65			
“ Arts and Manufactures		16	25			
				161	15	
Prizes of previous year				16	50	
Working Expenses.....				16	50	
						194 15
Balance in hand.....						69

Tyendinaga,

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance in hand		16	20			
75 Members' Subscriptions		77	00			
Legislative Grant.....		140	00			
						233 20
Prizes for Live Stock		96	25			
“ Field Products.....		37	75			
“ Dairy “		6	75			
“ Horticultural Products.....		3	60			
“ Agricultural Implements.....		20	15			
“ Arts and Manufactures.....		27	65			
				192	15	
Preparing Show Grounds.....				3	00	
Working Expenses.....				17	75	
						212 90
Balance in hand.....						20 30

HASTINGS, WEST.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance in hand		430	73			
Members' Subscriptions.....		279	00			
Admissions to Show.....		475	00			
Legislative Grant		700	00			
Municipal Grant.....		1,600	00			
Subscriptions for Grounds.....		277	00			
Proceeds of Mortgage.....		3,000	00			
						6,761 73
Prizes for Live Stock.....		377	75			
“ Field Products.....		90	75			
“ Dairy “		40	00			
“ Horticultural Products		28	75			
“ Agricultural Implements		100	50			
“ Arts and Manufactures		145	25			
		783	00			
Unpaid.....		117	90			
				665	10	
Prizes for previous year.....				28	00	
Paid on Show Grounds and Buildings.....				2,683	09	
Proceeds of Mortgage.....				3,000	00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses.....	140 30		
		6,516 49	
Balance in hand.....			245 24

HURON, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....	106 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Municipal Grant.....	100 00		
" Morris Society.....	213 81		
" Canada Company	30 00		
" R. Gibbson's Donation.....	10 00		
" For Seeds.....	4 44		
CR.			1,164 25
By Balance due Treasurer.....		40 29	
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	286 00		
" " Field Products.....	50 00		
" " Dairy	13 75		
" " Horticultural Products.....	32 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	31 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	32 00		
	445 25		
Unpaid.....	67 80		
		377 45	
" Prizes of previous year.....		85 75	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		420 00	
" Working Expenses.....		151 65	
		1,075 14	
Balance in hand.....			89 11

Ashfield and Wawanosh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	26 62		
" Members' Subscriptions.....	116 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	42 79		
" Legislative Grant.....	49 35		
CR.			234 76
By Balance due Treasurer.....		15 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	82 50		
" " Field Products.....	27 25		
" " Dairy	12 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	15 50		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	24 25		
	168 00		
Unpaid.....	15 00		
		153 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		25 00	
" Working Expenses.....		29 46	
		222 46	
Balance in hand.....			12 30

<i>Colborne.</i>			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	26	01	
" 176 Members' Subscriptions	258	00	
" Admissions to Show	31	70	
" Legislative Grant.....	82	11	
			397 82
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	207	75	
" " Field Products	38	50	
" " Dairy "	25	00	
" " Horticultural Products	18	15	
" " Agricultural Implements.....	32	50	
" " Arts and Manufactures	58	00	
	379	90	
Unpaid.....	156	35	
			223 55
" Preparing Show Grounds			96 95
" Special Prize ..			5 00
" Working Expenses			40 68
			366 18
Balance in hand.....			31 64

<i>Howick.</i>			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	3	77	
" 120 Members' Subscriptions	120	00	
" Admissions to Show	8	78	
" Legislative Grant	51	05	
			183 60
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	64	25	
" " Field Products.....	16	25	
" " Dairy "	5	00	
" " Horticultural Products	7	25	
" " Agricultural Implements...	3	75	
" " Arts and Manufactures	29	50	
			126 00
" Working Expenses			44 77
			170 77
Balance in hand.....			12 83

<i>Hullett.</i>			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To 178 Members' Subscriptions	178	00	
" Legislative Grant	76	58	
" Municipal Grant	20	00	
			274 58
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	123	75	
" " Dairy Products	10	00	
" " Horticultural Products	19	50	
" " Agricultural Implements.....	15	50	
" " Arts and Manufactures	21	75	
	190	50	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Unpaid.....	16 00		
By Working Expenses		174 50	
		60 37	
		<u>234 87</u>	
Balance in hand.....			39 71

Turnberry.

DR	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	92 88		
“ 154 Members' Subscriptions	154 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	31 12		
“ Legislative Grant.....	56 15		
			334 15
CR			
By Amount of Premiums.....		200 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		40 28	
		<u>240 28</u>	
Balance due Treasurer.....			6 13

Wawanosh, East.

DR ³	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	16 83		
“ 34 Members' Subscriptions	34 75		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	6 55		
			58 13
CR.			
By Paid on Buildings.....		51 97	
Working Expenses.....		1 32	
		<u>53 29</u>	
Balance in hand.....			4 84

HURON, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	42 49		
“ 98 Members' Subscriptions.....	98 00		
“ Stephen and Usborne Society	330 00		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	100 00		
“ Donations	123 00		
Miscellaneous Receipts	13 00		
			1406 49
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	423 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	17 75		
“ “ Dairy	22 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	30 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	24 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	93 25		
“ “ Growing Crops	26 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	87 00		
		<u>725 00</u>	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
“ Working Expenses		154 88	
		<u>1299 88</u>	
Balance in hand			106 61

Hay.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	118 23		
“ 99 Members' Subscriptions	121 00		
“ Admissions to Show	22 10		
“ Legislative Grant	40 08		
	<u>310 41</u>		
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	98 25		
“ “ Field Products	27 75		
“ “ Dairy “	8 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	19 55		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	11 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	28 35		
	<u>194 15</u>		
Unpaid	39 50		
	<u>154 65</u>		
“ Prizes of previous year	46 00		
“ Working Expenses.....	32 03		
	<u>232 68</u>		
Balance in hand			77 73

Stanley.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	57 01		
“ 179 Members' Subscriptions	179 00		
“ Admissions to Show	35 87		
“ Legislative Grant	70 79		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	4 00		
	<u>346 67</u>		
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	104 00		
“ “ Field Products	22 00		
“ “ Dairy “	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	24 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	20 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	26 00		
	<u>205 25</u>		
“ Working Expenses	82 43		
	<u>287 68</u>		
Balance in hand			58 99

Stephen and Usborne.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	131 26		
“ 286 Members' Subscriptions.....	286 00		
“ Admissions to Show	316 04		
“ Legislative Grant.....	106 65		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Rent of Stalls, &c.....	98	70				
" Borrowed	100	00				
CR.						
By Prizes at Spring Show			58	00		1038 65
" Exhibition Buildings.....			612	80		
" County Society for Union Show			330	00		
" Working Expenses.....			42	60		
					1043	40
Balance due Treasurer					4	75

Tuckersmith.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Members' Subscriptions	362	00				
" Admissions to Show	260	84				
" Legislative Grant	136	38				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2	60				
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer			57	95		761 82
" Prizes for Live Stock	235	50				
" " Field Products.....	76	75				
" " Dairy "	39	00				
" " Horticultural Products	20	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	28	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	37	25				
" " Growing Crops	24	50				
	461	00				
Unpaid.....	103	75				
			357	25		
" Prizes of previous year			10	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			27	12		
" Purchase of Grounds			152	00		
" Working Expenses			182	10		
					786	42
Balance due Treasurer					24	60

Goderich Horticultural Society.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....	25	84				
" 97 Members' Subscriptions.....	108	25				
" Admissions to Show	23	10				
" Legislative Grant	57	10				
" Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
CR.						
By Prizes for Fruits.....	74	75			239	29
" " Flowers and Plants	27	50				
" " Vegetables	44	75				
" " Ladies' Work.....	14	00				
			161	00		
" Preparing Exhibition			8	42		
" Horticultural Publications.....			4	25		
" Working Expenses.....			59	37		
					233	04
Balance in hand					6	25

REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting their annual report, beg to congratulate the Society upon its continued prosperity. The Society held ten meetings during the year, which were generally well attended, and discussions and interchanges of opinions were expressed by the members as to the best method of cultivating the various horticultural products. We are pleased to see that the people generally are taking an increased interest in horticulture, as we had fifty entries at our Exhibition this year in excess of what we have had on any previous occasion. The shows of flowers and greenhouse plants were large, and of excellent quality. There was keen competition between our professional and amateur gardeners in the floral department, and the premiums taken were about equally divided amongst them. The show of fruits was also very good. The quantity of apples exhibited was not so large as at some of our former exhibitions; but there were some very beautiful specimens shown, which proves that this section of country is second to none in the Province for fruit growing. The quantity of pears exhibited was smaller than at our previous exhibitions; but the trees bore heavily last year, which accounts for the deficiency this season, although there were some very good specimens shown. The show of plums, peaches, quinces, nectarines, and grapes, was very good indeed. The peaches were an excellent crop in this vicinity this season. They were sold as low as sixty cents per bushel in our market.

The show of grapes grown under glass and in the open air was very large, and for some of the varieties there was keen competition. Goderich is getting a Provincial reputation for grape growing, chiefly through the enterprise of one of our townsmen, an amateur gardener, who has taken several premiums for his grapes at the Provincial Exhibitions, and also took a prize for a sparkling wine made from grapes of his own raising.

The show of vegetables, notwithstanding the extreme drought of last summer and autumn, was very good. Some very excellent samples of the Early Rose and Peerless potatoes were exhibited, both varieties maintaining their high reputation as the best and most prolific grown.

The show of Ladies' Work was larger and better than at any previous exhibition, which, we trust, will continue to increase, as it adds very much to attract visitors to the exhibition. The Town-Council kindly gave a donation of \$25 to the Society during the current year, and we trust they will increase it next year to at least \$50, as we do not think they can give a donation for a more praiseworthy object than the encouragement of horticulture amongst our people.

KENT.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	267	92				
" 277 Members' Subscriptions	277	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	574	24				
" Legislative Grant	700	00				
" Municipal Grant	300	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	999	97				
" " " Live Stock.....	380	00				
" Special Prizes	78	00				
" Booths and Miscellaneous	195	75				
					3772	99
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	445	00				
" " Field Products	64	00				
" " Dairy "	44	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	14	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	88	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	308	00				
" " Ploughing Match.....	72	00				
					1035	50
" Prizes of previous year					82	00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			414	31		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			239	14		
“ Purchase of Seed Grain			1064	34		
“ “ Live Stock			436	15		
“ Merchants’ Bank			76	32		
“ Working Expenses			341	02		
					3688	78
Balance in hand					84	21

REPORT.

Your Directors, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, beg leave to submit the following report to the members of the Society; they do so with feelings of gratification when they look back to the years when the Society was in its infancy, and mark the rapid strides which have been made in everything pertaining to Agriculture in this County since the organization of the Society. There has been no retrograde movement, and the past year has not been behind its predecessors in this respect. * * * *

As usual, two Fairs have been held during the past year, viz., the Spring Fair and the regular Fall Exhibition. At the Spring Fair there were a greater number of entries than on any former occasion, and the show of horses, particularly carriage horses, was very good. A marked improvement has been observed in the horses throughout the County for the past few years, although not apparent to a casual observer; yet the fact that many very valuable animals have been exported from this County to the United States, realizing very handsome prices, is sufficient evidence of such being the case; and your Directors feel assured that with extra inducements for the importation of good stock, particularly draught horses, this County will in a few years possess as fine horses as can be found in this Province.

It is with feelings of great pleasure that your Directors have observed that the Commissioner of Agriculture has suggested to the Government the propriety of purchasing improved and thorough-bred stock, for the purpose of distributing the same among the County Societies, and your Directors would strongly recommend the Society to urge the Government, by petition and otherwise, to carry out the suggestions made by the Hon. Commissioner. * * * *

The Fall Exhibition was, notwithstanding the prospect of a continuance of wet weather, a decided success, and the receipts at the gate and exhibition buildings exceeded those of any former year by nearly \$100, the sum of \$574 having been received for entrance fees alone.

The show of cattle was very good; a decided improvement in thorough-bred stock was observed.

The show of sheep was not as good as it should have been, there being an apparent falling off in the number shown in comparison with former years, and although the quality was not bad, there is yet great room for improvement.

The Society imported a number of sheep which were sold to members desiring an exchange of stock, and would strongly recommend a continuance of this practice, believing that in a few years it will result in a marked improvement.

The show of pigs was very good, with a decided improvement in number and breed.

Although the display of grain was not very great, the samples were good, particularly fall wheat.

Your Directors cannot too strongly recommend the continuance of the practice of importing seed wheat and peas, seed oats might also be exchanged with beneficial results. The Society in the spring of the past year imported a quantity of Fife wheat, also a quantity of peas, both of which found a ready sale. The result of which has been highly satisfactory.

During the year 1864, while Mr. McVicar was President of your Society, a quantity of the Scott wheat was imported, and has proved to be the best red wheat grown in the Province. As it is now some years since, and as an exchange of seed is always desirable, your Directors would recommend that another lot of this wheat be imported by the Society in time for next Fall's sowing.

The display of field roots was very good. The quality and kinds yearly improving, and notwithstanding the ravages of the Potato Bug there were some very excellent samples of potatoes.

The fruit, as is usual in this County, was of excellent quality, and although some of our best fruit-growers did not exhibit, the display was very good.

Your Directors think it would prove an incentive to fruit-growers if the Society would offer a special prize to the township making the best display of fruit. Such prize to be divided equally among the exhibitors carrying off first prizes belonging to the township making the best display.

As usual the Ladies' Department was well represented, both by themselves and their handyworks. And, had the Exhibition Building been deprived of the attractions of either, the social and pecuniary loss to the Society would have been very great. * * *

The Annual Ploughing Match was, as far as the number of entries were concerned, not as good as former years, which was owing to the fact, that almost every horse in the County, at the time of the match, was more or less effected with the epizootic. And owners of horses very properly objected to exposing their horses to the stormy weather which unfortunately prevailed on the day of the match.

Your Directors would earnestly call the attention of the members of the Society to the fact, that quantities of hay are annually exported from this County, and that it has been found by practical farmers, in consequence of the high prices of farm labour, that the hay crop is equally as remunerative as grain; and an unlimited quantity finds a ready sale for exportation.

Your Directors have, within the past few years, observed with feelings of regret, the wholesale, and, in many instances, the wanton destruction of timber of every description, and if the same course is pursued for a few years longer even ordinary rail timber will become scarce. Your Directors would, therefore, earnestly impress upon the minds of the members of the Society an economical use of every description of timber.

Your Directors think that Township Councils should, by offering such bonuses, encourage the planting of trees along the roadways, as they not only afford an agreeable shade, but improve the general appearance of the County.

Another matter, to which your Directors would call the attention of the Society, is the fact of a great quantity of a very valuable fertilizer being annually thrown away and wasted which might be utilized and prove a great benefit to the farming community; we refer to the great quantity of bones which is annually thrown away, and from which no good is derived. The establishment of a bone-mill in the County, for the crushing of bones, would give our farmers many tons of the very best of fertilizers. A small bonus would, perhaps, induce some enterprising person to establish such a mill.

* * * * *

Chatham.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	59	80	
“ 102 Members' Subscriptions	103	00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	114	19	
			276 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	68	75	
“ “ Field Products.....	20	00	
“ “ Dairy “	11	45	
“ “ Horticultural Products ..	7	70	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	6	50	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures ...	24	10	
			138 50
“ Preparing Show Grounds		8	00
“ Working Expenses		59	20
			205 70
Balance in hand.....			71 29

		<i>Harwich.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand	180 51		
"	110 Members' Subscriptions	110 00		
"	Admissions to Show	36 50		
"	Legislative Grant	140 00		
"	Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	177 33		
"	" " Seeds	907 35		
				1551 69
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	105 50		
"	" Field Products	33 00		
"	" Dairy "	9 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	13 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	32 25		
"	" Ploughing Match	27 00		
		220 25		
	Unpaid	55 00		
			165 00	
"	Prizes of previous year		19 50	
"	Preparing Show Grounds		4 66	
"	Purchase of Live Stock		356 00	
"	Retired Notes.....		347 75	
"	Purchase of Grain		401 43	
"	Working Expenses		60 34	
			1354 68	
Balance in hand.....				197 01

		<i>Raleigh.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand	117 88		
"	71 Members' Subscriptions	72 00		
"	Legislative Grant	91 87		
"	Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	438 25		
"	" " Seeds	619 79		
				1339 79
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	114 25		
"	" Field Products.....	21 15		
"	" Dairy "	8 00		
"	" Horticultural Products	9 05		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	13 05		
			165 50	
"	Purchase of Seed Grain		647 45	
"	" Live Stock		423 82	
"	Working Expenses		43 75	
			1280 52	
Balance in hand.....				59 27

REPORT.

In the early part of the year, as has been the custom for some time, we brought on a car-load of seed grain, which was sold by auction to the members at a small profit to the Society.

Shortly after a number of breeding ewes were purchased by the President in the

County of Oxford, and sold in the same way. The proceeds of the sale in this transaction were a little less than costs and expenses.

As usual, in the Fall, we held our Exhibition, which, upon the whole, compared favourably with other years. Sheep and pigs, in this township, have long been an acknowledged fact, and we were far ahead of any Township Show in the West. Cattle are improving, a few importations of thorough-breds have been made during the past year, which will prove a benefit. The show of grain and seed was rather small. Roots were good. The ladies made a good display. A fine show of fancy work and a much larger and finer number of lots of butter than usual. Fruit was good, especially grapes. We have in the southern part of the township a number of vineyards, many of which are in healthy condition.

As was said by our predecessors, the township is improving; and, as was predicted, the Canada Southern has her iron rails stretched from east to west through its centre. This will open up a competing market for our cordwood of all kinds, and offer an opportunity for more direct and cheap shipments of stock and other farm produce.

Tilbury, East.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	152	28				
“ Members’ Subscriptions	52	00				
“ Legislative Grant	68	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	9	26				
					281	54
CR.						
“ Prizes for Live Stock	76	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	22	50				
“ “ Dairy “	2	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11	75				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	28	00				
	144	00				
Unpaid.....	28	00				
			116	00		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			2	03		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			14	65		
“ Purchase of Seed			16	61		
“ Working Expenses.....			30	50		
					179	79
Balance in hand.....					101	75

KINGSTON.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	622	20				
“ 142 Members’ Subscriptions.....	192	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	80	11				
“ Legislative Grant.....	349	56				
					1,243	87
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	63	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	20	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	252	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	115	00				
	451	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Unpaid.....	8	50				
By Working Expenses			442	50		
			329	04		
					771	54
Balance in hand.....					472	33

REPORT.

Two Exhibitions were held as usual; the one in July, the other in September.

At the July Show the display of vegetables and poultry was well represented; but in three classes the articles were not so numerous as they ought to have been in a city, the size of Kingston. The classes of fine arts and ladies' needle work were not at all creditable to the parties who ought take a greater interest in causing such departments to be better filled.

The display at the Fall Show was good in nearly all the departments: yet a very great improvement might be made in the Fine Arts and Ladies' work, if the ladies would only take a little more interest in promoting the objects of the Society. There is scarcely a lady in the City who could not enter for competition some one or more articles contained in the extensive prize list. The Directors take this opportunity of soliciting them to take a warm and active part in making the Exhibitions in 1873 more attractive. It is the duty of every one to assist in promoting the objects of the Society, as it tends greatly to improve the taste for all that is beautiful, refines the mind and increases a spirit of industry.

At the Fall Exhibition, in place of engaging the band to be present as formerly, the Directors decided upon having a concert in the exhibition-room during the evening, at which several ladies and gentlemen of the City voluntarily took part, adding greatly to the pleasures of the evening—a similar course might in future be occasionally adopted.

In consequence of the severe steady cold during the past winter, the fruit trees in this locality were very much affected. Although the trees bloomed full, they formed little or no fruit; consequently the quantity of fruit at the Autumn Show was not as extensive as usual. The effects of the winter were very perceptible: many branches of the fruit trees blighted, and in some instances whole trees died.

The Directors regret to announce that the Colorado bug made its appearance during the latter part of the summer in several fields of potatoes in the Township of Kingston, the damage, however, has not yet been of any serious consequence, but another season they may prove more destructive unless means be adopted to check their progress.

* LAMBTON.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	271	14				
“ 192 Members' Subscriptions.....	202	50				
“ Admissions to Show	81	50				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	200	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	234	25				
“ Subscriptions for Agricultural Papers	19	20				
“ Donations	62	50				
					1771	09
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	275	87				
“ “ Field Products	76	00				
“ “ Dairy	32	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	32	95				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	33	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	44	43				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Ploughing Match	150	00				
	644	75				
Unpaid	75	73				
			569	02		
" Prizes of previous year			8	38		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			420	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			20	98		
" Purchase of Seeds			230	83		
" Agricultural Publications.....			30	40		
" Working Expenses.....			215	92		
					1495	53
Balance in hand					275	56

Bosanquet.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	28	56				
" 107 Members' Subscriptions.....	214	30				
" Legislative Grant.....	95	15				
" Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	341	70				
					704	71
CR.						
By Prizes for Ploughing Match.....			35	00		
" Purchase of Live Stock.....			590	34		
" Working Expenses			40	09		
					665	43
Balance in hand.....					39	28

Brooke.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	193	64				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	179	50				
" Legislative Grant	85	62				
" For Live Stock	78	66				
					537	42
CR.						
By Purchase of Live Stock			283	25		
" Working Expenses.....			11	25		
					294	50
Balance in hand					242	92

Enniskillen.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	243	53				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	108	00				
" Admissions to Show	15	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	48	96				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	6	75				
					422	24
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	75	20				
" " Field Products.....	21	80				
" " Dairy "	10	30				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	5 60		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
		129 40	
" Prizes of Previous Year.....		35 15	
" Working Expenses.....		88 20	
			252 75
Balance in hand.....			169 49

Moore.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	41 56		
" 149 Members' Subscriptions.....	170 90		
" Admissions to Show.....	13 64		
" Legislative Grant.....	75 50		
" Municipal Grant.....	75 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	131 10		
CR.			507 70
By Prizes for Live Stock	73 25		
" " Field Products.....	17 20		
" " Dairy "	12 90		
" " Horticultural Products.....	9 47		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	11 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	7 80		
	131 87		
Unpaid.....	51 05		
		80 82	
" Prize of Previous Year.....		1 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock.....		301 02	
" Agricultural Publications.....		28 65	
" Working Expenses		81 95	
			494 94
Balance in hand.....			12 76

Plympton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	49 45		
" 135 Members' Subscriptions	135 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	3 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	65 28		
CR.			252 73
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	107 25		
" " Field Products.....	23 75		
" " Dairy "	6 25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	4 25		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures... ..	10 99		
		157 99	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 50	
" Working Expenses.....		27 70	
			191 19
Balance in hand.....			61 54

		<i>Warwick.</i>		
DR.		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
To, Balance in hand.....		51	75	
“ 142 Members' Subscription.....		142	00	
“ Admissions to Show		4	50	
“ Legislative Grant..		48	96	
				247 21
CR.				
By Prizes for Live Stock		48	95	
“ “ Field Products		20	75	
“ “ Dairy “		5	60	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		6	80	
“ “ Agricultural Implements		5	83	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		13	30	
				101 23
“ Keep of Stock.....			49 00	
“ Working Expenses			26 54	
				176 77
Balance in hand				70 44

LANARK, NORTH.

		\$	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.					
To Balance in hand		546	00		
“ 194 Members' Subscriptions		331	37		
“ Admissions to Show		227	01		
“ Legislative Grant.....		700	00		
“ Special Prizes.....		50	00		
“ Township Funds		88	59		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....		9	00		
				1951	97
CR.					
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		281	25		
“ “ Field Products... ..		46	25		
“ “ Dairy “		44	00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....		8	50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements		47	00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....		60	00		
“ “ Growing Crops		102	50		
“ “ Ploughing Match		54	00		
				643	50
Unpaid.....				117	35
				526	15
“ Prizes of previous year			45 44		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			410 50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			324 00		
“ Agricultural Publications			52 00		
“ Working Expenses, including 1871			268 85		
				1626	94
Balance in hand.....				325	03

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a prosperous state, having convenient grounds and buildings for holding Shows. The improvement of Stock is beginning to engage more earnestly and generally the attention of farmers.

<i>Dalhousie.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	172 62		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions	104 00		
" Borrowed.....	76 00		
" Legislative Grant	101 19		
" Sale of Seeds.....	75 38		
" Proceeds Sale of Stock.....	50 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3 67		
			582 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	34 25		
" " Field Products	19 00		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	2 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	23 00		
		89 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		16 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock		257 46	
" " of Seed.....		76 70	
" Paid money borrowed.....		77 30	
" Working Expenses		26 20	
			542 66
Balance in hand.....			40 20

<i>Lanark.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	12 55		
" 131 Members' Subscriptions	159 15		
" Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	89 50		
" " of Seeds	295 56		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	0 50		
			697 26
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	56 75		
" " Field Products.....	24 70		
" " Dairy "	7 25		
" " Horticultural Products.....	10 50		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	29 03		
		136 23	
" Keep of Live Stock		66 00	
" Purchase of Seed		363 31	
" Agricultural Publications		54 00	
" Working Expenses.....		90 94	
			710 48
Balance due Treasurer.....			13 22

<i>Pakenham.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	32 92		
" 44 Members' Subscriptions	74 27		
" Legislative Grant	80 72		
			187 91

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	56	52			
“ “ Field Products	19	25			
“ “ Dairy “	6	50			
“ “ Horticultural Products	8	25			
“ “ Agricultural Implements	10	75			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14	60			
“ “ Growing Crops	11	25			
			127	12	
“ Agricultural Publications			24	00	
“ Working Expenses			36	79	
					187 91

LANARK, SOUTH.

DR	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	56	99				
“ 143 Members’ Subscriptions	146	00				
“ Admissions to Show	179	73				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	10	75				
					1093	47
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	130	50				
“ “ Field Products	53	75				
“ “ Dairy “	38	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	10	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	28	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	73	25				
	354	25				
Unpaid	44	50				
			289	75		
“ Prizes of previous year			13	25		
“ Drummond Society			25	25		
“ Members’ Bonus to “Black Pirate”			30	00		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			391	57		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			16	00		
“ Bonus to Owner of Bull			80	00		
“ Agricultural Publications			5	00		
“ Working Expenses			113	17		
					963	99
Balance in hand					129	48

REPORT.

In presenting the Annual Report for the past year, your Directors have to state that on the whole, the general condition of the Society is of a satisfactory character. Although the membership for the past year has fallen off considerably from that of the previous year, we have to state, in explanation, that a large number of members were added, in 1871, from the fact that a sum, equal to the subscription, was allowed each member who chose to take advantage of the services of the stallion “Black Pirate.” There being no such inducement this year, those persons thought fit to withdraw from the Society. We regret that the farming community generally do not evince a deeper interest in these Agricultural Societies, as, we are satisfied, when managed in a proper manner, incalculable good can be accomplished by them.

It gives your Directors great satisfaction to note the largely increased interest that is being yearly evinced by the public, as shown by the very large attendance of spectators at our last Show, the receipts at the door being \$179.73, proving that nearly two thousand people visited the Show—the receipts at the door being thus more than sufficient to meet the running expenses of the Society. * * * *

We would recommend that the Society take some action in regard to the matter of unpaid premiums; there remaining unpaid, at the present time, no less a sum than \$44 50. We would suggest that a resolution be passed making it imperative on the part of those securing premiums, that the same be drawn from the Treasurer on or before the first day of December in each year, otherwise the sum be forfeited to the Society. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Bathurst.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	2 50		
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	97 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
			239 50
CR.			
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		142 00	
“ Freight and Rent of Stock.....		40 55	
“ Working Expenses		31 68	
			214 23
Balance in hand			25 27

Drummond.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	0 75		
“ 49 Members’ Subscriptions.....	65 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	112 77		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	25 25		
			203 77
CR.			
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		102 00	
“ Working Expenses		31 77	
			133 77
Balance in hand.....			70 00

Montague.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	13 55		
“ 62 Members’ Subscriptions	80 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	138 80		
			232 35
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	76 25		
“ “ Field Products	33 55		
“ “ Dairy “	7 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	1 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	18 25		
		136 30	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		5 60	
“ Agricultural Publications		18 40	
“ Working Expenses.....		23 25	
			183 55
Balance in hand,			48 80

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand		89	50			
“ 750 Members’ Subscriptions	750	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	97	45				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	5	00				
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	245	50			1641	95
“ “ Field Products	69	50				
“ “ Dairy “	47	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	18	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	80	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	240	00				
			700	50		
“ Legislative Grants to Township Societies			424	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			168	50		
“ Working Expenses			143	53		
					1437	03
Balance in hand.....					204	92

REPORT.

* * * * *

The past year has been rather an extraordinary one in the history of the Society. At the last Annual Meeting, as is generally known, the agriculturists and others resident in the rear of the Riding turned out in large numbers, and became members of the Society, for the avowed purpose of electing Directors who reside in the rear, and who would appoint Delta as the place of holding the Annual Exhibition. The people of Gananoque and vicinity, in order to counteract this movement, turned out in still larger numbers, joined the Society and outvoted the men of the rear, and thus the Exhibition of 1872, like all former Exhibitions, was held at Gananoque. The increase of members, of course, produced a corresponding increase of funds, and the show this year far excelled all the previous Exhibitions of the Society. Great interest was excited; the prizes offered were numerous and valuable; the animals and articles exhibited were of superior quality; the crowd of visitors was very large, and as a charge of 10 cents was made for admission to the show, the funds of the Society were still further augmented.

The crops in this Riding last year were on the whole very good. There was a marked increase in the quantity of wheat raised, and a decrease in the quantity of barley. Wheat was an excellent crop, and was but little injured by the “weevil,” which in former years proved so destructive. Oats and potatoes were also good; and as frequent showers kept the pastures in fine condition, the cows yielded unusually large quantities of milk, which was converted into butter and cheese to the advantage of all concerned.

In Gananoque, which may be considered the capital of the Riding, manufacturing industry has largely increased. The following articles are now manufactured and sent in considerable quantities to all parts of the Dominion, viz:—Flour, oatmeal and pot barley, sawed lumber, woollen goods, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, carriage and car springs, axles, nuts, bolts, rivets, hames, snaths, mangles and wringers, melodcons, castings and machinery, and wooden ware in endless variety.

Bastard and Crosby.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....		15	25			
“ 61 Members’ Subscriptions.....	112	46				
“ Legislative Grant	97	50				
					225	21

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	90	49				
“ “ Field Products.....	13	52				
“ “ Dairy “	2	92				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2	13				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12	38				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	17	28				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	42	23				
			180	95		
“ Working Expenses			25	55		
					206	50
Balance in hand.....					18	71

Crosby, North.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	41	72				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	217	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	181	50				
“ Municipal Grant.....	100	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	17	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	1	50				
					559	22

Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	138	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	103	00				
“ “ Dairy “	13	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	16	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	26	25				
“ “ Growing Crops	58	00				
“ “ Miscellaneous	12	50				
			367	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			158	83		
“ Purchase of Live Stock			36	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			78	15		
					640	23
Balance due Treasurer.....					81	01

Lansdown.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	71	97				
“ 95 Members' Subscriptions	116	60				
“ Legislative Grant	97	50				
“ Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	43	24				
					329	32
Cr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	45	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	9	25				
“ “ Dairy “	14	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	83				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	9	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.	35	32				
			125	65		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			6	68		
“ Purchase of Live Stock			69	15		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Agricultural Publications		17 60	
“ Working Expenses.....		16 14	
		<u> </u>	235 22
Balance due Treasurer			<u>5 90</u>

LEEDS AND NORTH GRENVILLE.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	211 97		
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	51 35		
“ Admissions to Show ..	189 10		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	16 00		
	<u> </u>		1168 42
CR			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	231 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	27 50		
“ “ Dairy “	9 85		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 30		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	41 15		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	65 67		
“ “ Growing Crops	73 95		
	<u> </u>		
Unpaid.....	453 17		
	<u>201 98</u>		
		251 19	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		24 86	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		361 66	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.		73 25	
“ Agricultural Publications		12 60	
“ Working Expenses.....		128 42	
		<u> </u>	851 98
Balance in hand			<u>316 44</u>

Gower, South.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	76 45		
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	50 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	94 21		
	<u> </u>		220 66
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock... ..	83 37		
“ “ Field Products.....	23 64		
“ “ Dairy “	4 53		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3 57		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	27 07		
	<u> </u>	147 18	
“ Error in last account		38 70	
“ Working Expenses		34 07	
		<u> </u>	219 95
Balance in hand			<u>71</u>

Kitley and Elmsley.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	12 95		
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	66 64		
“ Legislative Grant	127 50		
			207 09
CR.			
By Amount of Premiums		120 57	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		5 00	
“ Working Expenses		29 00	
			154 57
Balance in hand.....			52 52

Wolford.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 58 Members’ Subscriptions.....	105 25		
“ Admissions to Show.....	10 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
			255 25
CR.			
“ Amount of Prizes.....		158 55	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		31 92	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		45 00	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		8 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		11 78	
			255 25

LENNOX.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	162 95		
“ Members’ Subscriptions	254 00		
“ Legislative Grant.	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts... ..	4 00		
			1120 95
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	410 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	35 50		
“ “ Dairy “	26 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	20 65		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	144 15		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	98 62		
	735 42		
Unpaid.....	49 45		
		685 97	
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....		53 55	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		123 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		105 39	
			967 91
Balance in hand.....			153 04

NOTE.—The Report speaks of the continued prosperity of the Society, and of the improvements recently made in all the most important departments of husbandry. As the Dairying interest is extending, special attention is recommended to the breeding of stock for dairy purposes.

Fredericksburgh, North.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	4 14		
" Members' Subscriptions.....	58 00		
" Legislative Grant	58 00		
			120 14
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	40 00		
" " Field Products	8 75		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	7 87		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	16 88		
		77 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" Working Expenses		25 11	
			107 61
Balance in hand			12 53

Ernestown and South Fredericksburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	13 20		
" 69 Members' Subscriptions.....	69 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	68 00		
" Municipal Grant.....	10 00		
			160 20
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 50		
" " Field Products	11 75		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Horticultural Products.. ..	5 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.	13 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures.	10 00		
		128 50	
" Working Expenses... ..		26 33	
			154 83
Balance in hand			5 37

LINCOLN.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	276 72		
" Members' Subscriptions	660 76		
" Admissions to Show	521 74		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	1075 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Land	300 00		
			3534 16
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	734 00		
" " Field Products	100 75		
" " Dairy "	26 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	136 50		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	19 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	170 25		
			1187 00

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Unpaid.....	61 25		
By Prizes of previous year		1125 75	
“ Legislative Grants to Township Societies		22 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds and Buildings		420 00	
“ Working Expenses		1377 90	
		517 64	
		<u>3464 04</u>	
Balance in hand.....			70 12

Clinton.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	92 69		
“ 198 Members' Subscriptions	208 50		
“ Admissions to Show	101 36		
“ Legislative Grant.....	134 64		
“ Municipal Grant.....	50 00		
“ For improving Grounds	107 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	23 22		
			717 41
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	216 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	42 25		
“ “ Dairy “	7 70		
“ “ Horticultural Products	21 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	9 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	38 60		
		335 55	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		284 52	
“ Working Expenses		97 34	
		<u>717 41</u>	

NOTE.—The report states that a new life has been infused into the Society, which is rapidly improving. Convenient grounds have recently been obtained for Exhibition purposes, and the results are already satisfactory.

Grantham.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	37 79		
“ 180 Members' Subscriptions	180 00		
“ Legislative Grant	131 71		
“ Municipal Grant	50 00		
			399 50
CR.			
By County Society for Union Show.....		346 14	
“ Working Expenses		15 57	
		<u>361 71</u>	
Balance in hand.....			37 79

Grimsby.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	18 74		
“ 82 Members' Subscriptions ..	83 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	14 95		
“ Legislative Grant.....	97 32		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Municipal Grant.....	50	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	20	00				
					284	01
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	121	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	24	75				
“ “ Dairy “.....	4	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	36	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	15	75				
			205	25		
“ Working Expenses.....			41	76		
					247	01
Balance in hand.....					37	00

Louth.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand.....	38	37				
“ 71 Members’ Subscriptions.....	80	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	3	60				
“ Legislative Grant.....	56	34				
“ Municipal Grant.....	40	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds, &c.....	27	30				
					264	97
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	131	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	24	75				
“ “ Dairy “.....	4	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	33	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	42	15				
			237	65		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			9	63		
“ Working Expenses.....			32	10		
					279	33
Balance due Treasurer.....					14	41

REPORT.

The Show for the present year was much better than might have been expected from the indifference manifested by a number who formerly took considerable interest in the Society. But, by the untiring energy of some of the officers and directors, we secured quite a large sum of money, being more than ever obtained in any previous year; and by this we were enabled to offer very good premiums, which would naturally secure greater competition.

The show of horses was good, which is always the case in this Township.
The show of cattle was also good, some very fine specimens of the Durham breed being on exhibition, and also of grades.
There were also some very good sheep exhibited, principally owned by persons who have taken the pains to improve their flocks by the introduction of choice sheep for breeding purposes, which is already manifested in the amount of wool, size and quality of the sheep exhibited for the past few years in this Township.
In swine, the show was meagre; but those on exhibition were good specimens of the different breeds to which they belonged.
In poultry, there was a larger display than on any previous year.
The show of grain and seeds was comparatively good; but the samples of wheat were

not so good as those shown the previous year, on account of most of the wheat being sown rather late, and the winter setting in early, it did not get much top.

In roots and vegetables, there was not as good a show as might have been expected. But in fruit there was a great display, and which would compare favourably with most county shows.

* * * * *

LONDON.

(*Western Fair.*)

Dr	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	193 00		
“ 1120 Members’ Subscriptions	2095 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	350 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	22 03		
		2660 53	
Cr.			
By Paid to Western Fair Fund	2267 00		
“ Working Expenses	202 60		
		2469 60	
			190 93

Balance in hand..... 190 93

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION, FOR 1872.

In placing before the patrons and friends of the Western Fair, and the community at large, a statement of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, for the year 1872, and the results thereof, your Directors feel that their success justifies them in the course which they have taken.

During the past year, as in the preceding one, viz., 1871, they have had to contend with difficulties which could not be foreseen or guarded against. In 1871, the holding of the Fair on the same week as that on which the Provincial Exhibition was held, and the unfavourable state of the weather during the week of the Fair, resulted in a pecuniary loss to the Western Fair, although even under those circumstances it was a success. The holding of the Provincial Exhibition at Hamilton, in 1872, at a period as late in the season as desirable, with the Guelph Fair fixed for the following week, placed your Directors under the necessity of selecting either the week following the latter, or the week preceding the former. After due consideration, it was decided to take the later week; and in consequence of this, many intending exhibitors from a distance, owing to the labour and fatigue consequent on their attendance at the Hamilton and Guelph fairs, were prevented from exhibiting at the Western Fair. In several classes the exhibition of 1872 was in advance of any previous one held in this Province; and altogether it has proved, as anticipated, highly successful, and is so far a proof that this Western section of Ontario requires, and is prepared to sustain, an institution of this kind.

Your Directors, flattered by their previous success, enlarged the prize list for 1872, to the amount of \$10,000—just four times the amount offered in 1868; and they are gratified to say, as the Treasurer’s report will show, that they were justified in so doing. The following statement will show the growth of the institution since its formation in 1868, viz:—

1868.—Prizes offered, \$2,500.	No. of entries, 2,037.
1870.— “ “ 6,000.	“ “ 4,168.
1871.— “ “ 8,000.	“ “ 6,130.
1872.— “ “ 10,000.	“ “ 7,079.

A new feature was introduced in the Prize List for the past year, viz., the withdrawal of Prizes for the heavy class of agricultural implements, such as mowers, reapers, threshers and drills. This course seems to have given almost universal satisfaction to the manufacturers,

who showed their approval of this measure by making a much larger display than on any former occasion.

The visit to the Fair of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Dufferin was a gratifying event, inasmuch as it afforded an opportunity of presenting to their notice some indication of the wealth, intelligence and industry of this Western section of the Dominion.

To the Managing Directors of the respective railways running into London your Directors feel much indebted for the facilities afforded by them in the conveyance of stock, goods and passengers, at reduced rates.

Your Directors also desire to express their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who, with inconvenience to themselves, undertook and discharged an arduous duty as Judges, and of whose awards very few complaints have been made.

Owing to the holding of the Provincial Exhibition in this city, next fall, there will be no Western Fair for 1873. In the meantime the Associate Societies will be preparing to make a hearty effort in 1874.

The Treasurer's statement, appended, contains a correct exhibit of the financial position of the Western Fair.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, *President.*
London, January 10th, 1873.

WM. McBRIDE, *Secretary.*

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash on hand from last year	\$4410 47	Prizes *	\$6624 50
Interest	254 63	Printing Accounts, &c.	640 39
Tickets sold at Gates	7688 89	Judges	211 80
Booths	565 00	Ground Committee	884 22
Fruit Stands	89 00	Care-taker and Assistants	553 75
Forage	138 12	Gate-keepers	95 00
Stables and Locks	204 25	Forage	285 35
Diplomas	26 00	Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants	1055 50
Prizes returned	10 00	City acc't of Governor-General's visit	400 00
City of London Society	2267 00	Rent	50 00
East Middlesex Society	600 00	Miscellaneous Items	452 76
		Balance on hand	5000 09
	\$16253 36		\$16253 36

Examined and found correct,

WM. DEMPSTER, } *Auditors.*
E. S. COLLETT, }

A. S. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

London, January 10th, 1873.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.			
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand			11 60
" 446 Members' Subscriptions			446 00
" Legislative Grant			700 00
" Miscellaneous Receipts			35 00
			1192 60
CR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Paid to Western Fair Fund		600 00	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
" Working Expenses		133 05	
			1153 05
Balance in hand			39 55

* Live Stock, \$3,300 00; Field Crops, \$301 50; Horticultural, \$710 00; Dairy, \$243 00; Agricultural Implements, \$334 50; Arts and Manufactures, \$1,833 00; Total awarded, \$6,722 00; Total paid, \$6,624 39.

REPORT.

We have great reason to be thankful for the prosperity of all classes of the community. The farmers have been blessed the past two seasons with crops far superior to those of many years before. We are pleased to see that the Dairy and Grazing Departments of Agriculture are extending rapidly in the County, and have proved remunerative to those engaged in them. But the direct profit in these branches is not their only recommendation, the indirect benefit derived by enriching the soil, is of still greater importance. We believe the chief problem for the Canadian farmer to study in the future, is how to return to the land in some shape an equivalent for the surplus produce that is taken away.

If we take a general and impartial view of our past progress and future prospects, we shall see that the farmers of this highly favoured land have abundant reason to be satisfied and hopeful. True, there are many improvements needed, many things are not as they ought to be. But if we take a glance at what has been achieved, at the changes and improvements that have been effected in the last 20 years, it may surely inspire us with confidence that the objects we have in view at present, yes, that even our most sanguine dreams of improvement will be more than realized before another like period shall elapse. But it is not by waiting with arms folded that these happy changes have been accomplished; means must be used if the end is to be attained. Most of us have to thank the labours of our fathers or our own that the forest does not still cover our fertile fields, and we are deeply indebted to patriotic public men who, under Divine Providence, have guided our destinies, and secured for us the privileges we now enjoy.

It now remains for us to do our duty to hasten the good time coming. We know that in the first settlement of a country a farmer has to devote his whole time and energy to create a home and make a living. But we think the time has now arrived when farmers would consult their own advantage by paying more attention to public affairs, and uniting to obtain the measures necessary to enable them to reap the full reward of their labours. There is no doubt that the farmers of this country suffer great loss from the want of a regular change of seed grain suited to the climate. In our last annual Report we suggested a plan to remedy this evil; we again refer to it with the hope that the Government may yet see fit to carry it into effect.

We are happy to inform you that the number of members in our society is still increasing; we had last year 449 members, an increase of 77 more than the year before.

The Treasurer will submit the Financial Report of our Society, and the Western Fair accounts have been printed for your information. From these statements you will see that we have a balance to the credit of the Joint Society of \$5,000, available for the support of the Western Fair in future. This would have been still larger, had it not been necessary last year to expend nearly \$1,000 for fitting up the grounds and buildings for the Western Fair. As the City authorities have given a guarantee to provide all necessary accommodation for the Provincial this year, it is not likely that we shall be put to any further expense on that account for some time to come. We feel that it is needless to enlarge on the magnificent display of everything that contributed to the country's progress at the last Western Fair, as you were all witnesses of its unparalleled success, its steadily increasing popularity is best shown by a comparison of the receipts from visitors on the four several occasions on which it has been held.

In 1868 the amount paid for admission fees was \$1,428; in 1870, \$4,294; in 1871, \$5,740; and in 1872 it was \$7,688; so that it has increased upwards of five fold in four years, and the amount offered in prizes, the number of exhibitors, and everything connected with it, has increased in very nearly the same proportion. We were highly honoured and delighted with the visit of His Excellency the Governor General and his amiable lady to our last Exhibition, and we are happy to know that His Excellency formed a very favourable opinion both of the people and the products of the West.

The delegates from this Society to the annual meeting of the Provincial Association at Hamilton did their utmost, both by their votes and influence, to secure the holding of the Provincial Exhibition in London this year; and we congratulate you that it is fixed to be held in this City next fall.

We shall then have an opportunity of dissipating the groundless apprehensions of some who feared that the Western Fair was to injure the Provincial, and showing that our Society

is not, and never has been, opposed to the Provincial, as we feel confident that the supporters of the Western Fair will be equally zealous in their support of the Provincial, and will feel proud to see the best Exhibition here next fall that has ever been held in the Province.

Dorchester, North.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	105	21				
“ 111 Members’ Subscriptions.....	126	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	97	74				
					328	95
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	94	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	28	00				
“ “ Dairy “	7	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	7	75				
			137	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds, &c.			100	00		
“ Working Expenses			40	83		
					278	08
Balance in hand.....					50	87

London.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance in hand.....	147	90				
“ Members’ Subscriptions	175	00				
“ Legislative Grant	115	50				
“ Municipal Grant.....	25	00				
“ Grant per Thos. Elliott.....	23	00				
					486	40
By Prizes for Live Stock	243	25				
“ “ Field Products	29	00				
“ “ Dairy “	2	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	6	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16	25				
			305	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			52	00		
“ Amount per Treasurer.....			23	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			40	11		
					420	36
Balance in hand.....					66	04

Nissouri, West.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	56	58				
“ Members’ Subscriptions	101	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	87	38				
					244	96
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	115	00				
“ “ Field Products	53	00				
“ “ Dairy “	15	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10	00				

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	24	96				
			227	96		
“ Working Expenses			17	00		
					244	96
<i>Westminster.</i>						
DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	142	70				
“ Legislative Grant	120	50				
					263	20
CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	133	00				
“ “ Field Products	55	25				
“ “ Dairy “	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	9	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19	50				
			221	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			15	25		
“ Working Expenses			25	00		
					261	75
Balance in hand					1	45

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	178	76				
“ 198 Members' Subscriptions	198	00				
“ Admissions to Show	81	21				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Borrowed	788	50				
					1946	47
CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	234	65				
“ “ Field Products	27	20				
“ “ Dairy “	14	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products	20	80				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	73	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	34	00				
			404	40		
Unpaid	43	40				
					361	00
“ Prizes of previous year					49	00
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies					396	93
“ Preparing Show Grounds, Buildings, Tree Planting, &c.					1006	07
“ Working Expenses					98	30
						1911 30
Balance in hand					35	17

NOTE.—A new Exhibition Hall has been erected on the Society's grounds, which are very convenient and complete. The Fall Exhibition was seriously affected by the badness of the weather. Summer drought greatly injured the crops, and the potato beetle was prevalent in many places.

Caradoc.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	31	87	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	73	00	
“ Admissions to Show	13	50	
“ Legislative Grant.....	73	85	
			192 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	76	75	
“ “ Field Products	21	90	
“ “ Dairy “	3	00	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	19	35	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	2	25	
	123	25	
Unpaid.....	9	75	
			113 50
“ Special Prizes.....			1 40
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			1 50
“ Working Expenses.....			22 25
			138 65
Balance in hand.....			53 57

Ekfrid.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	19	20	
“ 89 Members’ Subscriptions	89	10	
“ Legislative Grant.....	85	00	
			193 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	71	00	
“ “ Field Products.....	14	00	
“ “ Dairy “	3	00	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6	00	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	6	00	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9	30	
			109 30
“ Working Expenses			33 27
			142 57
Balance in hand			50 73

Metcalfe.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	68	06	
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	165	98	
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00	
“ Sale of Live Stock	50	00	
			424 04
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	29	20	
“ “ Field Products.....	11	00	
“ “ Dairy “	0	75	
“ “ Horticultural Products	3	00	
“ “ Agricultural Implements	11	00	
“ “ Sheep Shearing Match	9	00	
			63 95

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Purchase of Live Stock			247	47		
“ Working Expenses.....			25	20		
					336	62
Balance in hand					87	42

Mosa.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	134	93				
“ 114 Members' Subscriptions.....	114	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	98	10				
					347	03
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	112	95				
“ “ Field Products.....	20	00				
“ “ Dairy “	9	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	80				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	15	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	21	50				
			190	25		
“ Working Expenses.....			51	27		
					241	52
Balance in hand.....					105	51

REPORT.

In submitting their Annual Report, your Directors feel that, owing to the unfavourable season for agriculture just closed, they are not in a position to render as flattering a report as in years past, the great drought of last summer telling to an alarming extent against agriculture in all its branches. Nevertheless, your Directors are most happy in reporting that, notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the season, our last Fall Exhibition compared favourably with past years. The show of horses, in their several classes, was excellent. The show of cattle, also, was good. The show of sheep was very good. A fine display of pigs was exhibited. The show of the different kinds of grain and roots was very good, considering the very dry summer. In fruits, a very choice collection of the various kinds was shown. The dairy products were not quite so good as on previous years. The ladies' work added much to our show in the Drill shed.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 298 Members' Subscriptions	298	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	242	25				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	75	00				
					1315	25
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer			84	28		
“ “ Prizes for Live Stock	330	00				
“ “ Field Products	61	50				
“ “ Dairy “	18	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	23	30				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	37	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance Arts and Manufactures	141	10				
	611	40				
Unpaid	109	40				
			502	00		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies			420	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			140	50		
" Working Expenses			128	26		
					1275	04
Balance in hand.....					40	21

Adelaide.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	32	74				
" 58 Members' Subscriptions	58	00				
" Legislative Grant	49	65				
					140	39
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	57	97				
" " Field Products	9	25				
" " Dairy	2	25				
" " Horticultural Products	2	12				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	2	75				
	74	34				
Unpaid	3	15				
			71	15		
" Working Expenses			25	00		
					96	15
Balance in hand					44	24

Biddulph.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By 100 Members' Subscriptions.....	110	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	18	90				
" Legislative Grant	95	75				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	12	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	2	50				
					239	15
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	118	50				
" " Field Products.....	18	25				
" " Dairy	6	75				
" " Horticultural Products	2	00				
" " Agricultural Implements	29	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	17	00				
" " Growing Crops	11	00				
			203	00		
" Working Expenses			31	23		
					234	23
Balance in hand.....					4	92

<i>Lobo.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 79 Members' Subscriptions	79 00		
“ Admissions to Show	5 20		
“ Legislative Grant.....	44 40		
			128 60
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		2 60	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	59 15		
“ “ Field Products	21 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 20		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6 20		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	3 60		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	9 25		
		102 40	
“ Preparing Show Grounds,.....		5 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		32 00	
			142 00
Balance due Treasurer.....			13 40

<i>McGillivray.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	46 62		
“ Members' Subscriptions	117 00		
“ Admissions to Show	3 10		
“ Legislative Grant	97 50		
			264 22
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	119 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	24 25		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14 75		
“ “ Ploughing Match	32 00		
	203 75		
Unpaid.....	30 00		
		173 75	
“ Prizes of previous year.....		20 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
“ Working Expenses		12 50	
			210 25
Balance in hand.....			53 97

<i>Williams, East.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	4 64		
“ 50 Members' Subscriptions.....	50 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	43 30		
			97 94
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	91 20		
“ “ Field Products.....	1 00		
“ “ Dairy “	2 50		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	1	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	1	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	1	00				
			98	20		
“ Working Expenses.....			12	94		
					111	14
Balance due Treasurer					13	20

Williams, West.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	64	99				
“ 103 Members' Subscriptions.	103	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	50	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	87	20				
“ Donations for Fencing Grounds.....	102	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts,.....	1	00				
					409	19

CR.						
To Prizes for Live Stock.....	77	50				
“ “ Field Products	22	00				
“ “ Dairy “	8	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	5	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	6	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures ..	25	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match	19	00				
	164	25				
Unpaid	35	00				
			129	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			249	19		
“ Working Expenses.....			62	25		
					440	69
Balance due Treasurer					31	50

MONCK.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	151	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	263	10				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Proceeds rent of Fair Grounds.....	53	50				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	41	50				
					1209	10
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			75	15		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	283	50				
“ Field Products	71	75				
“ Dairy “	7	50				
“ Horticultural Products	35	75				
“ Agricultural Implements.....	15	00				
“ Arts and Manufactures.....	47	69				
			461	19		
“ Prizes of Previous Year			12	55		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			420	24		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds	164	00		
“ Working Expenses	127	74		
			1260	87
Balance due Treasurer			51	77

NOTE.—The Society held both a spring and fall Exhibition, which were about an average character. The purchase and preparation of the Show Grounds at Wellandport having made great demands on its resources, the prizes offered were neither so numerous nor so valuable as to induce in some departments an extensive competition. Nevertheless the Society is in a healthy condition, and with zealous and united efforts its increasing prosperity is morally certain.

Canborough.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 83 Members' Subscriptions	83	00				
“ Admissions to Show	3	85				
“ Legislative Grant.....	75	05				
“ Municipal Grant.....	10	00				
					171	90
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	97	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	19	84				
“ “ Dairy “	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	3	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	10	16				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	15	00				
					150	50
“ Working Expenses.....					15	75
					166	25
Balance in hand.....					5	65

Caistor.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	9	00				
“ 55 Members' Subscriptions.....	55	00				
“ Admissions to Show	6	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	40	25				
“ Municipal Grant	50	00				
					160	75
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	76	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	13	30				
“ “ Horticultural Products	3	20				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	12	10				
					105	10
“ Working Expenses					41	74
					146	84
Balance in hand.....					13	91

Dunnville.

DR.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	11	89
“ 153 Members' Subscriptions	158	50

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Admissions to Show.....	11	50				
“ Legislative Grant	116	13				
“ Municipal Grant	5	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	2	00				
					305	02
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	122	75				
“ “ Field Products	33	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4	25				
“ Special Prizes	10	00				
“ Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	30	25				
			200	25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			35	00		
“ Working Expenses for 1871 and 1872			56	75		
					292	00
Balance in hand.....					13	02

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be satisfactorily progressing. The Fall Exhibition, if not quite so large as some of its predecessors, was, in several departments, superior as to quality.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Gainsborough.</i>						
DR.						
To Balance in hand	33	30				
“ 67 Members’ Subscriptions.....	67	00				
“ Admissions to Show	5	00				
“ Legislative Grant	52	93				
“ Municipal Grant.....	30	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	17	00				
					205	23
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	78	98				
“ “ Field Products	24	29				
“ “ Dairy “	5	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13	82				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	2	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	14	50 ⁹				
“ “ Ploughing Match	33	00				
			172	84		
“ Working Expenses.....			26	72		
					199	56
Balance in hand					5	67

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Pelham.</i>						
DR.						
To Balance in hand	41	78				
“ 104 Members’ Subscriptions	106	00				
“ Legislative Grant	81	38				
“ Municipal Grant.....	11	65				
					240	81
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	111	75				
“ “ Field Products	37	02				
“ “ Dairy “	3	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	9	12				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	2 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 70		
		188 34	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" Working Expenses		25 65	
			218 99
Balance in hand.....			21 82

Wainfleet.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	8 17		
" 69 Members' Subscriptions.....	69 00		
" Legislative Grant	54 51		
			131 68
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	72 45		
" " Field Products	20 95		
" " Dairy "	1 70		
" " Horticultural Products.....	3 95		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 30		
		113 35	
" Prizes of previous year.....		4 65	
" Working Expenses.....		12 75	
			130 75
Balance in hand.....			0 93

NIAGARA.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	131 53		
" 120 Members' Subscriptions.....	125 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	24 20		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Municipal Grant	110 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3 00		
			743 73
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	287 00		
" " Field Products.	82 00		
" " Dairy "	23 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	108 25		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	17 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	71 00		
	588 25		
Unpaid.....	127 25		
		461 00	
" Prizes of previous year		11 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		7 11	
" Agricultural Publications.....		10 00	
" Working Expenses		107 83	
			597 44
Balance in hand.....			146 29

REPORT.

Your Committee, in presenting their Annual Report, have great pleasure in recording the continued prosperity of this Society, both in regard to the number of its membership, and the amount for prizes that it has been able to award. The Show of the past autumn was fully equal to its predecessors, both in quantity and quality shown, having attained a very high degree in the growth of roots, vegetables and fruit, especially the latter. It is, indeed, very hard to make a very great advance in this line ; but we are glad to say that new varieties of fruits are from time to time introduced, until we have attained a very enviable position in this department of industry ; and it is only when our productions are brought in competition with the products of other sections that the superiority most clearly appears. In stock, we are behind some other parts of the Province, and there is no reason why we should be so, as we are as advantageously situated, both in regard to climate and soil, as any other part of the Province, and very much more so than many parts; but your Committee are happy to state that we are gradually gaining ground in this department. The past season and, indeed, the two past seasons have been characterized by very great drought, and yet our crops were, on the whole, very fair; while in some other parts considered very fertile (Guelph, for instance), the crops were very short indeed—so much so, that some large stock raisers will find it hard to carry their stock through the winter in good condition.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
To Balance in hand.....	159 20		
“ 91 Members' Subscriptions.....	91 00		
“ Admissions to Show	17 38		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
Cr.			967 58
“ Prizes for Live Stock	285 00		
“ “ Field Products.	43 37		
“ “ Dairy “	12 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	3 45		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	20 49		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	55 22		
	420 28		
Unpaid.....	2 98		
		417 30	
“ Prizes of previous year		1 50	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies		311 86	
“ Working Expenses		49 43	
			780 09
Balance in hand			187 49

REPORT.

The Directors take great pleasure in congratulating you on the abundant harvest with which we have been blessed during the past season. All crops have been above the average yield excepting fall wheat, which, we are sorry to report, was greatly damaged by killing out in the winter.

Your Directors are sorry to report so small a membership, there being only ninety-one members contributing one dollar each. Notwithstanding the liberal assistance to these societies by the Government, it is next to an impossibility to awaken the minds of the farming public to any lively interest in the proceedings and management of this Society. When looking over our small list of membership, we find nearly one half of them residents of the villages who merely contribute for the purpose of keeping the Society alive. In a County like this, where agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, it is truly astonishing to see how little

interest is manifested in the support and maintenance of this Society ; and we trust in future there will be a more lively interest expressed, and larger contributions given to the support of this Society, as well as a larger increase of membership. * * *

The Annual Exhibition of this Society was held in the Village of Warkworth, in the Township of Percy, on the 3rd and 4th days of October last; and said Township Society merged their funds with the County Society, and the combined Societies exhibiting together, your Directors have much pleasure in reporting that our Annual Show was a complete success. There were over twelve hundred entries made, and all the classes were well filled, making the best Show ever held by this County Society, and we are glad to say that the accommodation was as good as could be made in the absence of buildings and grounds expressly made for the purpose. Great credit is due to the members of the Township of Percy for the interest taken in this respect. Your Directors would here recommend that some steps be at once taken to procure grounds, and for making the necessary preparations for holding our Annual Shows in some suitable and convenient place in the Riding.

We have still to our credit the sum of \$187.49. Your Directors are much pleased to report that some of our enterprising farmers have introduced into this Riding some very fine thorough-bred cattle, in Durhams and Ayrshires, and that our Show evinced this year a marked improvement in these classes.

Your Directors also see the importance that dairy farming has acquired in the Province, and as a goodly part of our Riding is well adapted to grazing, we would strongly recommend the starting of more cheese factories, being fully satisfied, if well conducted, they would be a paying investment.

Brighton.

DR ^d	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	60	21				
“ 78 Members’ Subscriptions	78	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	77	80				
						216 01
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	82	95				
“ “ Field Products	18	20				
“ “ Dairy “	3	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	6	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	16	80				
					127 70	
“ Agricultural Publications					50 70	
“ Working Expenses					37 25	
						215 65
Balance in hand						0 36

NOTE.—The Fall Exhibition is reported to have been, on the whole, quite an average one, but in the departments of cattle and horses there is much need of improvement. The display of sheep, pigs, poultry and grain was satisfactory.

Cramahé

DR,		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand.....		0	19			
"	Members' Subscriptions	117	00				
"	Admissions to Show.....	32	85				
"	Legislative Grant	97	11				
						247	15
CR							
To	Prizes for Live Stock.....	65	36				
"	" Field Products.....	9	74				
"	" Dairy	4	00				
"	" Horticultural Products	8	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Prizes, Agricultural Implements	15	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	32	40				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	13	00				
			148	00		
“ Agricultural Publications			71	25		
“ Working Expenses.....			29	21		
					248	46
Balance due Treasurer.....					1	31

REPORT.

At the annual Exhibition held in Colborne, on the 10th day of October, there were 711 entries, each class being fairly, and in some respects fully represented, the most noticeable deficiency being in class No. 3, which your Directors very much regret, and hope that in due time the *Devons* will be fully represented at your annual Exhibitions.

Your Directors feel much pleasure in congratulating the Society, in reference to the very convenient building in which the Exhibition was held, as far as the inside department was concerned, whilst the lower part of the hall was devoted to grain, roots and vegetables, the upper part gave sufficient room for the exhibition of fruit and ladies' work, which, under ordinary circumstances could not *possibly* be shown to the same advantage.

Your Directors feel it but just to state that in roots, vegetables and fruit, there was a decided improvement, compared with previous years ; grain, however, fell below par in reference to quantity, but in quality, perhaps it was rather superior, showing at once that the soil in this locality (with good management), is well adapted to the raising of cereals. In the Stock Department also, there was a perceptible decrease in numbers, but as regards quality there were some good animals on exhibition.

Your Directors would take the liberty to state that, in their opinion, the Ladies' Department far excelled any previous year, and perhaps their work was never before exhibited to better advantage.

The system of charging 10 cents as an entrance fee to all parties entering the Hall, was introduced this year, and though some were disposed to find fault, there is reason to believe that it gave pretty general satisfaction, and proved a benefit to the Society in a pecuniary point of view, inasmuch as \$32.85 cents were taken as entrance fees on the day of exhibition, and your Directors would recommend that the system be continued.

Murray.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	45	08				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	103	00				
“ Admissions to Show	35	28				
“ Legislative Grant	83	00				
					266	36
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	77	35				
“ “ Field Products.....	32	29				
“ “ Dairy “	6	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	34	11				
			149	75		
“ Working Expenses.....			36	26		
					186	01
Balance in hand.....					80	35

Percy.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	33	60				
“ 111 Members’ Subscriptions.....	133	00				
					166	60
“ Repairing Buildings.....			12	49		
“ Agricultural Publications			57	60		
“ Working Expenses.....			8	74		
					78	83
Balance in hand.....					87	77

NOTE.—The County Show being held in the Township of Percy, this Society united for exhibition purposes.

Seymour.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	36	72				
“ 73 Members’ Subscriptions.....	73	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	4	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	53	95				
					167	67
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	38	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	13	25				
“ “ Dairy “	4	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	4	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	3	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	18	00				
	81	50				
Unpaid	6	50				
			75	00		
Prizes of previous year.....			12	12		
“ Agricultural Publications.....			43	55		
“ Working Expenses.....			19	81		
					150	48
Balance in hand					17	19

NOTE.—The Society continues to have a Ploughing Match in connection with the Fall Exhibition, with satisfactory results. New kinds of fruit trees have been introduced into the Township by means of the Fruit Growers’ Association, which is awaking a spirit for improvement in fruit raising.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	48	40				
“ 195 Members’ Subscriptions.....	201	00				
“ Admissions to Show	302	37				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants.....	330	00				
“ Hamilton and Haldimand Societies to Union Show.....	309	37				
					1891	14
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	426	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	153	25				
“ “ Dairy “	20	25				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes, Horticultural Products.. .. .	23	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	70	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	119	75				
					813	50
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....					342	85
“ Paid on purchase of show ground and buildings.....					586	50
“ Working Expenses.....					92	04
						1834 89
Balance in hand.....						56 25

REPORT.

Your Directors thought it advisable, and that it would tend to the improvement of that useful and highly valuable animal, the Horse, to hold a show for stud horses and, for the purpose of getting a superior class of horses introduced into the County, they offered a prize of Seventy Five Dollars to be paid in the Fall—the horse to travel through and have a stand in each Township. This show was held at Cobourg on the 24th April when 11 horses were entered for the prize. The prize was awarded to Mr. A. Choate's horse, and the horse was duly travelled in the County and your Directors trust that many of the members availed themselves of his services.

As there had long been felt a want of suitable grounds for exhibition purposes, a Committee was appointed at the last annual meeting of the Society, for the purpose of selecting and securing suitable permanent grounds, and for the purpose of procuring the funds for purchasing them. The Committee succeeded in procuring very eligible grounds adjoining the Drill Shed in the Town of Cobourg, and in connection with the Cobourg Horticultural Society they purchased two and a half acres of land, and enclosed it with a substantial board fence. Your Directors thankfully acknowledge the liberality of the Town of Cobourg in granting \$300, of the Township of Hamilton in granting \$200, and the Township of Haldimand in granting \$100 towards purchasing the ground and the sum of \$336 raised by subscription towards fencing and fitting up the show ground—the balance has been paid from the funds of the society. The whole has been paid for, except a small corner of ground that has not yet been arranged for, the owner not being known when the adjoining ground was purchased. Your Directors would congratulate the Society on its having secured such an excellent and commodious show ground for their future use and benefit. The foregoing arrangements being in a satisfactory state of progress, your Directors united with the Agricultural Societies of the Townships of Hamilton and Haldimand in holding a Union Show, which was held in the Drill Shed and the Society's new grounds in Cobourg on the 15th and 16th of October, and it was in most respects a highly successful one.

Your Directors have to report that the hay crop was very light, fall wheat was considerably winter killed, and the fruit crop was very poor, but that all our other crops were a full average, and that fair prices are being realized for all kinds of farm produce.

Atwick.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	13	43				
“ 60 Members' Subscriptions.....	60	00				
“ Admissions to Show	40	95				
“ Legislative Grant.....	51	35				
					165	73

CR.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	67	47
“ “ Field Products.....	26	12
“ “ Dairy “	5	50
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9	30

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes, Agricultural Implements	11 85		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	14 53		
		134 77	
“ Working Expenses.....		24 47	
			159 24
Balance in hand			6 49

Haldimand.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	75 59		
“ 70 Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
“ Legislative Grant	59 90		
			205 49
Cr.			
By County Society for Union Show.....		78 75	
“ Working Expenses		32 70	
			111 45
Balance in hand.....			94 04

Hamilton.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	42 43		
“ 224 Members' Subscriptions	276 50		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
			458 93
Cr.			
By Prizes for Field Roots.....		18 00	
“ To County Society for Union Show		230 62	
“ Agricultural Publications		124 80	
“ Working Expenses		28 25	
			401 67
Balance in hand			57 26

NOTE—This Society united with that of the County for an Exhibition, which was very successful. A Ploughing match was also held, the prizes for which were raised by private subscription, and the work was well done.

Cobourg Horticultural Society.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	106 03		
“ 114 Members' Subscriptions	114 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	53 94		
“ Legislative Grant	91 60		
			365 57
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits.....	47 75		
“ “ Flowers and Plants.....	64 00		
“ “ Vegetables	55 75		
		167 50	
“ “ Fine Arts and Ladies' Work		47 25	
“ Preparing Show Rooms		50 00	
“ Working Expenses		15 75	
			280 50
Balance in hand.....			85 70

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 111 Members' Subscriptions	111	00				
“ Admissions to Show	210	10				
“ Legislative Grant	706	00				
“ South Riding Society	400	00				
“ Proceeds Rent of Booths and Grounds	55	00				
					1,476	10
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	542	00				
“ “ Field Products	140	30				
“ “ Dairy “	13	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	46	30				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	47	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	89	45				
					879	30
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies					339	00
“ Preparing Show Grounds					71	73
“ Purchase of Exhibition Grounds					185	50
“ Working Expenses					162	90
					1,638	43
Balance due to Treasurer					162	33

Middleton.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	76	78				
“ Members' Subscriptions	110	00				
“ Admissions to Show	8	00				
“ Legislative Grant	110	00				
					304	78
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	115	40				
“ “ Field Products	38	54				
“ “ Dairy “	3	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products	11	18				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	39	35				
					207	72
“ Preparing Show Grounds					13	75
“ Working Expenses					33	62
					255	09
Balance in hand					49	69

Townsend.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	66	20				
“ Members' Subscriptions	161	00				
“ Admissions to Show	123	48				
“ Legislative Grant	140	00				
					490	68
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	151	25				
“ “ Field Products	39	45				
“ “ Dairy “	19	80				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	32	00				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes, Arts and Manufactures	45 90		
“ Preparing Show Grounds		288 40	
		215 79	
			504 19
Balance due Treasurer.....			13 51

Windham.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	39 00		
“ Members' Subscriptions	89 00		
“ Legislative Grant	89 00		
			217 00
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	92 00		
“ “ Field Products	27 25		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	29 25		
		161 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		11 00	
			172 25
Balance in hand.....			44 75

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	98 87		
“ Members' Subscriptions	89 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
			887 87
CR			
By Legislative Grant		239 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		111 50	
“ Agricultural Publications		12 60	
“ Working Expenses		95 00	
			458 10
Balance in hand			429 77

NOTE.—This Society united with the North Riding for an Exhibition, for the prizes of which see the North Society's Report.

Charlottetown.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	37 33		
“ 82 Members' Subscriptions.....	82 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	82 00		
			201 33
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	103 15		
“ “ Field Products	35 45		
“ “ Dairy “	4 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6 31		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4 50		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes, Arts and Manufactures.....	11 94		
“ Agricultural Publications		165 60	
“ Working Expenses		6 50	
		59 14	
			231 24
Balance due Treasurer.....			29 91

Walsingham.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	68 83		
“ 65 Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
“ Legislative Grant	57 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	10 00		
			205 83
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79 75		
“ “ Field Products	35 00		
“ “ Dairy “	4 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
	144 50		
Unpaid	20 50		
		124 00	
“ Prizes of previous year		5 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		10 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		15 76	
			155 01
Balance in hand			50 82

Woodhouse.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	74 71		
“ 100 Members' Subscriptions.....	100 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	11 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	100 00		
			285 71
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	121 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	20 00		
“ “ Dairy “	3 12		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	11 13		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	1 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 68		
		173 93	
“ Prizes of previous year		12 68	
“ Working Expenses.....		27 50	
			214 11
Balance in hand.....			71 60

ONTARIO, NORTH.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	254 40		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 217 Members' Subscriptions.....	217 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	471 50		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Municipal Grant.....	200 00		
" Donations for Ploughing Match.....	30 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	2 55		
			1875 45

CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	311 50		
" " Field Products.....	81 00		
" " Dairy ".....	15 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	34 50		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	55 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	90 50		
" " Miscellaneous.....	90 75		
" " Ploughing Match.....	73 00		
	752 00		
Unpaid.....	24 50		
		727 50	
" Prizes of previous year.....		45 00	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		418 22	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		70 89	
" Working Expenses.....		199 50	
			1461 11
Balance in hand.....			414 34

Brock.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	32 98		
" 116 Members' Subscriptions.....	116 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	11 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	71 74		
" Receipts from Floral Hall.....	65 40		
" Donations.....	70 50		
			367 62

CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	117 50		
" " Field Products.....	7 50		
" " Dairy ".....	18 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	7 25		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	4 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	48 00		
		202 75	
By Prize of previous year.....		1 00	
" Working Expenses.....		47 75	
			251 50
Balance in hand.....			116 12

Mara and Rama.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions.....	107 50		
" Legislative Grant.....	64 44		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Proceeds Sale of Live Stock.....	100 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	61 65		
			333 59
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		5 02	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	121 75		
“ “ Field Products	31 25		
“ “ Dairy “	7 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	18 50		
		187 50	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....		91 25	
“ Working Expenses		46 92	
			330 69
Balance in hand.....			2 90

Reuch and Scugog.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	28 65		
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	104 00		
“ Legislative Grant	63 23		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	8 75		
			204 63
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	99 50		
Agricultural Implements.....	12 00		
	111 50		
Unpaid.....	16 50		
		95 00	
“ Prizes of previous year		45 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		27 25	
			167 75
Balance in hand.....			36 88

Scott.

CR.			
To Balance in hand.	40 23		
“ 117 Members' Subscriptions.....	118 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	13 77		
“ Legislative Grant.....	50 40		
“ Donations	18 50		
			240 90
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	112 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	25 50		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	12 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	20 75		
		182 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		33 86	
			216 36
Balance in hand.....			24 54

		<i>Thorah.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand	59	21	
"	71 Members' Subscriptions.....	71	00	
"	Admissions to Show.....	16	55	
"	Legislative Grant	43	67	
				190 43
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	46	75	
"	" Field Products.....	15	75	
"	" Dairy "	6	50	
"	" Horticultural Products.....	12	75	
"	" Agricultural Implements	2	00	
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	23	50	
		107	25	
		Unpaid	5	75
				101 50
Prizes of previous year				36 00
" Preparing Show Grounds.....				27 00
" Working Expenses				13 40
				177 90
Balance in hand				12 53

		<i>Uxbridge.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Members' Subscriptions.....	208	50	
"	Admissions to Show.....	211	31	
"	Legislative Grant.....	113	69	
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....	17	90	
				551 40
CR.				
By	Balance due Treasurer			13 11
"	Prizes for Live Stock.....	132	50	
"	" Field Products.....	23	50	
"	" Dairy "	20	00	
"	" Horticultural Products.....	10	50	
"	" Agricultural Implements	31	75	
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	93	50	
		311	75	
		Unpaid.....	11	00
				300 75
"	Prizes of previous year			9 25
"	Preparing Show Grounds			30 11
"	Retired note			43 20
"	Working Expenses			66 09
				462 51
Balance in hand				88 89

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand	275	14	
"	473 Members' Subscriptions	503	60	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Admissions to Show.....	1147	42				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	200	00				
“ Subscriptions for Sheds	439	50				
“ Rents	84	65				
“ Special Prizes	66	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	58	00				
					3474	31
“ Prizes for Live Stock ..	770	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	164	00				
“ “ Dairy “	59	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	977	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	155	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	303	50				
			1529	25		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			280	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			977	23		
“ Accounts for 1871.....			17	10		
“ Working Expenses			429	81		
					3233	39
Balance in hand.....					240	92

REPORT.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the Society was held on Thursday and Friday the 19th and 20th Sept 1872, at which 2016 entries were made and prizes amounting to \$1529.25 were awarded. * * * *

The exhibition fully sustained the character of South Ontario for progress and improvement: the receipts at the gates exceeded that of any previous year by \$371.10. * *

Since the last exhibition the Society have erected on the grounds stables and sheds for the accommodation of stock, and other improvements at a cost of \$1,373, which are universally admired for completeness and accommodation afforded.

Pickering.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....	49	41				
“ 297 Members’ Subscriptions.....	332	39				
“ Admissions to Show.....	510	50				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Proceeds Rents of Grounds and Booths.....	45	15				
					1077	45
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	324	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	44	75				
“ “ Dairy “	12	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	28	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	36	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	106	50				
“ “ Growing Crops	26	00				
“ “ Turnip-hoeing Match	29	50				
			607	50		
Unpaid.....			65	00		
					542	50
“ Prizes of previous year					3	75

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds.....		124 00	
“ Working Expenses		170 39	
		<u> </u>	840 64
Balance in hand			236 81

Whitby and East Whitby.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	30 91		
“ 237 Members' Subscriptions	297 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	100 33		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	59 00		
	<u> </u>		636 24

CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	296 25		
“ “ Field Products	78 50		
“ “ Dairy “	18 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	18 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	34 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	110 00		
“ “ Growing Crops	27 00		
	<u> </u>	581 75	
“ Prize of previous year.....		4 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		16 82	
“ Working Expenses		50 05	
		<u> </u>	652 62
Balance due Treasurer			16 38

Bowmanville Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	45 88		
“ 14 Members' Subscriptions	14 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	9 60		
“ Legislative Grant	8 40		
	<u> </u>		77 88

CR.			
By Prizes for Fruits	4 50		
“ “ Flowers and Plants.....	17 75		
“ “ Vegetables	17 25		
“ “ Extra	50		
	<u> </u>	40 00	
“ Working Expenses		10 68	
		<u> </u>	50 68
Balance in hand			27 20

OXFORD, NORTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 24 Members' Subscriptions	473 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	351 50		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Proceeds Rent of Booths.....	19 00		
	<u> </u>		1543 50

	£	cts.	£	cts.	£	cts.
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			51	78		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	509	10				
“ “ Field Products	129	25				
“ “ Dairy “	71	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	45	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	50	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	81	50				
			886	35		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			416	42		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			36	25		
“ Working Expenses			198	93		
					1589	73
Balance due Treasurer					46	23

REPORT.

In the task of preparing a Report of the past year's proceedings, your Directors have the comforting assurance that a large measure of success has attended their efforts; and may confidently congratulate the Society in not only maintaining its position among its compeers, but in surpassing, in many respects, any previous year's operations.

Three exhibitions were held during the year, all of which were well attended, and resulted satisfactorily. The seed-grain exhibition and fair, for the sale and exchange of seed in the spring, is not as highly appreciated as we think it deserves. The number of entries and the quality of the grain shown last year, were equal to that of any previous year, but on account of grain being so good generally, the demand for seed was limited, and sales, consequently, were but few.

The show of stallions was highly creditable to the County, and was admittedly the best yet held by the Society.

The Fall Exhibition may be safely considered the best we have ever held in Woodstock. There was a manifest improvement in all classes of live stock, particularly in thorough-bred cattle. Several new members competed successfully with older members for the honours; giving not only variety and change in that department, but, we trust, will result in friendly emulation and rivalry in future contests for supremacy. While the greater superiority was visible in thorough-breds, grades, and fat cattle were also noticeable for improvement. The various classes of horses, sheep, swine and poultry were fully up to the maximum of past years, both in quality and in numbers; especially poultry, which would have done credit to a district or central exhibition, either in the varieties of the classes, or in the careful breeding of very many of the specimens shown. More than an ordinary interest was manifested by manufacturers of agricultural implements, carriages, waggons, &c., doing themselves credit both in numbers and in workmanship. We cannot say as much of many other manufacturers, who seem to forget that the occasion is one of the best mediums of advertising their handy-work to the great farming community. Grain, roots, and fruit in abundance and excellence were displayed. Dairy produce, particularly cheese, elicited favourable encomiums from the judges. The ladies' department was scarcely up to an average in the number of entries, but in quality it was equal to previous displays.

It must, we think, be admitted that the very handsome and valuable special prizes, given by friends of the Society, largely increased the competition and interest in those classes in which they were awarded; and the thanks of the Society are due to those who contributed.

* * * *

The question of supplying funds for the successful maintenance of the demands of the Society is a serious one, and should receive the careful consideration of the members to-day. Enlargement of the operations of the Society must be attempted, or retrogression will ensue. In this age of competition and progress we must not be satisfied with the ratio of advancement hitherto achieved. To keep up an interest by supplementing the prize list with special prizes occasionally is not sound in principle, and is otherwise objectionable, hence it is

desirable to adopt some scheme, either by amalgamation with other Societies, or by a thorough canvass for more members, to establish a better basis for success.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, your Directors made an effort to effect an amalgamation with the South Riding Association; but on account of some misunderstanding in calling a meeting of the Directors of that Society, we failed to meet them in time to effect a union last year. The proposition was favourably received, however, and it is for the Society to say to-day if further effort shall be made in that direction.

You are already aware that the County Council have applied to the Legislature for powers to dispose of the ground hitherto used and known as the Fair Ground. The Town of Woodstock having determined to accept the offer of the County Council to sell it for the sum of \$2,000, it will probably pass into the possession of the Town to be used as a park; and the Society must seek accommodation elsewhere. The proposition of the County Council to divide the sum to be realized from its sale equally between the two Electoral Division Societies will give us a nucleus wherewith to purchase and prepare a ground of our own; on the selection of which very much will depend whether we can avail ourselves of the use of our present buildings by their removal thereto. The ensuing year will form an important era in the history of the Society. Combined caution and energy are indispensable to success, and great care should be shown in the selection of the new Board. Every man should be a worker, and every effort should be made to place the Society in a high position, and establish its operations on such a basis that future success and great prosperity may be secured and maintained uninterruptedly.

Blandford.

DR.	\$ cts.	£ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	57 92		
“ 89 Members’ Subscriptions.	89 00		
“ Legislative Grant	55 37		
CR.			202 29
By East Zorra Society for Union Show		150 00	
“ Item omitted last year.....		19 00	
“ Working Expenses		27 05	
			196 05
Balance in hand.....			6 24

NOTE.—This Society united with East Zorra for holding a Fall Show.

Blenheim.

DR.	\$ cts.	£ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	259 15		
“ 262 Members’ Subscriptions	282 00		
“ Admissions to Show	134 70		
“ Legislative Grant.....	120 00		
“ Special Prizes, Spring Show	89 25		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	6 00		
CR.			891 10
By Prizes for Live Stock	330 00		
“ “ Field Products	42 00		
“ “ Dairy “	28 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	23 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	55 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	40 50		
“ “ Growing Crops	10 00		
		529 50	
“ Prizes of Previous Year		18 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		8 74	
“ Working Expenses		89 67	
			645 81
Balance in hand			245 29

NOTE.—Negociations for holding a Union Exhibition with the Blandford Society having failed, the Fall Show was held at Princeton, and was equal to any of its predecessors—horses being particularly good. The competition for prizes in field turnips was not so large as the importance of the object required.

Nissouri, East.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To 96 Members' Subscriptions.....	96	00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	52	60	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	2	25	
			150 85
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....			14 06
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	97	50	
“ “ Field Products.....	17	50	
“ “ Dairy “.....	3	25	
“ “ Agricultural Products.....	2	25	
“ “ Horticultural Implements.....	3	50	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	3	00	
			127 00
“ Working Expenses.....			15 00
			156 06
Balance due Treasurer.....			5 21

Zorra, East.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	54	72	
“ 128 Members' Subscriptions	142	00	
“ Admissions to Show	32	25	
“ Legislative Grant	87	00	
“ Blandford Society for Union Show.....	150	00	
			465 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	212	75	
“ “ Field Products.....	32	00	
“ “ Dairy “.....	21	25	
“ “ Horticultural Products	12	25	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	23	50	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	39	75	
	341	50	
Unpaid	45	50	
			296 00
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....			50 00
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			9 50
“ Working Expenses.....			67 96
			46
Balance in hand			42 51

REPORT:

In the last annual report the Society was congratulated on the success which attended the exhibition of 1871. No doubt much of the success experienced on that occasion was traceable to the change of place for holding the exhibition (from Strathallan to Tavistock) and the competition being open to all comers. The Directors for this year being fully convinced

that such was the case resolved to hold it there again, and on the same principle, and they are now happy to report that still greater success crowned their decision. Not a little, however, of the increased importance of the show was due to the union (for exhibition purposes) of this Society with the Blandford Agricultural Society. Shortly after the appointment of the directorship for 1872, the Secretary received a communication from the Blandford Agricultural Society suggesting a union show. The suggestion met the cordial approval of your Directors, and they at once negotiated for its accomplishment, and succeeded. It is with great satisfaction we now record the harmony with which the two Boards of Directors co-operated and the great success of their united efforts. Owing to the union the prize list was raised considerably and a more extended interest was felt in the show. Not only did East Zorra and Blandford, the townships nominally interested in the competition, vie one with the other but Blenheim, North and South Easthope, Wilmot and West Zorra entered the list and strove to run the prizes with their meritorious animals and articles of farm produce. The number of entries amounted to 615, shewing an increase over 1871 of 166. This increase was spread over every section of the prize list, but it was most noticeable in horses and in thoroughbred and grade cattle. The show of thorough bred cattle was, indeed, remarkably fine, and called forth the high commendation of experienced agriculturists. Your Directors cannot but admire, and they think it would be culpable in them not to express their admiration of the spirit of enterprise evinced by the farmers in the improvement of their stock. Great strides are being made in this direction and there cannot be a doubt that the crowd of interested spectators would receive, from the magnificent bovine display, an impetus to a more wide spread and general advancement in this important branch of farming. The Directors feel that further to dilate on the features of the exhibition would unduly lengthen this report, they therefore refrain from doing so, and would only remark that the exhibition in all its parts manifested great agricultural progress and much material prosperity in the section of country represented.

Zorra, West.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	77 03		
“ 165 Members’ Subscriptions.....	175 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	14 98		
“ Legislative Grant.....	101 45		
“ Municipal Grant.....	20 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	9 15		
			397 61
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	129 75		
“ “ Field Products.....	36 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	13 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	15 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	23 25		
“ “ Growing Crops.....	24 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	27 50		
		275 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		9 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		26 26	
			311 26
Balance in hand.....			86 35

NOTE.—The Directors report the Society to be annually increasing in usefulness, and recommend that the exhibition be thrown open for the future to competitors residing out of the township.

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	49	16				
“ 77 Members' Subscriptions.....	77	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	360	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ South Norwich Society.....	599	67				
“ Special Prizes.....	150	00				
“ Miscellaneous	140	06				
					2075	89
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	540	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	82	25				
“ “ Dairy “	43	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	36	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	66	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	102	25				
					870	50
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....					420	00
“ South Norwich Society.....					525	88
“ Working Expenses.....					105	38
					1,921	76
Balance in hand.....					154	13

Dereham.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 227 Members' Subscriptions.....	288	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	133	32				
“ Legislative Grant	74	10				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	10	00				
					505	42
Cr.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....					1	30
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	199	00				
“ “ Field Products	32	25				
“ “ Dairy “	32	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	22	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	45	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	42	50				
					374	75
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....					23	93
“ Agricultural Publications					16	00
“ Working Expenses.....					87	00
					502	98
Balance in hand.....					2	44

Norwich, North.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	39	71				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	286	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	219	89				
“ Legislative Grant... ..	67	21				
“ Municipal Grant.....	27	70				
“ Proceeds Rent of Booths.....	30	00				
					670	51

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	263	00				
" " Field Products.....	39	50				
" " Dairy "	17	25				
" " Horticultural Products.....	18	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	36	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	45	75				
				420	00	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....				117	43	
" Working Expenses.....				146	90	
						684 33
Balance due Treasurer.....						13 82

Norwich, South.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	176	88				
" 406 Members' Subscriptions	561	15				
" Admissions to Show.....	360	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	124	67				
" Rent of Booth.....	75	00				
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	14	43				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	90	88				
						1403 01
CR.						
By County Society for Union Show.....	599	67				
" Preparing Show Grounds.....	429	62				
" Purchase of Seed.....	138	59				
" Working Expenses	117	84				1285 72
Balance in hand.....						117 29

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN.—It becomes my duty to address you upon the occasion of our annual meeting in order to review the past, and make some suggestions that in my view would be for the welfare of the South Norwich Agricultural Society.

In the first place I take great pleasure in stating that we have been favoured with a year of unprecedented prosperity in a financial point of view, as will appear in looking over the Secretary's books.

I find that the total number of members for 1872 is four hundred and six, and that the fees taken at the gate amounted to three hundred and sixty dollars, which is in both cases much larger than former years, and there are other minor receipts which will appear in the Treasurer's report. We have also added to the accommodation of exhibitors, by erecting a cattle shed, 600 feet long, at a cost of \$624.00, also repaired the Exhibition hall to the value of about \$41.00; and after providing for a prize list of \$1000.00 in connection with the County Society, we find that we are indebted \$265.00 on the cattle shed, payable in two annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent; we also owe the township of South Norwich \$200.00, falling due in 1874, which will require the united exertion of our successors in office to liquidate at maturity, and provide for a respectable prize list for coming years. And further, ever since the organization of this Society, our watch-word has been to excel; and I feel it my duty to impress upon those that succeed us, the importance of not losing sight of the guiding star; as there is much yet to be done before our grounds are covered with all the necessary buildings to make the exhibitors and visitors resort in greater numbers to our fairs as a place of pleasure and profit, superior to any in the County.

I find that many agriculturists and others are of the opinion that for the future, the County Society will hold their fairs alternately at Ingersoll and Otterville, and in my humble opinion, every opportunity should be made use of, consistent with fair and honest principles, to have this arrangement become a fixed fact.

In view of the early completion of a railway through this locality, I feel that we should not lose sight of the importance (as referred to in our late President's able address a year ago), at an early date of establishing quarterly or half yearly fairs for the sale of farm stock, produce, dairy products, and manufactred articles, where the seller and purchaser could meet and conclude such bargains as would be for the mutual benefit of each other. And in conclusion, thanking the members of this Society for the confidence bestowed on me and my colleagues in office, for the very liberal support given us during the time I have had the honour of presiding at the Directors' Board. I will now retire, hoping that our successors will be able in a more energetic manner, to carry forward the affairs of the Society, until we rank not only as one of the best, but the very best institution of the kind in the country.

WILLIAM CORNELL,
President.

Oxford, North and West.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	68	55				
" 412 Members' Subscriptions	419	75				
" Admissions to Show	192	30				
" Legislative Grant.....	88	91	-			
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	108	75				
					878	26
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	227	00				
" " Field Products	43	00				
" " Dairy "	20	25				
" " Horticultural Products	26	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	34	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures	37	25				
					388	00
" Paid Borrowed Money.....			300	50		
" Dairymen's Association.....			31	25		
" Working Expenses			150	87		
					870	62
Balance in hand.....					7	64

REPORT.

In presenting the Annual Report for your consideration, we take pride in noting the steady progress our Society is making since the Directors have bought suitable grounds for the fair, and erected good buildings thereon. Our membership this year is 412; for some years past it has ranged from 100 to 150. In 1869 the Directors purchased about fifteen acres of land in the western part of the Town of Ingersoll, paying for the same \$775; and have erected an Agricultural Hall, two large sheds for grain, produce, &c., and a Secretary's office—fencing the grounds well, for which they paid \$1,370. Two years ago the Directors borrowed \$1,100 for making payments on land and buildings. This year after paying prize list and other incidental expenses, they have made a payment of \$200 on the standing debt, \$1,100. We have every reason to believe that in three years the debt will be paid off, after which the Society will be able to offer better premiums. Our Fall Fair was held on the 24th of September, and was a decided success—near 1,200 entries having been received. The Show of all kinds of stock was excellent, especially horses. In the vegetable department there was a deficiency—the potato bug being troublesome in this vicinity. There was an excellent show of fruit. The dairy department was hardly up to the standard. In the ladies' and fine arts department some beautiful and excellent articles were shown. Implements very good. On

the whole the Exhibition was a success, and we trust that in future, farmers, mechanics, and all interested, will endeavour to make this Society one of the foremost in the country!

Oxford, East.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	0 12		
" 225 Members' Subscriptions.....	274 30		
" Admissions to Show.....	14 75		
" Legislative Grant.....	65 09		
" Municipal Grant.....	20 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1 15		
			375 41
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	160 75		
" " Field Products.....	25 00		
" " Dairy ".....	23 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	31 00		
		250 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		29 03	
" Agricultural Publications.....		4 50	
" Working Expenses.....		65 82	
			350 10
Balance in hand.....			25 31

PEEL.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	471 77		
" Members' Subscriptions.....	420 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	687 54		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Municipal Grant.....	189 00		
" License Fees.....	72 50		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	41 50		
			2,582 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock..	714 25		
" " Field Products.....	116 00		
" " Dairy ".....	58 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	80 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	161 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	164 50		
	1,294 75		
Unpaid.....	117 50		
		1177 25	
" Prizes of Previous Year.....		47 50	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		280 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		313 42	
" Working Expenses..		424 09	
			2242 26
Balance in hand.....			340 05

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Peel Agricultural Society in presenting to the annual meeting the report of their transactions of the past year, desire to congratulate the members upon the prosperous condition in which the Society has been left at the close of this the twentieth year of its existence. The steady improvement in its affairs which has been noticeable during the past few years is still continuing—its revenues are gradually increasing and its sphere of usefulness constantly extending.

The Spring Fair of the Society was by far the most successful one ever held under its auspices. The number of exhibitors was large, while the quality of the different classes of stock exhibited was much better than at previous fairs. A small increase was made in the amount of premiums offered. Your Directors regretted that the state of the Society's funds at that time would not permit of the premiums being increased to a much larger amount for the purpose of offering some inducements for importation and attracting to the County the best classes of stock.

The Fall Exhibition of the Society held in October last met with more than the usual success, notwithstanding the unfavourable agricultural season which preceded it. The number of visitors was larger than at any previous exhibition, while the number of articles exhibited has been exceeded in only one year. The prize list was considerably increased in the more important classes, which was not without its due effect upon the number of exhibitors. The different classes of live stock were well represented, there being a large number of competitors in those classes. The show of cereals and roots was creditable, but not as good as at previous exhibitions. The exhibitors of articles within the building were placed at considerable disadvantage, and visitors very much inconvenienced by the contracted dimensions of the present building. Every year the necessity for a more commodious and convenient exhibition building is becoming more apparent. Your Directors did not deem it advisable to take any steps in the matter during the past year in consequence of the heavy drain upon their resources to make the payment upon the exhibition ground, but they would strongly recommend that active steps be taken during the coming season to provide a suitable building for the next fall fair.

Your Directors commenced the year with a balance of \$470. During the year they have paid off one instalment of \$284 on the mortgage upon the exhibition ground, and besides the ordinary expenses of the year they have increased the prize list by the sum of \$100, and now leave a balance at the end of the year of \$340.00.

Gore of Toronto.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	21	64				
" 101 Members' Subscriptions.....	160	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	48	40				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	15	00				
" Special Prizes.....	58	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	30	00				
					473	04
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	209	25				
" " Field Products.....	34	50				
" " Dairy ".....	18	75				
" " Horticultural Products.....	20	50				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	41	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	67	00				
	391	50				
Unpaid.....	28	00			363	50

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds			65	00		
Working Expenses.....			23	69		
					452	19
Balance in hand.....					20	85
<i>Toronto.</i>						
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	190	38				
Members' Subscriptions.....	177	50				
Admissions to Show.....	62	30				
Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
Municipal Grant	100	00				
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	19	43				
					689	61
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	217	00				
Field Products	73	00				
Dairy	17	00				
Horticultural Products.....	15	00				
Agricultural Implements.....	36	00				
Arts and Manufactures.....	55	50				
	413	50				
Unpaid.....	12	00				
			401	50		
Prizes of Previous Year.....			22	00		
Working Expenses.....			80	92		
					504	42
Balance in hand.....					185	19

PERTH, NORTH.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand	203	32				
285 Members' Subscriptions	308	00				
Admissions to Show	437	00				
Legislative Grant	700	00				
Municipal Grant	80	00				
Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	133	33				
Canada Company.....	39	75				
					1901	40
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	411	00				
Field Products.....	210	50				
Dairy	17	00				
Horticultural Products	41	50				
Agricultural Implements.....	65	50				
Arts and Manufactures	44	50				
	790	00				
Unpaid.....	64	00				
			726	00		
Prizes of Previous Year.....			43	50		
Legislative Grant to Township Societies			510	00		
Preparing Show Grounds			282	27		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Paid Note and Interest.....	112	84		
“ Working Expenses	304	95		
			1979	56
Balance due Treasurer.....			78	16

Elma.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	104	15				
“ 127 Members’ Subscriptions.....	127	00				
“ Admissions to Show	18	15				
“ Legislative Grant	126	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	20	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Timber.....	800	00				
					1195	30
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	122	15				
“ “ Field Products.....	15	40				
“ “ Dairy “	3	60				
“ “ Horticultural Products	7	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	7	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16	05				
			172	20		
“ Paid on Grounds, Buildings, &c.....			783	58		
“ Working Expenses			100	56		
					1056	34
Balance in hand.....					138	96

Logan.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	72	55				
“ 79 Members’ Subscriptions	79	00				
“ Admissions to Show	12	86				
“ Legislative Grant	78	40				
“ Municipal Grant	20	00				
					262	81
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	87	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	23	00				
“ “ Dairy “	7	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	17	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	35	00				
			175	75		
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....			1	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			4	00		
“ Working Expenses			62	68		
					243	43
Balance in hand..					19	38

REPORT.

* * *

Having in former reports drawn attention to the desirableness of draining the land and of improving the breeds of domestic animals by a more careful selection and a more liberal system of feeding than formerly obtained, your Directors have great pleasure in observing that there is in these matters a very marked improvement, since the advent of the Society; although much yet remains to be done. They have also been given to understand that there is every likelihood of at least two cheese factories being established in the Township during the present year. This is a move in the right direction, for it would be hard to find a Township better adapted for the production of butter and cheese than is the Township of Logan.

In conclusion, your Directors while regretting that the scarcity of funds hitherto has somewhat crippled the usefulness of the Society and has constrained them to dispense with both a Spring Show and a Ploughing Match, yet feel satisfied that the residents of the Township would be very unwilling to see the Society dissolved, and they therefore confidently appeal to them to come forward and enroll themselves as members at once, and never let it be said that the Agricultural Society of Logan had to be dissolved for want of support.

Mornington.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....		24	85			
" 104 Members' Subscriptions....		104	00			
" Legislative Grant		105	00			
					233	85
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock...		133	50			
" " Field Products.....		40	50			
" " Dairy		11	00			
" " Horticultural Products.....		1	25			
" " Agricultural Implements.....		23	50			
" " Arts and Manufactures.....		29	50			
		239	25			
Unpaid.....		77	25			
					162	00
Working Expenses.....					44	48
						206 48
Balance in hand.....					27	37

Wallace and Elma.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 194 Members' Subscriptions.....		222	50			
" Admissions to Show.....		67	00			
" Legislative Grant.....		180	43			
" Municipal Grant.....		20	00			
					489	93
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....					15	00
" Prizes for Live Stock		196	00			
" " Field Products.....		50	00			
" " Dairy		15	50			
" " Horticultural Products.....		15	50			
" " Agricultural Implements.....		31	00			
" " Arts and Manufactures		34	00			
		342	00			

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Unpaid.....	40	25				
“ Prizes of previous year.....			301	75		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			15	00		
“ Working Expenses			20	70		
			41	38		
					393	83
Balance in hand					96	10

PERTH, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	362	85				
“ 260 Members’ Subscriptions	278	00				
“ Admissions to Show	259	71				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants.....	222	00				
“ Proceeds Rent of Grounds.....	42	00				
					1864	56
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	296	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	34	05				
“ “ Dairy “	17	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	33	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	50	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	79	75				
	510	80				
Unpaid.....	92	95				
			417	85		
“ Prizes of previous year			86	96		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			448	08		
“ Working Expenses			205	60		
					1158	49
Balance in hand.....					706	07

NOTE.—The Fall Exhibition was highly successful, and the want of sufficient accommodation seriously felt. The Directors regret that the cultivation of clover for seed, though encouraged by premiums, is not adequately attended to, as the crop has a fertilizing influence on the soil.

Blanshard.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	72	49				
“ 170 Members’ Subscriptions	202	75				
“ Admissions to Show	22	36				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	20	00				
“ County Grant for 1871.....	60	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	20	00				
					537	60
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	159	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	32	25				
“ “ Dairy “	10	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	12	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16	50				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	34	75				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	9	00				
	274	25				
Unpaid.....	10	25				
			264	00		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			45	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			6	00		
“ Working Expenses			63	95		
					378	75
Balance in hand.....					158	65

Fullerton.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR. To Balance in hand	36	59				
“ 117 Members' Subscriptions	117	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	131	08				
“ Legislative Grant	30	00				
					314	67
By Prizes for Live Stock	124	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	13	00				
“ “ Dairy “	10	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	6	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	8	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20	00				
			183	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			30	00		
“ Working Expenses			60	99		
					274	49
Balance in hand.....					40	18

Hibbert.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR. To Balance in hand.....	105	63				
“ 78 Members' Subscriptions	82	00				
“ Admission to Show.....	20	05				
“ Legislative Grant.....	87	00				
“ Municipal Grant	15	00				
“ Balance of County Grant for 1871 and other sources.....	156	65				
					466	33
CR. By Prizes for Live Stock	225	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	16	65				
“ “ Dairy “	7	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	11	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	13	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	36	80				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	6	00				
	316	95				
Unpaid	30	70				
			286	25		
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....			19	95		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			107	94		
“ Working Expenses.....			64	30		
					478	44
Balance due Treasurer.....					12	11

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$
To Balance in hand.....	45	07	
" 139 Members' Subscriptions.....	143	50	
" Admissions to Show.....	191	28	
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00	
			1079 85
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	317	00	
" " Field Products.....	30	50	
" " Dairy ".....	18	50	
" " Horticultural Products.....	26	50	
" " Agricultural Implements.....	23	00	
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	87	50	
" " Ploughing Match.....	57	00	
	560	00	
Unpaid.....	72	75	
			487 25
" Prizes of Previous Year.....		79	50
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		280	00
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		36	00
" Working Expenses.....		75	67
			958 42
Balance in hand.....			121 43

NOTE.—The Directors report that though the Society is doing good, its efficiency is much impaired from inadequate support, and strongly urge the necessity of a more liberal support from the parties interested.

Monaghan, South.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$
To Balance in hand.....	13	47	
" 63 Members' Subscriptions.....	63	00	
" Admissions to Show.....	11	25	
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00	
			227 72
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	98	50	
" " Field Products.....	29	00	
" " Dairy ".....	6	50	
" " Horticultural Products.....	6	50	
" " Arts and Manufacturers.....	27	50	
" " Ploughing Match.....	13	00	
			181 00
" Working Expenses.....		16	75
			197 75
Balance in hand.....			29 97

Smith, Ennismore and North Monaghan.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$
To Balance in hand.....	73	69	
" 63 Members' Subscriptions.....	65	50	
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00	
			279 19

R.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	141 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	43 75		
“ “ Dairy “.....	17 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	18 50		
	<u>227 50</u>		
Unpaid.....	32 00		
		195 50	
“ Prizes of previous year		2 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		40 38	
		<u>237 88</u>	
Balance in hand.....			41 31

PETERBOROUGH EAST.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	63 41		
“ 75 Members' Subscriptions.....	75 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	145 25		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Otonabee Society	100 00		
“ Ploughing Match.....	34 75		
	<u>1118 41</u>		
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	244 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	51 50		
“ “ Dairy “.....	17 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	18 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	24 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	60 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	105 00		
	<u>521 75</u>		
Unpaid.....	105 00		
		416 75	
“ Prizes of previous year		17 00	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		420 00	
“ Premiums for Ploughing Previous Year		105 00	
“ Working Expenses.....		143 00	
		<u>1101 76</u>	
Balance in hand			16 65

REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure at the close of another year in presenting you with the fifth annual report of the Society.

They congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of its affairs, general and financially. Through its operations marked signs of progress are manifest throughout the Riding :—In the introduction of improved stock, in practically testing new grains and roots, and in developing a taste, more especially among our young men, for a better style of husbandry. And these, in the opinion of your Directors, are the grand objects aimed at, in inviting competition at your annual exhibitions and ploughing matches, and not for the sake merely of obtaining the premiums offered.

In accordance with your recommendation at the last annual meeting, a proposition was made to the Directors of the West Riding Society for the holding of a Union Exhibition at Keene. This, however, was not accepted, and your Directors, at a meeting in June, decided to hold the Annual Exhibition jointly with that of the Otonabec Agricultural Society, at Keene, on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th days of October.

Your Directors are pleased to report its entire success; being fully equal in some respects to that of any former year. The weather was most propitious and the crowd of visitors on the second day must have numbered upwards of 2,000. * * *

The annual Ploughing Match of the Society was held on the farm of Mr. Charles Scott, Asphodel, on the 18th of October. There were 13 entries for the men's match and 5 for the boy's, and the total value of the prizes awarded amounted to £113 10. A number of the articles competed for were kindly contributed by friends who take an interest in this branch of Agriculture. The attendance was not so large as on some previous occasions, although the day was exceedingly fine. Your Directors feel assured that much good is resulting from these annual competitions, and would recommend their successors to their continued encouragement.

Your Directors report that, during last Spring, they endeavoured to carry out the suggestion made at the last annual meeting, "to procure, if possible the services during the season of a roadster, or other good breed of horse," but were unsuccessful in their efforts. The sums named and the terms proposed by the owners of desirable animals, with whom the committee appointed for the purpose communicated, were such that your Directors did not feel warranted in concluding any arrangement.

During the past year the Burleigh, Anstruther, and Chandos Agricultural Society, having complied with the provisions of the Act respecting the organization of Township Societies, has been duly recognized and added to our list. The Township Societies now number six, with a total membership of 711, making a total membership for the riding of 786.

A return compiled from reports received by the Secretary was transmitted to the Department of Agriculture, in Toronto, giving the results of the past harvest. For the Riding, the average yield per acre of fall wheat was stated to be 10 bushels, badly winter-killed, and in quality second; Spring wheat 18 bushels, quality good; oats, 27½ bushels, quality first; barley 30 bushels, quality average; peas 17 bushels, grain small; hay 1,500 lbs., Timothy good, but clover winter-killed; potatoes 175 bushels, quality good; turnips 350 bushels, rather below average in size; carrots 500 bushels, small in size; mangolds, 200 bushels. Fruit crops generally a failure. The hot, dry summer was unfavourable for peas and turnips. In some localities the army worm did considerable damage to spring grains, and the potato bug is reported as having appeared in considerable numbers, but to have done no perceptible injury to the crop.

Your Directors are pleased to note the steady increase in the use of reapers, mowers and other labour saving machines throughout the Riding,—the result to some extent of the scarcity of farm labourers, and which is specially felt during harvest time, but also as affording evidence of progress and improvement in the cultivation of our farms.

		<i>Apsley.</i>					
DR.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By	60 Members' Subscriptions.	60	00				
	“ Legislative Grant.....	34	26				
CR.						95	26
By	Prizes for Live Stock	43	62				
“	“ Field Products	21	75				
“	“ Dairy “	4	00				
“	“ Horticultural Products	6	50				
“	“ Agricultural Implements	1	75				
“	“ Arts and Manufactures.....	10	50				
		—				88	12
“	Working Expenses					6	89
						—	
						95	01
	Balance due Treasurer.....						0 75

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts ¹	\$ cts ¹
To Balance in hand.....	36 08		
“ 195 Members' Subscriptions	195 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	46 85		
“ Legislative Grant	115 19		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	604 87		
“ Borrowed for Purchase of Seeds.....	400 00		
			1397 99
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 62		
“ “ Field Products.....	23 00		
“ “ Dairy “	5 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	9 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 75		
		136 62	
“ Repaid Borrowed Money.....		416 00	
“ Purchase of Seed.....		755 37	
“ Agricultural Publications.....		18 40	
“ Working Expenses		63 95	
			1390 34
Balance in hand.....			7 65

REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting you with a brief summary of their proceedings during the past year.

They congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country, in which this section, shares, and on the bright prospect of a rapid and solid progress that appear to await it in the future.

The crops during the past season, in product and quality, have been of an average description.

Fall wheat and clover were considerably winter killed, and the hot dry summer ripened some of the crops too rapidly: but from returns of the result of the harvest received, spring wheat, oats and potatoes are described as good. The fruit crop was exceedingly light on account of the dry summer.

The annual exhibition of your Society was, on the whole, successful. The day was favourable and the attendance large. The entries numbered 401, being an increase of 20 over the preceeding year. Some classes were meagrely represented; this was especially the case in thorough-bred cattle, pigs and wheat. * * *

The display of roots was excellent, and would compare favourably with any former year.

In accordance with the suggestion made at the last annual meeting, your Directors are pleased to report that they succeeded in securing, through the liberality of Mr. Grover, the gratuitous lease from that gentleman, for a term of seven years, of a beautiful plot of ground containing about 2½ acres, and convenient to the Drill Shed.

Your Directors appointed a Committee, giving them power to contract for the erection of a substantial board fence around the said lot, the expense to the Society not to exceed \$125. This has been partially done, the posts being set and the lumber laid down, so that the opening of spring will permit of its speedy completion. The committee report having received a grant from the Township Council of \$75, to assist in building the fence and paying for material.

Your Directors cannot conclude without referring to the important railway scheme now before the County, and from urging on every member of this Society, and especially on every farmer, the duty and necessity that exists for personal and continued effort to advance the undertaking, feeling that its construction will add directly to the wealth of every individual in the county, increase the value of every acre of land, enhance the price of every description of produce, and develop resources now altogether unthought of.

Dummer and Douro.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	88	75				
“ 204 Members’ Subscriptions	204	00				
“ Legislative Grant	120	50				
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds	50	19				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	4	40				
Cr.					467	84
By Purchase of Seeds			239	01		
“ Interest			20	50		
“ Working Expenses			32	18		
					291	69
Balance in hand					176	15

Dysart.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	41	89				
“ 50 Members’ Subscriptions	50	00				
“ Legislative Grant	44	31				
“ Canadian Land and Emigration Company	25	00				
Cr.					161	20
By Prizes for Live Stock	73	75				
“ “ Field Products	29	75				
“ “ Dairy “	7	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	7	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	18	70				
			136	70		
“ Working Expenses			17	10		
					153	80
Balance in hand					7	40

Otonabee.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	99	49				
“ 134 Members’ Subscriptions	134	00				
“ Legislative Grant	76	20				
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds and Plaster	334	16				
“ From County Treasurer for County Prizes	129	12				
Cr.					772	97
By Prizes paid for County			229	12		
“ “ of Previous Year			11	00		
Purchase of Seeds and Plaster			400	40		
“ Working Expenses			57	39		
					697	91
Balance in hand					75	06

PRESCOTT.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	37	52				
“ 59 Members’ Subscriptions	59	00				
“ Admissions to Show	141	26				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Municipal Grants	400	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
" E. and W. Hawkesbury and Longueuil Society	93	00				
" Subscriptions for Buildings.....	1638	10				
" Donation of A. Hagar, Esq., M.P	10	50				
					3079	38
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	189	50				
" " Field Products.....	28	00				
" " Dairy "	44	00				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	4	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	72	00				
					337	50
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			498	44		
" Transfer to Building Fund.....			130	00		
" Purchase of Grounds, Buildings, &c.....			2039	22		
" Working Expenses.....			78	82		
					3083	98
Balance due Treasurer					4	60

REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting their Report, would call attention to the fact, that, during the past year, the Society has caused to be erected upon the property donated to it at Vaukleekhill, by James Boyd, Esquire, a splendid Exhibition Building, almost completed, costing some sixteen hundred dollars—thirteen hundred of which have been already paid to the contractor, J. W. Higginson, and have also erected a fence around the Agricultural Grounds, at a cost of some two hundred and sixty dollars, which has been paid, with the exception of a small balance due Mr. Cross, the contractor.

The Directors have to congratulate the Society on its success on appealing to the community for subscriptions to aid in erecting the buildings, and also fit out the grounds—and feel assured that, if success does not follow in the future, even more so than in the past, that failure will mainly be owing to the incapacity of those in command, having authority to steer the bark, and not to any cause arising from the want of encouragement and assistance by the general community.

Longueuil, E. and W. Hawkesbury.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand	9	50				
" 38 Members' Subscriptions.....	96	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	161	28				
					266	78
CR.						
" By Growing Crops.....			207	20		
" Working Expenses			58	06		
					265	26
"						
Balance in hand.....					1	52

Plantagenet, North.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....	5	14				
" Members' Subscriptions	62	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	2	80				
" Bonus in lieu of Legislative Grant (withheld).	82	00				
					151	94

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	39	17				
“ “ Field Products.....	20	22				
“ “ Dairy “.....	5	02				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9	35				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	7	00				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	28	75				
			110	51		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			8	57		
“ Working Expenses.....			33	43		
					152	51
Balance due Treasurer.....					0	57

Plantagenet, South.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 31 Members' Subscriptions.....	62	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	104	16				
					166	16
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			0	80		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	64	05				
“ “ Field Products.....	15	60				
“ “ Dairy “.....	10	40				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	4	13				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9	46				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	10	50				
			114	14		
“ Working Expenses.....			45	50		
					160	44
Balance in hand.....					5	72

PRINCE EDWARD.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	166	23				
“ 236 Members' Subscriptions.....	236	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	351	52				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
					1453	75
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	166	75				
“ “ Field Products.....	18	80				
“ “ Dairy “.....	5	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	7	60				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	15	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	29	85				
			243	25		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			125	85		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			399	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			105	50		
“ Interest for Grounds and Buildings.....			175	14		
“ Working Expenses.....			223	28		
					1272	52
Balance in hand.....					181	23

Ameliasburgh.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	1 55		
" Members' Subscriptions	78 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	18 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	119 50		
			217 05
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.	83 75		
" " Field Products.....	25 35		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	8 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	33 15		
		159 50	
" Working Expenses		15 30	
			174 80
Balance in hand.....			42 25

Hillier and Hallowell.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 89 Members' Subscriptions	89 00		
" Admissions to Show	8 80		
" Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
			237 80
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		59 79	
" Prizes for Live Stock.....	113 55		
" " Field Products.....	14 20		
" " Dairy "	13 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 55		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 05		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	16 65		
		173 00	
" Working Expenses		41 81	
			274 60
Balance due Treasurer			36 80

Pictou Horticultural Society.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	104 36		
" 103 Members' Subscriptions.....	103 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	31 85		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			379 21
CR.			
By Prizes for Plants and Flowers.....	59 50		
" " Fruits	21 25		
" " Vegetables	21 75		
" " Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, &c.....	97 85		
		200 35	
" Prize of Previous Year		1 00	
" Working Expenses.....		98 60	
			299 95
Balance in hand.....			79 26

REPORT.

The Directors have nothing of special importance to submit in their annual Report for the past year.

Various causes induced them to omit the Summer Exhibition, the principal one being the late fire; many of the Directors and members being sufferers by it, their attention was naturally to their own affairs, and could not be expected to be given to the Society.

The Fall Exhibition, held in the County Agricultural Society's building, although not up to the standard, was nevertheless *good*, and in two departments excelled—viz., cut flowers and poultry. The former showed a decided improvement not only in the quality of the flowers, but in the increased varieties in the several sections, as well as the improved taste displayed in arranging for exhibiting. In the latter a very marked improvement was observable in the various breeds and strains; some very fine specimens of imported poultry were shown. The liberal prizes offered by the Society for imported stock has stimulated our fanciers to import direct from England. In other departments the exhibition was meagre. Good specimens were shown in every class; but the competition was little, and in many cases none.

The Directors would respectfully suggest that a certain number of ladies be requested to act as Honorary Directresses each year, whose valuable assistance they are sure would be cheerfully given on the days of exhibition, in arranging and suggesting improvements. They conclude their Report by tendering the thanks of this Society to the County Society for the free use of their hall, as well as to those ladies and gentlemen who acted in the capacity of judges, whose duties, although appearing light, were nevertheless arduous and difficult.

RENFREW, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	386	16				
“ 109 Members' Subscriptions	140	00				
“ Admissions to Show	15	00				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
					1241	16
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	121	00				
“ “ Dairy Products.....	20	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	65	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	40	00				
“ “ Growing Crops	76	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	40	00				
					372	00
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			210	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			4	50		
“ Purchase of Live Stock			100	00		
“ Working Expenses			124	00		
					810	50
Balance in hand.....					430	66

Ross.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	216	05				
“ Members' Subscriptions	66	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Proceeds Sale of Seed	55	74				
					477	79
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	66	95				
“ “ Field Products.....	17	30				
“ “ Dairy “	8	75				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products.....	5 30		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 55		
" " Arts and Manufactures	21 40		
" " Ploughing Match	15 00		
	<u>149 25</u>		
Unpaid.....	13 30		
		<u>135 95</u>	
" Purchase of Seed		51 68	
" Agricultural Publications		20 00	
" Working Expenses		50 50	
		<u>258 13</u>	
Balance in hand.....			219 66

REPORT.

The Directors of the Society beg leave to submit their Report for the year now ended.

There has been no increase in the number of members of the Society during the past year. There was a marked improvement in the stock exhibited at the Exhibition. This class especially would have done credit to a County Society. There was a marked improvement in the grain and vegetable department, both in quality and quantity.

In the dairy, manufactures, and ladies' department there has been a decided improvement in the quantity and quality of the articles exhibited, much to the satisfaction of all parties interested in the Society.

GRANDS : The Directors have to report, with regard to the ploughing match, that there was not as much interest in this department as they would desire, there being eight prizes offered and only five to compete. But they trust that this all important branch of our Society will receive more attention next year. * * * *

RENFREW SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ pds.
To Balance in hand.....	50 25		
" 135 Members' Subscriptions.....	151 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock	73 50		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	40 00		
			<u>1014 75</u>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	153 30		
" " Field Products.....	35 00		
" " Dairy "	22 50		
" " Horticultural Products.....	3 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	36 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	28 75		
" " Ploughing Match	76 00		
	<u>355 05</u>		
Unpaid.....	11 50		
		<u>343 55</u>	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies		350 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 50	
" Keep of Live Stock.....		85 00	
" Working Expenses.....		124 95	
		<u>905 00</u>	
Balance in hand.....			109 75

REPORT.

Your Directors in submitting this, their financial statement for the past year, feel pleasure in congratulating you upon the good standing of the Society ; the number of members and amount of subscriptions being in excess of any former year of its existence.

Finding it necessary to make some additions to the prize list, and fearing that the funds might not warrant the offering of prizes for standing crops and fencing, crop viewing was consequently dispensed with for the past year.

The entries for the Exhibition, held in October last, were as follows—viz. Horses, 76 ; cattle, 54 ; sheep, 27 ; pigs, 10 ; poultry, 8 ; implements, &c., 40 ; grain and seeds, 48 ; roots, and vegetables, 63 ; fruit 1 ; dairy products and honey, 39 ; cloths, &c., 64 ; ladies' work, 83—Total, 513, being in the aggregate 40 in excess of that of 71. And your attention is here called to *one* great want at our Exhibitions, and that is the want of a suitable building to exhibit in, and your Directors would here express their thanks, both to the Council and School board of the Village of Renfrew for the frank manner in which they have always granted the Town Hall and School-rooms for the Exhibitions ; but that building is entirely inadequate for displaying the articles sent to the Exhibition to any advantage, and a great many visitors to our Exhibitions feel disappointed in not having a better opportunity of examining the exhibits ; it is therefore felt, that it will be necessary to take some steps towards remedying this defect, either by purchasing a suitable site and building thereon, or by any other way that may be found practicable.

There were two ploughing matches held during the year ; the one on the 3rd of May, and the other on the 22nd October ; 7 ploughs entered for the spring match, and 10 for the fall match ; the work done was good, but the competitors were not so numerous as could be desired taking into view that \$88 in cash and a first class iron-plough were offered in prizes between both matches.

The Society's bull was located at Mr. Joseph Planut's, Renfrew, from 1st May till 1st October. There was realized from his services during that time \$46 50, being \$3 50 less than was paid for his keep during the same period. Your Directors, finding from the experience of three seasons that the services of the bull were not so well appreciated by the public as they were led to hope—that there was difficulty in finding parties to keep and care for him properly—that his keep was a drag on the funds of the Society, and through the changing of hands he had acquired a tendency to crossness—determined to sell him by public auction, which, after due public notice, was carried out on the day of Exhibition, having been sold to the highest bidder, W. Janneson, of Horton, for \$27 ; and, from past experience, your Directors are of opinion that it would be better to encourage private enterprise in bringing in thorough-bred animals than for the Society to purchase direct. * *

Your Directors, in congratulating the people of this Riding upon the Railway extension to the Village of Renfrew, with all the stir and improvements consequent thereon, would also endeavour to impress upon the agriculturists of this section the necessity for careful attention to their calling, by way of thorough draining, good tillage, and, above all, a more systematic and careful manufacture and accumulation of manure ; as by railway communication they are now brought into more direct competition with the more favoured agriculturists of the western part of Ontario, where the high price of hand labour can be greatly overcome by the application of labour-saving machines ; and still it is pleasing to notice the great number of labour-saving machines introduced and successfully worked even in this section of country ; and along with those appliances, should a large number of industrious agricultural labourers from the old country be induced, through the efforts of our Government, to emigrate and settle amongst us, the facilities for farming operations would thereby be greatly enhanced.

Admaston.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	75	37				
“ 46 Members' Subscriptions.	147	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Proceeds sale of Seeds.....	13	20				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	7	50				

383 07

CR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Prizes for Live Stock.	60 65		
"	" Field Products	14 95		
"	" Dairy "	6 90		
"	" Horticultural Products	5 27		
"	" Agricultural Implements	10 25		
"	" Arts and Manufactures ..	18 82		
"	" Growing Crops.....	27 30		
		<hr/>		
		144 14		
	Unpaid.....	6 85		
		<hr/>	137 29	
"	Purchase of Seed.....		122 64	
"	Working Expenses.....		41 81	
			<hr/>	301 74
				<hr/>
	Balance in hand.....			81 33

Grattan & Wilberforce.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand	108 77		
"	23 Members' Subscriptions	23 00		
"	Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
		<hr/>		271 77
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	59 00		
"	" Field Products... ..	19 10		
"	" Dairy "	7 50		
"	" Agricultural Implements	13 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	35 25		
		<hr/>		
		134 35		
	Unpaid	56 35		
		<hr/>	78 00	
"	Prizes of Previous Year		6 00	
"	Working Expenses.....		44 50	
			<hr/>	128 50
				<hr/>
	Balance in hand.....			143 27

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be making progress, and doing a considerable amount of good; but it does not receive from the public that support which its importance deserves.

McNab.

DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....	44 61		
"	77 Members' Subscriptions.....	114 50		
"	Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
		<hr/>		299 11
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	88 75		
"	" Field Products.....	27 00		
"	" Dairy "	16 00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	8 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	9 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	31 90		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Growing Crops.....	31	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	26	00				
	238	15				
Unpaid.....	112	20				
			125	95		
“ Agricultural Publications.....			30	75		
“ Working Expenses.....			60	00		
					216	70
Balance in hand.....					82	41

REPORT.

We have great pleasure in reporting a considerable advance in membership for the past year, among which we would notice the names of E. Harrington, Esq., M.P.P., and George Purvis, Esq. The latter gentleman we consider a great acquisition to the Society on account of his being a breeder of improved stock. There are 77 members' names on the list, and their subscriptions amount to the handsome sum of \$114.50.

The Exhibition was in no respect behind former efforts as a whole, although in some departments there was a slight falling off, but others again were considerably in advance. In connection with this subject we would recommend that a rule be adopted to prevent aged bulls being exhibited, or allowed to appear on the exhibition grounds at liberty. The owners of valuable animals will not expose them to the dangers that are unavoidable in such circumstances.

We would again beg to call your attention to the formation of a Farmers' Club, and would suggest that you appoint three or more members to select a day and place for a meeting to organize such a Club.

We are sorry that we cannot report so favourably as we would desire respecting the ploughing match, although we certainly see indications of a greater interest in it among the young. We paid \$26 in prizes, and the free contributions have met the outlay and leave a balance of 50 cent in hand, which is very gratifying, and we think deserves more active acknowledgment on the day of the match.

RUSSELL.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand		09				
“ 41 Members' Subscriptions.....	76	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	32	40				
“ Legislative Grant ..	700	00				
“ Special Donations.....	180	00				
					988	49
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	193	60				
“ “ Field Products.....	37	70				
“ “ Dairy “	28	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	11	53				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	7	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	33	80				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	107	00				
			419	38		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			239	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			10	00		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By For Special Prizes	180	00		
“ Working Expenses	132	45		
			981	33
Balance in hand.....			7	16

REPORT.

The annual exhibition of the Society took place at the Village of Metcalfe, on the 13th and 14th days of September, and was well attended by both members and spectators.

We must, with some reluctance, acknowledge that no department of the exhibition came fully up to that of former years, with the exception of horses, the different classes of which seem to maintain their ground.

Agricultural implements, such as waggons, buggies, ploughs, harrows, rollers, horse rakes, reapers and mowers, &c., were more numerous and better represented than on any former occasion. We noticed on the ground, a machine invented by Mr. Allen S. McDonell, of the Township of Osgoode, for the extirpation of quack grass, which, should it answer the purpose intended, will confer on the inventor the name of public benefactor.

We regret not being able to congratulate your Society on the result of last season's farming operations, the crops collectively being below the average of the preceding year.

The township or branch Societies seem to be in a healthy condition, and will no doubt, continue to improve, as they are adopting the plan of appropriating their funds to the improvement of their stock, in place of scattering them about in the shape of small prizes, as heretofore.

Your Directors must now respectfully suggest that the time has arrived when your Society should change its system of giving small prizes, indiscriminately, for the products of the farm: a deviation from a system which has become dull and monotonous, without change or variety, is absolutely necessary. We therefore hope that our successors will see the wisdom and policy of expending the means that may be placed at their disposal for the current year, in the purchase of pure-bred male animals, for the use and benefit of the County. By following such a course, it will yet be admitted, that he who by good judgment and skill succeeds in making two blades of grass grow where one formerly grew, and he who, by skill and judgment, improves the breed of cattle, is just as much a benefactor to his country, as he who manages the affairs of state and directs her political destinies.

Clarence.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 20 Members' Subscriptions	84	00				
“ Legislative Grant	63	00				
					147	00
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer			3	83		
“ Prizes for Live Stock	59	30				
“ “ Field Products	5	90				
“ “ Dairy “	9	90				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4	40				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11	00				
“ “ Growing Crops.....	39	30				
			129	80		
“ Working Expenses.....			10	34		
					143	97
Balance in hand.....					3	03

Cumberland.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	112	00				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	84 00		
CR.			196 00
“ Prizes for Live Stock	93 65		
“ “ Field Products.....	40 00		
“ “ Dairy “	40 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	13 65		
		187 30	
“ Working Expenses		8 70	
			196 00

NOTE.—The Show was below an average, as were also the crops. Younger horses were good, and the Report recommends the farmers should pay more attention to the breeding of horses, and of live stock generally.

Gloucester.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	5 42		
“ 31 Members’ Subscriptions	124 00		
“ Legislative Grant	93 17		
“ Proceeds Rent of Show Grounds	104 00		
CR.			326 59
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	101 85		
“ “ Field Products.....	6 50		
“ “ Dairy “	8 50		
“ “ Growing Crops	47 75		
	164 60		
Deducted.....	7 75		
		156 85	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		116 00	
“ Working Expenses		53 00	
			325 85
Balance in hand.....			74

Osgoode.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand ...	24 00		
“ Members’ Subscriptions	100 00		
“ Legislative Grant	75 13		
“ Service of Stock.....	18 00		
			217 13
CR.			
By Prizes Ploughing Match		41 50	
“ Purchase of Live Stock		72 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		3 00	
			117 00
Balance in hand.....			100 13

Russell.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Members’ Subscriptions..	139 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	104 00		
			243 00

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
CR.				
By Balance due Treasurer		7	17	
“ Purchase of Live Stock.....	209	50		
“ Working Expenses	15	30		
			231	97
Balance in hand			11	03

NOTE.—The Society held no Exhibition, but devoted its available funds to the procuring of improved stock, an object which the Directors strongly recommend should be kept in view for the future.

SIMCOE, NORTH.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....	219	68				
“ 181 Members' Subscriptions.....	209	00				
“ Admissions to Show	194	80				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Proceeds of Booths &c. on Grounds.....	40	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	34	10				
					1397	58
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	441	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	80	00				
“ “ Dairy “	71	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	57	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	62	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	58	00				
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	69	00				
	839	00				
Unpaid	154	00				
					685	00
“ Prizes of Previous Year			88	00		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			418	38		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			41	15		
“ Working Expenses.....			126	11		
					1358	64
Balance in hand.....					38	94

REPORT.

The Report of the Directors of the North Riding of Simcoe Agricultural Society respectfully sheweth:

Very great efforts have been made by your Directors during the past year to extend the operations of the Society, and to promote its efficiency as a means of increasing the agricultural resources of the county. They have endeavoured by a liberal distribution of prizes, and by keeping the rate of membership at the lowest possible rate to induce the farmers to join it and participate in its benefits. The number of classes in which prizes have been given has been enlarged, and in addition to many special prizes, for which the thanks of the Society are due to those by whom they were given, they have increased the number and amount of prizes in each of the several classes. The various breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs now known amongst our farmers, may be shewn in their respective classes; and in the same way the prizes for horses have been so classified as to prevent the necessity for competition for the same prize those bred and intended for totally different purposes. The annual exhi-

bition itself has been made a means of promoting the efficiency of the Society by adding the price of admission to the other receipts, thereby largely increasing the funds available for distribution in prizes. To a certain extent these measures have been successful, though the increase in the number of members of the Society has not met the expectations of your Directors—the increase over last year being only twenty eight. The increase in number of articles entered for exhibition is perhaps a better test of the success of the operations of the Society, and judging from this your Directors have much reason for congratulation—the number of entries having increased from 817 to 1274.

So far as the last Annual Show is concerned your Directors have to remark that in almost all classes there was a decided improvement. This may especially be said with regard to horses, in which respect this Riding has hitherto been very far behind many parts of the Province. Both in blood stock and in draught horses some progress has been made, and your Directors hope that in future this progress may be still more marked. In cattle the Short-horns still maintain their pre-eminence, though the number of exhibitors who have introduced the new stock into the County was very small. In other classes your Directors have to regret that, though a full list of prizes was offered, the number of animals entered really entitled to prizes as being thorough-bred in their respective classes was very small. The want of proper breeding, as well as good-breeding is manifest, and many young animals of good quality do not show well from want of due attention in the stock-yard. Our show of sheep and pigs, especially the latter was, perhaps, the best on the ground, both as regards number and quality. As usual the show of butter both fresh and packed, was highly creditable to the County, though in the article of cheese we are very inferior to many districts in this Province. The display of field roots and garden produce was far in advance of anything we have heretofore had, though owing to the season it was not equal to that of last year, being inferior both in quality and in the number of entries. In the show of domestic manufactures there was nothing to call for especial comment. The show of agricultural implements was large and good, many articles having been sent from the best manufacturers in the country. * * *

Nottawasaga.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	82	19	
“ 172 Members’ Subscriptions.....	227	50	
“ Admissions to Show.....	20	00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	121	16	
“ Municipal Grant	46	60	
			490 85
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	172	50	
“ “ Field Products	46	50	
“ “ Dairy “	6	00	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	17	00	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	38	00	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	33	50	
“ “ Ploughing Match.....	28	00	
			341 50
“ Agricultural Publications		2	00
“ Working Expenses.....		64	07
			407 57
Balance in hand,			83 8

REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Annual Report, and to congratulate the members on the continued prosperity which has attended the proceedings of the Society for the past year, there being 172 members, and it is a source of considerable satisfaction to mark

143

the progress and improvements which have been made during the past year in this township, which is unsurpassed in richness and fertility. * * * *

The Spring Show of stallions and bulls was held at Duntroon on the 26th of April last, and was more successful than any previous year, both in regard to the number and appearance of the animals brought forward—there being 19 entries.

The Annual Exhibition took place at the Village of Stayner on the 1st of October; 362 entries were made; the weather was favourable and the Show was well attended by visitors, and on the whole was very successful. Many improvements were noticed on the articles exhibited.

Orillia.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	173 75		
“ 91 Members' Subscriptions.....	170 00		
“ Admissions to Show and Rent of Booths.....	47 62		
“ Legislative Grant	96 90		
“ Service of Stock	83 00		
“ Loan	60 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	14 00		
			645 27
Cr.			
By Amount of Premiums	200 25		
“ Purchase and keep of Live Stock.....	266 53		
“ Paid Loan and Interest.....	84 90		
“ Working Expenses	29 00		
			580 68
Balance in hand			64 59

REPORT.

* * * * *
The “Seed Show” held on the 12th March last was not well attended, although the show of grain was by no means inferior; still the success with which it was attended did not warrant the Directors in following the experiment of holding “Seed Shows” in the spring, and they, consequently, resumed the old and more satisfactory mode of a combined exhibition in the fall.

The Directors in their wisdom having decided that it was expedient and necessary to purchase, for the use of the Society, two thorough-bred bulls, one of the Durham and the other of the Ayrshire class, have much pleasure in announcing that they have succeeded in making the purchase of a Durham bull from Mr. C. Atkinson, of Innisfil, for the sum of \$60, and also an Ayrshire bull from Mr. M. Robinson, of Kempenfeldt, for the sum of \$80, both animals being three years of age, and seem, so far as can be ascertained, satisfactory to the Society.

The Directors, having also decided that the expense of keeping bulls is not only burthensome but unsatisfactory to the Society, have much pleasure in laying before the members a scheme which will, in all probability, overcome the difficulty, viz.:—That of allowing any member situate in a central position, after keeping either bull for two years properly, for the use of the Society, to become his or their property.

The Fall Show held on the 8th October last must be considered a decided success, both in regard to the quality and quantity of articles exhibited, and also the great interest manifested by the public generally; the number of persons in attendance being not far short of five hundred—a great increase over former years.

The use of the Asylum Grounds having again been obtained, afforded similar advantages to last year, the same being commodious, and in every respect satisfactory to those having stock on exhibition; besides, the Directors, in view of these advantages, were enabled to charge a small entrance or gate fee, which added the net sum of \$33 87.

	Oro.		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To 54 Members' Subscriptions		92 75	
" Legislative Grant.....		47 88	
			140 63
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer			15 84
" Prizes for Live Stock.....		48 75	
" Field Products		18 25	
" Dairy "		5 50	
" Horticultural Products.....		2 50	
" Arts and Manufactures		4 50	
			79 50
" Working Expenses.....		26 29	
			121 63
	Balance in hand.....		19 00

REPORT.

Amongst the many changes which are taking place throughout the world, we have great cause for thankfulness that ours is still a land of peace and plenty.

The cold frosty weather in spring seemed to threaten us with small crops, and barley and grass were injured and retarded to some extent; but the warm genial showers which succeeded revived the face of nature and, taken as a whole, we may place the crops of 1872 above the average.

The liberal policy adopted a few years ago of giving unlimited entrance to all members, subscribing one dollar, we regret to say, was not patronized by the farmers of this community as we could have wished, and we were again forced into the old style of more liberal donations with a proportioned limited entrance.

On this account the entries at our Fall Fair were not so numerous as on some former occasions, but those exhibited were highly creditable. The display of brood mares and young horses was very good. In cattle there was a deficiency both in quantity and quality, some of our best breeders not feeling inclined to drive their cattle such a distance; sheep were not largely represented although some good specimens were present, which was also the case in pigs.

In wheat the quality, although good for the season, was much inferior to the display of 1871; other cereals and seeds although not numerous were excellent.

Dairy produce was but meagrely represented; this is the more to be regretted as our more enterprising brother farmers in the Province are availing themselves of the benefits of cheese-factories and the large profits accruing therefrom. We hope the time is not far distant when this Township may also boast of its cheese factories, which the land seems well calculated to support.

The display of roots was excellent, the showery season being admirably adapted for their cultivation.

	Sundiale.		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand		4 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		78 75	
" Admissions to Show		13 95	
" Legislative Grant.....		33 63	
" Municipal Grant.....		30 00	
			161 11
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....		64 55	
" Field Products.....		18 50	
" Dairy "		6 25	
" Horticultural Products		5 50	
10	145		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	15 10		
" " Ploughing Match	18 50		
		128 40	
" Working Expenses		29 60	
			158 00
Balance in hand.....			3 11
<i>Vespra.</i>			
DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	61 04		
" 60 Members' Subscriptions.....	120 50		
" Admissions to Show	68 40		
" Legislative Grant.....	20 00		
			269 94
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	82 50		
" " Field Products.....	20 00		
" " Dairy "	5 25		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 00		
	120 75		
Unpaid.....	62 25		
		58 50	
" Prizes of Previous Year.....		43 75	
" Purchase of Seed		20 00	
" Agricultural Publications		38 50	
" Working Expenses.....		42 89	
			203 64
Balance in hand			66 50

REPORT.

On entering upon their duties in January last, the Directors' first transaction was to procure for each member who desired it a copy of the *Canada Farmer*, a course which has been pursued by the Directors of the Society since the establishment of the paper. There is no doubt but the members have profited largely by the very useful information contained in each issue of that Journal.

Your Directors made the necessary arrangements for procuring seeds and plaster for the use of members. This is a privilege of the Society which should be taken advantage of by every member, for he would find it would doubly repay him for all he subscribes to the Society. The plaster was procured early, while the sleighing was good, which was found to answer much better than delaying it until the beginning of May. They would recommend this course to be again pursued. Your Directors are of opinion that other articles which are indispensable to the farmer might, with very great advantage, be procured in a similar way.

The Annual Show was held on the 8th October and was well attended. The entries were numerous, and the animals and articles brought forward very creditable to the Township. On account of the state of the funds, your Directors could only make a small addition to the prize list. They regret this, for an extended prize list would increase the membership. The Government grant would consequently be larger, and your Directors would be in a position to extend the usefulness of the Society in various ways.

In regard to the present state and future prospects of the Township, your Directors have to report that, in an agricultural point of view, nearly all the land fit for farming is settled; very fair crops at present are raised; and when the land is cleared of stumps, and can be farmed properly, much more satisfactory results will be obtained. In the older settled parts

of the Township, horticulture has made considerable progress. In a manufacturing point of view, timber being the raw material, no less than eight steam and water power mills are in operation, and ten others in course of erection, for the manufacture of lumber, shingles, and laths. They employ a large number of hands, and contribute largely to the wealth of the Township; but, unfortunately, the raw material cannot last many years at the rate it is now being used up.

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	212	91				
“ 552 Members’ Subscriptions	659	00				
“ Admissions to Show	389	32				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
					1961	23
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	484	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	160	00				
“ “ Dairy “	40	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	70	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	110	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	200	00				
	1064	00				
Unpaid	76	00				
			988	00		
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....			14	00		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			370	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			215	00		
“ Working Expenses			273	42		
					1860	42
Balance in hand					100	81

Essa.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	45	37				
“ 100 Members’ Subscription.....	100	00				
“ Admissions to Show	12	65				
“ Legislative Grant..	45	50				
					203	52
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	77	50				
“ “ Field Products	35	00				
“ “ Agricultural implements.....	37	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	12	00				
	160	50				
“ Preparing Show Grounds	4	00				
“ Agricultural Publications	1	00				
“ Working Expenses.....	22	75				
					188	25
Balance in hand					15	27

Gwillimbury, West.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 108 Members’ Subscriptions	108	00				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Legislative Grant.....	49 18		157 18

CR.

By Paid Treasurer of County Society for Union Show.....			157 18
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Innisfil.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	14 70		
" 129 Members' Subscriptions.....	131 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	17 80		
" Legislative Grant	56 85		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	9 75		
			230 10

CR.

By Prizes for Live Stock	81 00		
" " Field Products	31 50		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products.....	8 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	19 50		
		164 50	
" Working Expenses.....		61 90	
			226 40

Balance in hand 3 70

Mulmur.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	34 40		
" Members' Subscriptions	163 00		
" Admissions to Show	3 50		
" Legislative Grant	75 08		
" Miscellaneous Receipts.....	12 20		
			288 18

CR.

By Prizes for Live Stock.....	72 50		
" " Field Products.....	29 75		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	16 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	23 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	29 00		
		183 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		31 50	
" Working Expenses.....		38 25	
			253 00

Balance in hand 35 18

Tecumseth.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	62 55		
" Members' Subscriptions	244 00		
" Admissions to Show.....	159 10		
" Legislative Grant.....	99 63		
" Municipal Grant.....	25 00		
			590 28

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	217	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	45	00				
“ “ Dairy “.....	6	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	10	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	13	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	40	50				
			332	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			40	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			84	12		
					456	62
Balance in hand					133	66

Tossorontio.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	115	56				
“ 200 Members' Subscriptions.....	209	00				
“ Admissions to Show	115	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	93	73				
CR.					533	29
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	140	00				
“ “ Field Products	64	50				
“ “ Dairy “.....	23	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	41	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	53	75				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	46	75				
			369	50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			26	30		
“ Working Expenses.....			53	07		
					448	87
Balance in hand					84	42

NOTE.—The Report states that there were 649 entries for exhibition, which, “ taken as a whole, was equal, if not superior, to any former year.”

STORMONT.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	32	51				
“ 109 Members' Subscriptions.....	112	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
					844	51
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	136	35				
“ “ Field Products.....	45	90				
“ “ Dairy “.....	24	30				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	19	80				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	42	30				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	47	45				
			316	10		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			420	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			25	00		
“ Working Expenses			70	50		
					831	60
Balance in hand					12	91

		<i>Finch.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand.....	46 16		
"	70 Members' Subscriptions	77 00		
"	Legislative Grant.....	158 00		
"	Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
				283 16
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	79 75		
"	" Field Products.....	17 00		
"	" Dairy "	7 00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	6 00		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	18 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	24 75		
"	" Ploughing Match	17 50		
			170 00	
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....		5 75	
"	Working Expenses		22 00	
				197 75
Balance in hand				85 41

		<i>Osnabruck.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	65 Members' Subscriptions	68 00		
"	Legislative Grant	148 00		
				216 00
CR.				
By	Balance due Treasurer.....		1 91	
"	Prizes for Live Stock ..	109 81		
"	" Field Products	20 57		
"	" Dairy "	7 00		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	5 25		
"	" Agricultural Implements..	17 50		
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	14 44		
			174 57	
"	Preparing Show Grounds.....		15 00	
"	Working Expenses		27 75	
				219 23
Balance due Treasurer				3 23

		<i>Roxborough.</i>		
DR.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To	Balance in hand	31 71		
"	55 Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
"	Legislative Grant	114 00		
				200 71
CR.				
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	70 75		
"	" Field Products	13 50		
"	" Dairy "	7 50		
"	" Horticultural Products.....	7 25		
"	" Agricultural Implements.....	15 00		
"	" Arts and Manufactures	21 00		
			135 00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies	12 00	
“ Working Expenses.	23 37	
		170 37
Balance in hand		30 34

NOTE.—The annual Exhibition was largely attended, and the horses, sheep and swine were of superior quality; but in cattle there was little improvement.

TORONTO.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	17 90		
“ 134 Members' Subscriptions.....	370 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	550 00		
“ Municipal Grant	500 00		
			1437 90
CR.			
By Prizes of Previous Year.....		21 50	
“ Grants to Union Committee Exhibition.....		1260 00	
“ Agricultural Publications		8 25	
“ Working Expenses.....		76 74	
			1366 49
Balance in hand.....			71 41

REPORT.

During the past year a union was effected with the Directors of the Toronto Horticultural Society, and an Exhibition of “Fruits, Plants, Flowers and Vegetables,” was held in the Horticultural Gardens, on the 11th of July; and an Exhibition of similar products was held in the Agricultural Hall, on the 8th and 9th of October; and on the 11th, 12th and 14th of the same month, an Exhibition of “Fine Arts, Natural History, and Ladies' Work” was held in the same place. The Report of the joint Committee of these Union Exhibitions is hereto annexed, shewing the number of entries at each, the amount awarded in prizes, the total receipts and expenditure, and an analysis of the same.

Your Directors desire to give expression to their regret, that, notwithstanding the liberal prize lists offered, and the efforts made to ensure success, so little interest should have been manifested in these Exhibitions: a few only of either the professional or amateur gardeners exhibiting their products. The total number of exhibitors in the Horticultural Department, at the July Exhibition, was but nineteen; and at the October Exhibition only twenty-seven—and of these but a very small proportion were amateurs. The question of offering prizes to amateurs, distinct from professional gardeners, is worthy the consideration of the Society. In the Fine Arts Department there were forty exhibitors, and in Ladies' Work, twenty-three. In Natural History specimens, and in Dairy Products, there were but three exhibitors in each.

The show of plants and flowers at the July Exhibition was large and good. The quantity of fruit shown was small, and the quantity and quality of the vegetables—although an improvement on some former years—was far below what it ought to have been, and what it might have been, if a proper interest had been manifested. In this respect, Toronto is far behind many much smaller cities and towns in the Province.

A very fine display of fruit was made at the October Exhibition; and the show of vegetables was very good; while the plants and flowers far surpassed what had been anticipated, at so late a period of the year.

The Fine Arts gave evidence of a very great advance having been made in this Department, both in the number of the pictures exhibited, professional and amateur, and in the

merits of their respective productions. The display of Ladies' Work, though not large, was all that could be desired as to beauty of design and excellency of finish. All departments of the October Exhibition were worthy of the highest commendation; but the insufficiency of the accommodation tended much to mar their success.

One great want of the Society is a suitable building wherein to hold its Exhibitions, so as to give sufficient room for exhibitors and visitors, and the best facilities for displaying the articles exhibited. The Crystal Palace is too large, and too far distant from the centre of the city, to be suitable for the purpose. The Horticultural Gardens contain no exhibition buildings, and the Public Halls of the city are too small, and otherwise inconvenient. The matter of securing a suitable place for its Exhibitions, either conjointly with some other Association, or otherwise, should not be lost sight of by the Society.

UNION EXHIBITIONS.

The undersigned begs to submit the following statistics of the July and October Exhibitions:—

July Exhibition.	No. of Entries.
Plants and Flowers	156
Fruits	30
Vegetables	251
Total	437
October Exhibition.	
Plants and Flowers	82
Fruits	231
Vegetables	251
Dairy Products	3
Fine Arts	247
Ladies' Work	131
Natural History	2
Total	948
Total Entries at both Exhibitions	1385
Tickets of admission sold to non members at the July Exhibition in the Horticultural Gardens, 1,369, at 20 cents each	\$273 80
Tickets sold to non members at the October Exhibition, during four days, 236½, at 30 cents	47 30
Total received for admission of non-members	\$321 10

The Receipts and Expenditure are as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	
By 37 Subscriptions at \$1.00	\$ 37 00
“ Admissions of Non Members.	321 10
“ Grants from the Toronto Electoral Division Society	1260 00
	\$ 1618 10
EXPENDITURE.	
To Prizes Paid	\$ 830 50
“ Lighting and Fitting up	72 77
“ Printing and Advertising	114 65
“ Music at July Exhibition	43 75
“ Secretary and Treasurer, Assistants and Caretakers' Remuneration	168 63
“ Postage, freight, and other Incidental Expenses	73 55
	\$ 1303 85
Balance cash in hand	314 25

LIABILITIES.			
Prizes Unpaid	\$	210	25
Printing Accounts not paid		51	00
Rent of Hall and Tent for two Exhibitions.....		53	00
			<u>\$ 314 25</u>
<i>Analysis of Receipts, Expenditure and Liabilities.</i>			
Prizes Paid and Unpaid.....	\$	1040	75
Rent, Lighting, Fitting up, &c.....		125	77
Printing and Advertising.....		165	65
Music at July Exhibition		43	75
Secretary-Treasurer, Assistants and Caretakers.....		168	63
Postage, Fares, Refreshments, and other Incidental Expenses.....		73	55
			<u>\$1618 10</u>
To Balance Receipts.....			\$1618 10
	WILLIAM EDWARDS,		
	<i>Sec-Treasurer.</i>		

VICTORIA, NORTH.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	149	01	
“ Members’ Subscriptions	63	00	
“ Admissions to Show.	63	00	
“ Legislative Grant	700	00	
“ Municipal Grant	200	00	
			<u>1175 01</u>
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	143	50	
“ “ Field Products.....	38	00	
“ “ Dairy “	10	25	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	15	50	
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	24	25	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	40	25	
“ “ Ploughing Match	30	00	
	301	75	
Unpaid	82	00	
			<u>219 75</u>
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			407 45
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			236 00
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....			1 50
“ Agricultural Publications			7 50
“ Working Expenses			165 46
			<u>1037 66</u>
Balance in hand			137 35

REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that the year which has just passed has been a highly prosperous one in all classes of agricultural productions, having been far in excess of the average, and such as to amply reward the labours of the sons of toil. In former years your Directors had to report in the midst of an otherwise prosperous condition, the partial failure of one or more crops, at times confined to certain localities, but the harvest of the past year was unmarred by the least of such deficiency—unmitigated by the slightest failure—justly entitling it to the term “Golden Harvest;” and the two lines of railway intersecting our Riding afford a convenient and ready market for all kinds of produce. The farmers of

North Victoria are thus placed on a par, in so far as railway facilities are concerned, with the most favoured portions of our Province.

Your Directors have reason to congratulate you on the success of our last Fall Show held in the Society's lot near Glenarm—the number of entries being 220 in excess of that of 1871.

Your Directors have also room for congratulation in the fact that the Society now owns and holds in fee simple a lot of four acres of land in a beautiful situation, and fenced around with a close substantial board fence—free from incumbrance—on which to hold its Fall Shows; a fact that but few Societies situated such as is ours can boast of; and they have reason to thank the members of the County Council for their very liberal donation which has had the effect of placing the Society in such a favourable position. They have to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred dollars from that source during the past year.

The Ploughing Match held on the fifth day of November, near Woodville under the auspices of this and the Eldon Branch Society, notwithstanding the short and imperfect notice of it, was the best ever held in the Riding.

Buxley, Luxton and Digby.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	5	05				
“ Members' Subscriptions	56	00				
“ Legislative Grant	87	84				
					148	89
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	44	00				
“ “ Field Products	21	90				
“ “ Horticultural Products	2	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17	75				
					85	65
“ Prizes of Previous Year					13	25
“ Working Expenses					21	46
						120 36
Balance in hand.					28	53

REPORT.

In respect to the Annual Show, there were two hundred and eight entries in all, and prizes were awarded to the amount of eighty-five dollars and sixty-five cents for the various classes, as found in the returns accompanying this report. Many things on exhibition were very creditable, and we are very much pleased to find that, although a large portion of the territory within the bounds of our Society is found to be of a stony and rocky character, yet the agricultural products compare favourably with much older and richer municipalities. No doubt but that the idea is very prevalent outside the bounds of these municipalities that they are not capable of sustaining an agricultural population; yet every person attending our Exhibition from outside its boundaries expressed their admiration of the favourable display, especially of grain, roots and vegetables.

We feel that we cannot too much impress on your minds the necessity there is for exertion on your part to meet the altered circumstances of our case consequent on the completion of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway to Cobocouk. Many things now have a value that, previous to that event, had none. Placed now within five hours of the City of Toronto, the capital of Ontario, the seat of law, religion and politics, the seat of extensive manufactures, banking institutions and commerce, a city in which anything you can make, grow or raise can be sold, a city in which anything you want can be purchased, it cannot now be said that you are away back. Even the stone and rock, so unsparingly found within your municipality, is of immense wealth now.

We think the time has arrived to discuss the question of commencing in this locality the manufacture of cheese, found to be so much more profitable than butter; and also whether milk cannot be profitably sent to Toronto by rail.

Eldon.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	127	73	
" 83 Members' Subscriptions.....	83	00	
" Admissions to Show.....	42	01	
" Legislative Grant	115	20	
" Proceeds Sale of Stock.....	70	00	
			437 94
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	71	70	
" " Field Products	12	00	
" " Dairy "	9	00	
" " Horticultural Products.....	4	25	
" " Agricultural Implements	18	00	
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	10	35	
" " Ploughing Match.....	10	00	
			135 30
" Preparing Show Grounds.....		3	00
" Purchase of Stock.....		145	55
" Working Expenses ..		61	14
			344 99
Balance in hand.....			92 95

Fenelon.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	40	93	
" Members' Subscriptions	57	00	
" Legislative Grant	82	01	
" Miscellaneous Receipts	24	14	
			204 08
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79	00	
" " Field Products.....	12	25	
" " Dairy " ..	6	95	
" " Horticultural Products	4	45	
" " Agricultural Implements	10	00	
" " Arts and Manufactures	14	55	
			127 20
" Preparing Show Grounds		12	03
" Working Expenses.....		20	24
			159 47
Balance in hand.....			44 61

Muskoka.			
DR.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand	26	15	
" 96 Members' Subscriptions.....	106	00	
" Admissions to Show.....	17	50	
" Legislative Grant ..	122	40	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	70	65	
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3	86	
			346 56
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	120	25	
" " Field Products... ..	36	00	
" " Dairy "	17	00	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	14	50				
.. " Agricultural Implements.....	6	00				
.. " Arts and Manufactures	44	50				
	238	25				
Unpaid.....	17	50				
			220	75		
" Prize of last year.....				75		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			17	25		
" Purchase of Seed.....			70	75		
" Working Expenses.....			61	97		
					371	47
Balance due Treasurer.....					24	91

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	439	49				
" 85 Members' Subscriptions	99	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	170	60				
" Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
					1409	09
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	215	25				
" " Field Products.....	55	00				
" " Dairy	22	75				
" " Horticultural Products	42	25				
" " Agricultural Implements.....	22	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	45	50				
			403	25		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies			408	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds.....			134	40		
" Law Expenses, Conveyancing, &c.			43	45		
" Working Expenses			180	63		
					1169	73
Balance in hand					239	36

REPORT.

It is a matter for congratulation to see our four branch societies, and the Lindsay Horticultural Society, all harmoniously and zealously working in connection with us, and still keeping up that spirit of rivalry which is so well calculated to advance the objects these associations have in view. From each of their reports it is quite obvious they have sustained their good standing, and in many respects have made several steps in advance. We have no hesitation in saying that we still believe in Township Societies being upheld.

Our Spring Show was held on the 20th of April for entire horses and bulls, and we are sure it will be admitted that it was superior, both in numbers and quality of stock, to any of the previous years.

The Fall Show was held on the 6th and 7th October. The number of entries was 131 in excess of those in 1871; this excess being principally in the ladies' department.

In the exhibition of horses and colts, there was an improvement over the previous years, but in sheep and pigs no marked change for the better, neither could we observe much to boast of in the appearance of the horned stock; they were about equal to last year, but no better; we venture to hope that more attention will be given to this branch of stock.

In the grain department there was nothing to complain of, with the exception of the absence of the usual quantity of fall wheat, which had, with the exception of a few localities, been a general failure throughout the Riding, from the effects of winter killing; the quality of all descriptions of grain shown could not be excelled.

In dairy produce there was a good show, both in quantity and quality, both of butter and cheese. Although we are obliged to remark here, that with regard to butter, it would appear as if nearly all the *good* butter in the Riding had been made purposely, and reserved for the show; for from the unanimous complaints of the dealers in this article, in the various markets throughout the surrounding country, the butter offered to them on sale has been generally the most inferior they have ever encountered, and that they have one and all sustained heavy losses on their purchases; some cargoes sent to Montreal realizing but little over cost of freight and other charges. This fact we cannot but consider a very damaging feature in the production of so important an article of export, and it should stimulate our butter producers to adopt some better process in its manufacture, or rather exercise more care in its manufacture, and in having the defects remedied as soon as possible; for we conclude from the fact of so much good butter being exhibited at the Fall Fair, that the defect alluded to cannot be altogether from lack of skill, but more probably from the idea that an inferior article would sell as readily as the best, from the very fact that has gone abroad, that merchants and others who purchase, particularly for home consumption use very little discrimination between bad and good. Thus matters have been brought to a pass, which we trust will bring both the producer and the purchaser to their proper senses; that it will prove a useful lesson if not a profitable one.

In noticing the fruit stands, we saw that the show was very inferior to many previous years, which no doubt was owing to the long severe drought, which prevailed though the summer; no plums at all, and most of the apples infested with the codling moth worm.

The show of roots and vegetables was good, although there were rather fewer specimens than last year which we attribute to the dry season. * * *

It is a pleasure to us to be able to say that we see signs of steady and permanent progress in farming operations, and also in other departments of life throughout our county; new villages springing into existence, and older ones enlarging their borders. Our county town in particular is rapidly building up, its population having increased from 1,900 to considerably over 4,000 within the last decade. We have, of course, as is the case in all communities, some shiftless farmers and others who do not seem to be able to appreciate the common comforts of life, that are within their reach even, but imagine them to be sources of extravagance; while a sensible economist feels convinced that discomfort is often more expensive than the full measure of enjoyment in the domestic circle. It is true, and "pity it is 'tis true" that no inconsiderable folly is perpetrated under the influence of fashion, and a mistaken notion of what constitutes true taste, comfort and sound sense in household and personal adornments. We know that great prosperity is always perilous; society is already full to overflowing of show and extravagance; these are the bane of quiet domestic happiness, and the curse of social life. To call into existence in the bosom of a family, far more wants than can reasonably be gratified, is an evil and a wrong of great magnitude. Such improper wants suggest and ever prompt improper actions. Engagements are entered into, which cannot well be fulfilled; and speculations follow of a more reckless character. We have ventured to make these suggestions although but with little hope of checking the prevailing extravagance, or to prevent disasters in this direction.

We have been led to notice some further movements for starting cheese factories within the Riding, and we have reason to believe they will prove remunerative after being once fairly in operation.

We find our farmers continue to follow up the planting of fruit trees, which we have no doubt will soon repay them for the expense and trouble, provided they are careful in their selection of hardy and suitable varieties, and procure them from respectable and trustworthy nurserymen.

With regard to the wheat midge, from whose ravages we used to suffer so much, we find it has done little or no damage for the last year, and very little the year previous.

We are strongly inclined to the opinion that means should be adopted for establishing and fostering experimental or model farms, to be managed by skilled agriculturists, where many of our youth might be instructed in the knowledge of practical farming.

In conclusion, we beg to express a hope that at our future fall exhibitions we shall be favoured with an *address* suitable to the occasion, to be publicly given by the President or some officer of the Society at the opening of the show ; this we feel assured, would be a feature in every way interesting to those assembled, and add to the variety of the proceedings.

<i>Emily.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	17 55		
“ 54 Members’ Subscriptions.....	54 00		
“ Admissions to Show	30 51		
“ Legislative Grant.....	61 00		
			163 06
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	48 50		
“ “ Field Products	34 50		
“ “ Dairy “	5 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	15 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	36 75		
		140 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		9 25	
“ Working Expenses.		19 07	
			169 07
Balance due Treasurer			6 01

NOTE.—The report states that the Exhibition was on the whole satisfactory, but that the farmers do not support the Society as they ought.

<i>Mariposa.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 67 Members’ Subscriptions.	68 00		
“ Admissions to Show	38 74		
“ Legislative Grant.....	72 00		
			173 74
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer.		33 81	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	82 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	18 25		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 65		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	42 95		
		152 35	
“ Working Expenses		41 22	
			227 38
Balance due Treasurer.			53 64

NOTE.—The Exhibition was successful. A cheese factory has been established in the Township, with good prospects.

<i>Opps.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	1 57		
“ 149 Members’ Subscriptions.....	149 00		
“ Legislative Grant	160 00		
“ Proceeds Sale of Stock	94 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1 54		
			406 11

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Cr.				
By Purchase of Live Stock	354	65		
“ Working Expenses	53	42		
			408	07
Balance due Treasurer			1	96

REPORT.

The operations of this Society for the year 1872 have been on the whole successful, and your Directors express with confidence the opinion that they will prove to have been of considerable practical benefit to the Township, by the introduction of a very much improved breed of cattle, upon the farms of all those who have availed themselves of the privileges of membership.

Your Directors may also congratulate you on the increased number who have taken advantage of the inducements held out by the Society, the membership having increased from 97 in 1871 to 149 in 1872 ; and from the amount of interest exhibited at the present time, they would deem themselves justified in anticipating a still further increase in the year on which you are entering.

Your Directors beg to congratulate you upon the prosperous state of the country, and the absence of anything like serious or widespread pressure. There may indeed be individual cases of misfortune, produced by causes affecting particular neighbourhoods only ; but the general state of the Province is matter for sincere thankfulness to Almighty God.

Verulam.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	52	60				
“ 58 Members’ Subscriptions.	59	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	14	20				
“ Legislative Grant	57	00				
“ Sale of Plaster.....	62	25				
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds.....	100	57				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	7	00				
					133	75
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	69	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	35	75				
“ “ Dairy “	7	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.	6	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	15	25				
					66	25
“ Purchase of Plaster.....					105	88
“ Purchase of Seeds.....					9	00
“ Agricultural Publications.....					27	69
“ Working Expenses.....						
					342	57
Balance in hand.....					10	05

Lindsay Horticultural Society.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	101	51				
“ Members’ Subscriptions	53	00				
“ Admissions to Show	44	10				
“ Legislative Grant	58	00				
					256	61

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Fruits	20	00				
“ “ Flowers and Plants.....	51	25				
“ “ Vegetables	48	15				
“ “ Ladies' Work,.....	8	00				
			127	40		
“ Prize of last year			1	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....			26	63		
“ Working Expenses.....			41	29		
					196	32
Balance in hand.....					60	29

WATERLOO, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	131	94				
“ 225 Members' Subscriptions.....	237	50				
“ Admissions to Show.....	256	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	225	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	16	00				
					1566	44
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	392	00				
“ “ Field Products	82	75				
“ “ Dairy “	30	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products	65	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	26	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	70	50				
			667	75		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies			250	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			339	07		
					1336	82
Balance in hand.....					229	62

Wellesley.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	48	63				
“ Members' Subscriptions	148	20				
“ Admissions to Show.....	10	30				
“ Legislative Grant	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	40	00				
“ Proceeds Service of Stock	12	80				
					399	93
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	155	50				
“ “ Field Products	26	50				
“ “ Dairy “	12	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	14	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	17	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20	50				
			246	75		
“ Working Expenses.....			68	85		
					315	60
Balance in hand					84	33

Woolwich.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	71 74		
“ 117 Members’ Subscriptions	144 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	20 00		
			375 74
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	111 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	60 00		
“ “ Dairy “	16 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	14 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	0 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23 75		
		244 75	
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....	.	0 50	
“ Working Expenses.....	.	51 38	
			296 73
Balance in hand			79 11

WATERLOO SOUTH.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	1 50		
“ 251 Members’ Subscriptions.....	252 00		
“ Admissions to Show	351 51		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant	260 00		
			1565 01
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	635 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	69 50		
“ “ Dairy “	30 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	50 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	72 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	81 50		
		939 00	
“ Christmas Fat Cattle Show		30 00	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		140 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....		180 34	
“ Working Expenses.....		260 68	
			1550 02
Balance in hand.....			14 93

REPORT.

The year 1872 has not been a very good year for the farmer—the grain and hay crops which after the Spring rains looked so well and promised so much became stunted by the severe drought in summer, and consequently the quantity was deficient and the quality poor. The following being the average compiled from the returns of crops from the different sections of the Riding will give an idea of the yield and quality of the different crops raised during the year. Fall Wheat averaged 15 bushels, very poor quality, very much winter killed, ripened too early, and was injured by rust in low localities. Spring Wheat about 20 bushels; not much grown, but where grown was very good. Oats 25 bushels; injured very much by drought when growing and by rust when being cut. Barley 25 bushels; colour bright but

small in the pickle on account of the heat and drought. Peas—Those early sown were an average crop and of good quality—those late sown never came to much. Hay, one-half ton; grasshoppers and two dry seasons following each other made this the poorest hay crop ever harvested in this Riding. Potatoes—150 bushels; the Early Rose, Peach Blow, Breezes and Peerless for quantity and quality surpassed all others; the other varieties were all good crops and the quality excellent. Turnips a good crop and of excellent quality. Carrots — 500 bushels, but not so much cultivated as formerly; quality good. Flax is cultivated to some extent, but land is not generally suitable to the growth of flax, while dry seasons often make the crop unremunerative; the crop this year is light. Western Corn for feeding green and winter fodder—is beginning to be cultivated to great advantage. Fruit — Apples were small and much injured by the worm; but although the season was so warm and dry there was a fair average crop.

Your Directors cannot report more favourably of the Exhibition held this year at Pres-
ton than those of former years. That the exhibition showed an improvement in some classes, your Directors were happy to perceive, but they found that the gain in these classes was more than counterbalanced by a deficiency in other classes.

Your Directors, before closing their report, would beg to call the attention of the mem-
bers of this Society to an agitation at present existing, having for its object a union of this Society with one or more Riding Societies for Exhibition purposes. To further that object a meeting was held at Galt at a late day at which representatives from the North Riding of Waterloo and the North Riding of Brant were present, and at that meeting a Committee appointed reported a basis upon which a union of such Societies might be perfected. Their report has been published and is no doubt familiar to the members of this Society. It remains for this Society to take such action in the matter as it may deem advisable.

Wilnot.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	\$ cts. \$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	78	45	
“ 334 Members’ Subscriptions.....	335	00	
“ Admissions to Show.....	70	37	
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00	
“ Municipal Grants.....	100	00	
“ Special Prizes	52	00	
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	9	40	
			785 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	501	25	
“ “ Field Products	46	50	
“ “ Dairy “	26	25	
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	32	75	
“ “ Agricultural Implements	59	50	
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	57	25	
			523 50
“ Preparing Show Grounds ..		37	46
“ Working Expenses		82	51
			643 47
Balance in hand.....			141 75

WELLAND.			
Dr.	\$	cts.	
To Balance in hand	10	84	
“ Members’ Subscriptions	94	00	
“ Admissions to Show.....	300	00	
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00	
“ Municipal Grant.....	100	00	

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Proceeds Rent of Booths, Grounds &c.....	31 50		
“ Donation of T. C. Street, Esq.....	100 00		
“ Hon. J. G. Currie	100 00		
			1436 34
By Prizes for Live Stock	303 50		
“ “ Field Products	51 77		
“ “ Poultry	11 78		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	103 00		
“ “ Cultivated Farms	75 00		
		545 05	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		225 00	
“ Miscellaneous		15 00	
“ Working Expenses		118 33	
			1323 28
Balance in hand.....			113 06

REPORT.

Your Directors in submitting the record of the past year's proceedings to this Society, would remark that they are highly gratified to see the liberal support accorded to the Society by a generous public. They have the greatest pleasure in recording two munificent donations to the funds of this Society of \$100 each, the one from Thomas C. Street, Esq., deceased, (and in his death, this Society has lost a liberal and generous friend); the other donation was given by the Hon. J. G. Currie, of St. Catharines, for which gifts, the donors were thanked by your Directors.

The number of entries this year at the exhibition show a decrease from that of the previous year; the total number of entries for this year being 853.

The amount realized as fees at the gate amounted to the liberal sum of \$300, being \$3.00 less than last year.

Considerable improvements were effected on the grounds of the Society for the year just closed, which were essentially necessary, laid out under the auspices of the Committee appointed for that purpose, which Committee deserves the cordial thanks of this Society for their unremitting exertions in that behalf.

Your Directors passed a resolution, appropriating the sum of \$105 to Thomas F. Ellis, for the loss of his horse, through an accident occurring on the Society's land, at the Fall Exhibition of 1871, which appropriation was in consonance with a vote taken on the subject at the last annual meeting of this Society.

The display of horses as usual was very good, appearing in very fine condition indeed. There were no thorough-bred cattle shown, Durhams alone excepted, of which breed there were some excellent specimens.

The sheep department was very excellent, clearly evincing that we have some enterprising gentlemen in this County, who are thoroughly alive to the importance of sheep culture.

The fruit, as a general thing, was far below mediocrity, as well as the roots and grains, which may be accounted for by the unusual lateness of the spring, rust having, in the case of grain, supervened in consequence.

Bertie.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 72 Members' Subscriptions.....	85 00		
“ Legislative Grant.	70 70		
			155 70
By Balance due Treasurer.....		9 72	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	99 70		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Prizes for Field Products.....	11 05		
“ “ Dairy “	2 90		
“ “ Horticultural Products	9 58		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17 10		
	<hr/>	140 33	
“ Working Expenses		28 23	
		<hr/>	178 28
Balance due Treasurer			22 58

Crowland.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	1 74		
“ Members' Subscriptions	57 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	49 75		
CR.			108 49
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 86		
“ “ Field Products.....	21 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	14 74		
	<hr/>	90 60	
“ Working Expenses.....		15 76	
		<hr/>	106 36
Balance in hand.....			2 13

Humberstone.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To 59 Members' Subscriptions.....	59 00		
“ Donation of Hon. J. G. Currie.....	50 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	51 63		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	12 00		
	<hr/>		172 63
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79 62		
“ “ Field Products.....	14 48		
“ “ Dairy “	3 37		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9 48		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16 87		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	24 86		
	<hr/>	148 68	
“ Working Expenses.....		22 72	
		<hr/>	171 40
Balance in hand.....			1 23

Stamford.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand ..	9 45		
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	108 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	87 50		
	<hr/>		204 95
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	133 10		
“ “ Field Products	11 35		
“ “ Dairy “	2 20		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	4 95		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements		2	75			
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	11	35				
				165	70	
“ Working Expenses				17	16	
						182 86
Balance in hand						22 09

Thorold.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	11	95				
“ Members' Subscriptions	121	75				
“ Legislative Grant	105	80				
“ Municipal Grant	25	00				
					264	50
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	161	03				
“ “ Field Products	16	29				
“ “ Dairy “	1	87				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8	26				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	19	28				
				211	98	
“ Working Expenses				19	62	
						231 60
Balance in hand						32 90

Willoughby.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	77	32				
“ 59 Members' Subscriptions	59	00				
“ Legislative Grant	51	64				
					187	96
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	67	48				
“ “ Field Products	16	74				
“ “ Dairy “	1	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	2	24				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	9	47				
				98	43	
“ Working Expenses.....				21	65	
						120 08
Balance in hand.....						67 88

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	75	93				
“ 85 Members' Subscriptions	97	00				
“ Admissions to Show	38	90				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant,	250	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Peel and Maryborough Society and Grant.....	251	56				
“ Donation of N. Higinbottom, M.P.	20	00				
					1433	39
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	207	50				
“ “ Field Products	84	00				
“ “ Dairy “	40	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	6	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	61	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	23	50				
“ “ Ploughing Match	45	00				
					467	00
“ Prizes of previous year.....					19	50
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....					420	00
“ Working Expenses					348	24
					—	1254 74
Balance in hand.....					178	65

REPORT.

In the year now expired, your Directors, on account of the very meagre attendance in former years, did not think it prudent to hold a seed fair; but in place of a seed fair, they decided on holding a ploughing match in the fall of the year. The Fall Show was held at the Village of Dryton, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, and was undoubtedly the best exhibition of the kind the Society has had. The day was fine, and the turn-out of people from the surrounding country was large. It will be seen by the Auditors' Report that no less a sum than \$38.90 was received from non-members, at 10 cents each, for entry to the hall; and your Directors feel it incumbent on them to express their opinion on the very handsome and judicious manner in which every arrangement in connection with the Fall Show was carried out by the Directors of Peel and Maryborough Agricultural Society, to whose direction the most of the local matters were left. The entries for 1872 were greatly in excess of 1871, being about 800 against 642 in 1871. The horses shown were very good of their kind; but cattle, sheep and pigs were, the exception, especially, cattle, which were both numerous and good. Grain, with exception of barley and oats, which were light in weight, was all very good. The root crop (with exception of potatoes, which were excellent), was not so good as in some former years. Dairy products and domestic manufactures, although hardly so numerous as in some former years, were really a good show. Agricultural implements, and other articles in the mechanical department, were more largely shown than in former years, and a perceptible improvement was observed in those shown, several of the articles having obtained prizes at the Central Exhibition at Guelph, the week before. * *

The ploughing match was held in a field belonging to James Scott, Esq., near the Village of Mount Forest, on Friday, the 18th of October, under the auspices of a committee appointed by your Directors, consisting of Messrs. A. Busehlen, John Prain, T. B. Patterson, Sidney Smith, Thomas Swan, in the place of T. G. Smith, with Robert Mitchell, Secretary. The day was all that could be desired, and the field was in excellent order, being very level, free from stones and other obstructions. The ploughmen did not turn out as well as might be desired, there being only nine ploughs on the ground—say six men and three boys. The number of premiums offered by the Society was twelve—say six in the men's class, and six in the boys'; the sum offered being \$27 in each class, or \$54 in all. Therefore, owing to the meagre number of competitors, all got prizes, more or less. All the work was well executed, so much so, that the Judges had great difficulty in allotting the prizes.

Amaranth.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand.....	11	94				
“ Members' Subscriptions.. ..	90	50				

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Admissions to Show.	17 25		
“ Legislative Grant	74 04		
“ Municipal Grant.....	20 00		
			213 73
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	97 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	36 50		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	8 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	41 00		
		189 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds... ..		1 50	
“ Working Expenses.....		25 86	
			216 36
Balance due Treasurer.....			2 63

Arthur.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Members' Subscriptions	55 50		
“ Admissions to Show	12 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	45 66		
			113 16
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer.....		1 23	
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	53 50		
“ “ Field Products.....	21 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	5 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	8 00		
	95 00		
Unpaid.....	2 50		
		92 50	
“ Working Expenses		19 06	
			112 79
Balance in hand			0 37

Luther.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	15 67		
“ 100 Members' Subscriptions.....	107 50		
“ Legislative Grant	83 09		
			206 26
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	69 25		
“ “ Field Products.....	21 75		
“ “ Dairy “	10 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	2 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	1 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	30 75		
	136 00		
Unpaid	7 75		
		128 25	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Preparing Show Grounds	21	35		
“ Working Expenses.....	29	89		
			179	49
Balance in hand.....			26	77

Minto.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	152	50				
“ Admissions to Show	25	25				
“ Legislative Grant	103	65				
					281	40
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer.....			1	88		
“ Prizes for Live Stock.....	109	20				
“ “ Field Products.....	30	70				
“ “ Dairy “	13	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	27	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	22	67				
			213	32		
“ Working Expenses.....			76	59		
					291	79
Balance due Treasurer.....					10	39

Peel and Maryborough.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 128 Members' Subscriptions	128	00				
					128	00
CR.						
By Balance due Treasurer			6	89		
“ Prizes of previous year			10	00		
“ County Society for Union Show.....			107	00		
“ Working Expenses			2	45		
					126	34
Balance in hand					1	66

NOTE.—This Society united with that of the County for Exhibition purposes.

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	204	31				
“ Members' Subscriptions	200	00				
“ Admissions to Show	44	85				
“ Legislative Grant	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant	250	00				
“ Pilkington Society	100	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	48	30				
					1547	46
CR.						
By Amount of Premiums paid			646	00		
“ Premiums of previous year.....			67	25		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies	356	69		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	65	95		
“ Working Expenses for 1871 and 1872	165	84		
			1301	73
Balance in hand			245	73

REPORT.

The Directors of the Centre Wellington Agricultural Society, in presenting their fifth Annual Report, are much gratified at being again enabled to congratulate the members on the prosperous condition of the Institution. This Electoral Division, however, in common with a large portion of the Province during the past summer, suffered to a considerable extent from the effects of another unprecedented dry season, and grain and root crops were in general below an average. Visitors, however, from other parts of the country were very much astonished how little effect the dry season appeared to have had on the quantity and quality of the products displayed at our Fall Exhibition. A proof that the skill and industry of our agriculturists, combined with a naturally fertile soil had done much to counteract the effects of an unfavourable season.

This Society amalgamated with the Township of Pilkington Society, and the liberal sum of \$817.50 was offered for competition. During the past year two exhibitions were held. The usual Fall Show was held in Fergus, on the 19th and 20th days of September, and a Show of Fat Stock was held in Elora, on the 10th day of December. The sum of \$655.50 was offered in premiums at the former, and \$96.00 at the latter—the Elora Council contributing \$25 of the amount. Both shows were successful, and your Directors would respectfully recommend the continuance of a Special Show for Fat Stock in the month of December.

The Ploughing Match was held in the Township of Pilkington, in the month of November, and was well attended. The sum of \$66 00 was offered in premiums, for which the competition was keen and the quality of the work excellent. Prizes were offered for the work of “double furrow” and “gang ploughs.” For some reason none of the former were brought out, but considerable interest was taken in the competition between the latter. The gang plough appears to be a very effective implement and will probably soon displace the cultivator.

Eramosa.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
DR.						
To Balance in hand	61	30				
“ 30 Members' Subscriptions.....	320	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	111	10				
“ Legislative Grant.....	121	17				
					613	57
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	201	25				
“ “ Field Products	36	75				
“ “ Dairy “	13	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	34	15				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12	50				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	54	25				
			352	15		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			45	00		
“ Working Expenses			41	52		
					438	67
Balance in hand					174	90

NOTE.—Notwithstanding the extreme drought of the season, the Fall Show, held at Rockwood, was, in point of magnitude and the quality of its material, equal, if not in some respects actually superior, to any previous Show held in the Township.

<i>Erin.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	73 56		
" 234 Members' Subscriptions	257 50		
" Legislative Grant.....	115 29		
" Municipal Grant	195 00		
			641 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	229 50		
" " Field Products	57 50		
" " Dairy "	31 00		
" " Horticultural Products	26 75		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	22 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	76 95		
" " Ploughing Match	29 00		
	473 20		
Unpaid.....	45 25		
		427 95	
" Preparing Show Grounds		15 20	
" Working Expenses		111 76	
			554 91
Balance in hand.....			86 44

<i>Garafraxa, East.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	27 32		
" Members' Subscriptions.....	127 25		
" Admissions to Show.....	45 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	60 73		
" Borrowed	100 75		
			361 05
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	153 50		
" " Field Products	34 50		
" " Dairy "	9 75		
" " Horticultural Products	4 00		
" " Agricultural Implements.....	18 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 00		
	242 25		
Unpaid.....	36 25		
		206 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		184 91	
" Working Expenses.....		31 26	
			422 17
Balance due Treasurer.....			61 12

NOTE.—The Exhibition consisted of 666 entries, and was on the whole quite successful. The new show grounds and commodious hall are felt to be highly convenient and beneficial. In most kinds of live stock the improvement of late has been quite obvious, even to a casual observer.

<i>Garafraxa, West.</i>			
Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	119 00		
" Legislative Grant	59 20		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Municipal Grant	17 15		
			195 35
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		4 15	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	103 00		
“ “ Field Products	17 00		
“ “ Dairy “	5 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	7 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	20 00		
		152 25	
“ Working Expenses		35 24	
			191 64
Balance in hand.....			3 71

Pilkington.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....	13 60		
“ 123 Members' Subscriptions.....	124 00		
“ Legislative Grant.....	63 31		
			200 91
CR.			
“ County Society for Union Show.....		163 31	
“ Working Expenses		21 10	
			184 41
Balance in hand.....			16 50

NOTE.—This Society united with the Electoral Division Society for Exhibition purposes.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand.....	611 06		
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	883 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	5306 87		
“ Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	2500 00		
“ Special Prizes.....	185 00		
“ Booths, Stalls, &c.	871 00		
“ Guelph Township Society	286 00		
			11343 90
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	3076 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	342 00		
“ “ Dairy “	188 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	542 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements, Machines, &c.....	657 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	728 00		
	5533 50		
Unpaid.....	123 00		
		5410 50	
“ Prizes of Previous Year		18 50	
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....		246 40	

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
B. Preparing Show Grounds, Building, &c	2560	75		
Working Expenses	2901	58		
			11137	73
Balance in hand.....			206	17

REPORT.

The Directors of the South Wellington Agricultural Society, in making their annual report, beg leave to congratulate the members upon the continued success of the undertaking, as all must acknowledge that the Exhibition of 1872 was quite equal and in some respects superior, to the previous one. And when we take into consideration the fact that the Provincial Exhibition was held the week preceding ours, and at the City of Hamilton, only some thirty miles from us, we have good cause to feel proud of that success, and may very reasonably look forward to its increased development as certain.

Your Directors reflect with pleasure on the high honour conferred on the Exhibition by the visit of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and from the feeling and cordial manner in which his Excellency expressed his thanks for the courtesy extended to himself personally, and the high opinion he entertained of the enterprise and public spirit of the people of this Section, and we are confident that much good will result from His Excellency's visit.

At a meeting held in June, it was resolved to make the following additions to the existing accommodation, viz. :—50 horse stalls; 220 feet of cattle sheds; 75 feet for sheep, and the same for pigs; 50 feet of poultry sheds, with coops—which work was accordingly done, and gave us ample room for all classes.

Your directors now feel satisfied that with a small annual expenditure for repairs, &c., their successors will be able to carry on the Central Exhibition without drawing so largely on the resources of the Society as heretofore.

Your directors now feel that, having expended in the past two years nearly \$6000 in the erection and improvement of the buildings, the time has arrived when some understanding should be come to with the Town Council in regard to the joint management of the same, this Society at present having no voice or control in the matter.

We will now review the more prominent feature of the late Exhibition, commencing with that most useful of all animals, the horse. In class 1, blood horses, there were very few entries, and the only noticeable animals were the aged stallions, which were good, especially one exhibited by G. Davidson & Co., of Berlin, named "Dr. Butler," which, in the estimation of the judges, was a superior horse.

There was a very good turn out of agricultural horses, some fifty more than in 1871. The aged stallions were decidedly superior, and in the younger classes a great improvement was visible both as to number and style.

In road and carriage horses the competition was close, as many first-class animals from all parts of the Province were exhibited. The show of aged stallions was the best we have seen for some time, and the contest for first honors very keen. All classes of young horses were well filled and some very promising colts and fillies were in the ring.

The show of matched carriage horses was not as large as last year, but the animals were much superior in style. The span that took first prize, owned by Vansickle & Son, of Jerseyville, were much admired for their dashing appearance.

Some very fine teams of roadsters competed for the buggy, valued at \$100, given by Mr J. B. Armstrong of this town, and after close competition, was awarded to Mr. F. M. Davis, of Richmond Hill. A prize of \$50 was offered by Mr. R. Parker, also of Guelph, for the best single roadster; thirty-eight competitors were in the ring, but eventually Mr. Hannon, of Hamilton, carried off the winning colors—some sixty more entries were made in this class than in 1871. The show of heavy draught horses was not as numerous as the preceding classes, but some very fine ones were among the lot. Especial mention may be made of the aged and three year old stallions which took first prize in their sections, owned by Mr. Andrew Harvie, of Kirkwall, who likewise carried off the Diploma for best stallion of any age.

The horse ring is always one of the great attractions of these exhibitions, and this year proved no exception to the rule. During the time the horses were being examined by the

judges, the entire ring was densely crowded by eager and anxious spectators of the goodly show of handsome horses and carriages constantly passing round the enclosure, and thousands who did not care to encounter the crush at the ring, availed themselves of the view obtained from the elevated ground in the rear, which adds so much to the beauty of our Fair Grounds.

Durham cattle still hold the high pre-eminence they have gained in the show yard, and on this occasion well maintained that position, for a finer display has seldom graced any show ring (an exception may be made in favour of the Provincial in point of numbers), but the general excellence of the whole class has been seldom equalled. The herds of the most notable breeders (such as Snell, Stone, the Millers, &c.) were well represented, besides a very large number from our local breeders, who, although they cannot boast of such extensive herds as those above mentioned, bring some very fine animals to the exhibition, and frequently carry off first honours from their more formidable opponents. Messrs. Snell & Son carried off the prize for the best herd.

The Devons made a better show than last year, there being 40 entries against 19, which shows a marked difference in the number of animals exhibited, and the quality was equally good; but this fine breed of cattle is still in the hands of a few farmers, consequently the competition is limited.

There was a slight increase in the number of Herefords shown, but like the Devons, few farmers in this section breed them. We are glad to find this breed gaining ground in the adjoining States, some fine animals having been purchased from this County at high prices. The demand is steadily increasing, and we look forward to the time when they will take a prominent position in the Cattle department, not only here but in the United States.

In Ayrshires there was a large increase over last show, and the character of the animals much superior. This breed does not find as much favour in the eyes of our farmers as the stately Durhams, but among the dairymen we believe they are better appreciated, as their milking qualities are second to none.

Some good Galloways were shown, but being in the hands of a few, the competition was limited.

Grade Cattle.—All sections in this class were well filled, and a spirited competition took place among the exhibitors for the different prizes. Most of the lots showed a great deal of breeding, and would pass in many show-yards for thorough-bred cattle. The handsome prize of \$50 was given by Mr. G. A. Bruce, for the best herd which was won by Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, of Pilkington.

Classes 12, 13 and 14, Sheep. In these classes the show was a great success, both as to number and quality of the lots shown, and when so many first class animals are brought into competition the contest is sure to be close and spirited. We may venture to say a better lot, taken altogether, could scarcely be found, and this is not so much to be wondered at when we have such breeders as Snell, Stone, Millers, &c. as exhibitors. Messrs. Snell & Son carried off the prize for the best pen.

Leicesters were not quite up to the mark, as compared with last year in point of numbers, but the quality of the sheep was decidedly superior. The competition was close in all sections, and the Judges had difficulty in deciding, as so many were in appearance equally good. Mr. Whitelaw was a successful competitor with some of his newly imported stock.

Southdowns stood much the same as last year, the entries being about equal, and the quality quite up to the mark. But this class of sheep are only in the hands of a few farmers, consequently the competition is not close. We would suppose that farmers living near large cities would feed this class of sheep for the butchers, as parties that can afford it would give a better price for the mutton, which is conceded by all to be infinitely superior to either Cotswold or Leicester.

There was a slight falling off in some classes of pigs, but the improved Berkshire still maintained their ground both in point of numbers and in the favour of most farmers. Other classes, such as Suffolk, Essex, Yorkshire, &c., have their patrons, but none seem to suit the views of the generality of breeders as well as the first-named class.

The show of poultry, although not quite equal to that of 1871, was decidedly a fine sight. The many coops of handsome, well-bred fowls, was a source of much pleasure to those who take an interest in this branch of business, and it is becoming rather an important one; for we find breeders paying from \$50 to \$150 for a pair of imported fowls, and the number that are brought into the country from England and the States every year, tends to keep alive

that enthusiasm that fowl fanciers evince. The Judges recommend that prizes for home bred and imported birds be given, as it is scarcely fair to pit the two together for the reason that chickens are hatched so much earlier in England than they can be here, that by the time they are brought into competition, those imported are full grown and in good feather, while those raised here are not so well developed.

Class 21—Grain, Seeds, &c.—In this class there was a considerable falling off in the number of entries, in nearly all sections, especially in the more valuable cereals.

This can easily be accounted for, when we remember that the past year was one of the most trying to the cultivation of the soil experienced for many years, owing to the severe drought that prevailed during the whole season whereby the crops were ruined, especially in this neighbourhood. Many farmers will be obliged to buy food for their cattle or sell them, and also seed for another year.

In roots and other hard crops there was a large increase from 1871, over a hundred more entries being made. The potatoes were excellent, and there was a great competition in all the varieties. But the show of turnips was something beyond all conception, and such as no one could have possibly conceived after the severe drought. Roots of large size and well grown were in endless variety. The late rains had a most beneficial effect on the root crop and proved a great boon to our farmers, for with a short crop of hay and straw they would have found it almost impossible to have wintered their stock.

The show of fruit was better than in 1871, and the entries more numerous. Apples were abundant, 450 samples were on exhibition, and while many prizes were carried off by exhibitors from Niagara, Hamilton, and other places, which have always been considered the garden of Canada, as far as horticulture is concerned, still we have reason to congratulate the gardeners and farmers of this Section on the success they have achieved.

The show of dairy produce was not so large as last year. This is attributable to the extremely hot and dry summer we experienced. Climatic influence must also have had something to do with the quality of the butter, as many of our best makers found it almost impossible to make a first-class article. In cheese, we were more successful, having a larger number, and the quality superior.

There was a large display of agricultural implements on the ground. Most of the leading firms in this and adjoining sections of the country exhibited their productions, comprising those of long standing and acknowledged excellence, besides many new inventions and improvements in old-established machines. There has been a disposition among many of our leading manufacturers to do away with the giving of prizes for agricultural and other implements, merely asking permission from the Managing Committee to allow them sufficient space to exhibit their inventions.

A great increase in manufacturing establishments has taken place throughout the County within the past few years, especially so in the Town of Guelph, where a large number of different manufactories have been erected, and are carrying on quite an extensive business. Principal among them are two large Sewing Machine Factories, employing about 300 hands; six Foundries, with 200 hands; one Carriage Spring Factory; one Iron Axle Factory; three Agricultural Implement Works; Malleable Iron Works; Furniture Factory, employing some 60 men; two Melodeon Manufactories, with 120 hands employed; a Piano Maker, employing 30 men; Guelph Tool Manufacturing Company, with 50 men employed; several Planing Mills; and numerous smaller establishments; the Flour Mills, six in number, are among some of the best in the Province; one large Distillery; two Breweries—altogether giving employment to a large number of artizans, and have added very much to the wealth and prosperity of the Town and County.

Guelph.

Dr.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....		11		05		
“ Members’ Subscriptions.....	266	00				
“ Canada Company.....	20	00				
					297	05
Cr.						
By County Society for Union Show.....	286	00				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Working Expenses.	2	00	288	00
Balance in hand.....			9	05

Puslinch.

Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand	74	92				
"	167 Members' Subscriptions	177	00				
"	Legislative Grant	123	20				
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....	20	60				
						395	72
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Live Stock.....	142	00				
"	" Field Products.....	38	50				
"	" Dairy "	21	00				
"	" Horticultural Products.....	19	50				
"	" Agricultural Implements... ..	12	50				
"	" Arts and Manufactures.....	18	00				
				251	50		
"	Working Expenses.....			71	50		
						323	00
	Balance in hand.....					72	72

NOTE.—Considering the extreme dryness of the season, the Show was much better than could have been anticipated, both as to extent and the quality of the material. The culture of Mangel Wurtzel and carrots is increasing, and is strongly recommended.

Guelph Horticultural Society.

Dr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To	Balance in hand	21	25				
"	Members' Subscriptions.....	149	00				
"	Admissions to Show.....	61	45				
"	Legislative Grant.....	123	20				
"	Miscellaneous Receipts.....	35	59				
						390	49
Cr.							
By	Prizes for Fruits	67	75				
"	" Flowers and Plants	126	00				
"	" Vegetables	90	50				
				284	25		
"	Preparing for Show, Band, &c... ..			63	24		
"	Working Expenses.....			43	00		
						390	49

REPORT.

The Spring Show was held on the 3rd of July, and although rather behind our usual display at this season of the year, the exhibitors did all they could, under the circumstances, to make it attractive. The severe drought, coupled with the effects of the frost of the previous winter, weakened the strawberry vines so much that few gardeners had any fruit to show, consequently this department was unusually small, only some fourteen samples being exhibited.

Other small fruits were better represented, and some fine samples were on the tables; especially gooseberries of the larger varieties, which were very fine. Vegetables were pretty good considering the disadvantages we all laboured under, owing to the continued drought.

The Fruit-growers' Association held their Summer meeting on the following day, and also had an evening sitting. A good deal of interest was manifested by those who take a delight in fruit-growing, in those subjects discussed which had been recommended by the Society. The attendance was good, discussion spirited, and we believe a good deal of useful information can be gathered by attending meetings called for such purposes.

The Fall Show was held on the 10th of September, and although the effects of the drought could be seen in the diminished number of entries in some classes of vegetables, still on the whole there was a very creditable turnout, and the entries footed up to more than last year.

The Show of Plants and Flowers was very good, considering the fearfully dry season we had; indeed we were agreeably surprised to see such a display. Cut flowers and bouquets were far beyond our expectations, and must have cost the exhibitors great care and labour to have them in such perfection.

In Plants especial mention is made by the Judges of a collection of foliage plants, exhibited by Messrs. Gilchrist & Brothers, that were worthy of all praise. The show of fruit was excellent. Large numbers of apples, pears, plums and some very fine grapes were also exhibited—both hothouse and open air—but more special mention must be made of the open air varieties. In this class of fruit there was a decided increase in number, and the quality of the grapes far surpassed any shown by our amateurs before. We feel confident that in a few years, by selecting such varieties as suit this locality, namely, Delaware, Eumelan, Concord, Adirondac, &c. &c., we shall have a much larger display of this delicious fruit.

In Plums there was a decided improvement from the last year or two, more varieties, finer fruit and closer competition in all the classes.

We were much pleased to see so good a show of vegetables after such a trying season, for at one time no one could hardly expect to have anything fit to show; but about the end of August we were blessed with a few fine showers which completely restored the root crop, hence our fine display at the exhibition.

The Judges after concluding their duties made the following report:

"The Judges appointed to award prizes at the Fall Exhibition desire to express their gratification with what must under all the circumstances be considered as a most successful show. They particularly admire some remarkably well-grown plants in pots. The collections of cut flowers, of fruit and vegetables are worthy of all praise, when the extremely unfavourable season is taken into account. A collection of foliage plants comprising many fine and rare varieties, should not be overlooked, and the arrangements to facilitate the work of judging are all that can be desired.

"(Signed) W. T. NEWMAN.
"SHERIFF DAVIDSON.
"SIMON ROY."

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	489 14		
" 71 Members' Subscriptions	97 00		
" Legislative Grant.....	700 00		
			1286 14
Cr.			
By Legislative Grant to Towuship Societies	352 24		
" Treasurer Provincial Association	335 00		
" Agricultural Publications	37 10		
" Working Expenses	6 80		
			731 14
Balance in hand			555 00

NOTE.—As the Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Provincial Association was held in Hamilton in 1872, this Society held no Show in that year.

Beverley.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....		50		51		
“ 157 Members’ Subscriptions.....	160	50				
“ Legislative Grant	122	31				
“ Municipal Grant.....	40	00				
					373	32
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	143	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	40	25				
“ “ Dairy “	12	75				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	9	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	10	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	23	75				
“ “ Growing Crops	16	00				
			255	75		
“ Preparing Show Grounds ..			10	50		
“ Working Expenses.....			64	51		
					330	76
Balance in hand					42	56

Flamborough, East.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 133 Members’ Subscriptions	245	25				
“ Admissions to Show	34	36				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grant.....	50	00				
					469	61
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	221	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	62	50				
“ “ Dairy “	16	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	25	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	16	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	18	50				
			360	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			10	50		
“ Working Expenses.....			33	45		
					403	95
Balance in hand.....					65	66

Flamborough, West.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand		37		02		
“ 99 Members’ Subscriptions	123	50				
“ Admissions to Show	13	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	89	93				
“ Municipal Grant.....	40	00				
					303	45
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	131	25				
“ “ Field Products.....	42	00				
“ “ Dairy “	8	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	19	25				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	5	25				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17	25				
			223	00		

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds			9	42		
" Working Expenses	103	83				
					336	25
Balance due Treasurer					32	80

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	482	69				
" 156 Members' Subscriptions	197	00				
" Legislative Grant	700	00				
					1379	69
CR.						
By Legislative Grant to Township Societies			405	07		
" Treasurer of Provincial Association			156	00		
" Agricultural Publications			70	62		
" Working Expenses			107	2		
					738	89
Balance in hand					640	80

NOTE.—The Society held no Show in 1872, in consequence of the Provincial Exhibition being held in Hamilton.

Ancaster.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	27	18				
" 151 Members' Subscriptions	161	00				
" Admissions to Show	33	30				
" Legislative Grant	138	53				
" Municipal Grant	50	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	26	32				
					436	33
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	161	50				
" " Field Products	56	25				
" " Dairy	20	50				
" " Horticultural Products	27	75				
" " Agricultural Implements	5	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	29	75				
			301	25		
" Prizes of previous year			14	00		
" Preparing Show Grounds			71	25		
" Working Expenses			44	05		
					430	55
Balance in hand					5	78

Barton and Glanford.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	24	85				
" 122 Members' Subscriptions	135	50				
" Admissions to Show	14	50				
" Legislative Grant	126	54				
" Municipal Grant	55	00				
					356	39

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	170	50				
“ “ Field Products.....	29	00				
“ “ Dairy “	10	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products	24	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	1	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	19	00				
	254	75				
Unpaid.....	5	00				
			249	75		
“ Working Expenses			62	99		
					312	74
Balance in hand.....					43	65

Saltfleet and Binbrook.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	46	17				
“ 190 Members' Subscriptions	196	50				
“ Admissions to Show.....	38	57				
“ Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
“ Municipal Grants.....	45	00				
					466	24
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	196	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	51	25				
“ “ Dairy “	13	25				
“ “ Horticultural Products	24	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	12	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	45	25				
			341	75		
“ Working Expenses.....			57	91		
					399	66
Balance in hand					66	58

YORK, NORTH.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	274	82				
“ Members' Subscriptions.....	353	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	531	11				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant	150	00				
“ Donations	37	00				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	27	31				
					2073	24
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	410	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	110	25				
“ “ Dairy “	49	50				
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	57	75				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	72	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	100	25				
			799	75		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			492	89		

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds.....	423 00	
“ Working Expenses.....	157 85	
	<hr/>	1873 49
Balance in hand		199 75

REPORT.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure your Board meets you on the present occasion to express its congratulations on the result of the past year's operations. Although, in consequence of commercial depression, the Board experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining the usual standard of membership, yet they are glad in being able to report that by increasing rather than diminishing the prize list over the previous year, and the continued efforts of the true friends of the Association, a more lively interest than usual manifested itself at the late Fall Exhibition, held on the Society's Grounds on the 8th and 9th days of October last. It is gratifying to be able to report, in this connection that the largest number of entries, by competitors, ever made, obtained the past season, and had it not been for an epidemic which prevailed largely in this Riding at that time among horses, the exhibition, in every respect, would have exceeded any previous year. Total entries, 1977—being 657 in excess of 1871—a number in excess quite sufficient to make a respectable show of itself in the early history of this Society. Financially, the year, however, scarcely made a corresponding improvement in the returns to the Society; at the same time a gratifying increase has marked the year's operations in almost every department, except membership.

During the year three hundred dollars were paid on the account of property purchased, realized from the gate-money of the late Show, and all interest paid up; but in view of the importance of maintaining the prize list to more than its usual standard the surplus of 1871, instead of being applied to purchase account, was distributed in prize-money. As the party from whom the Society obtained the money for the original purchase was not careful as to whether a payment was made, this action was deemed the wiser course; and in view of the result, your Board is now satisfied of the wisdom of the action taken. * * *

During the Fall an epidemic prevailed throughout the bounds of this Association among horses, now generally termed the epizootic. The mildness of the weather prevailing at that time being favourable, although prostrating them and retarding farming operations very seriously for a time, was not fatal in very many instances. Your Board can now congratulate the Society that happily the epidemic has ceased entirely.

For the first time, to any considerable extent, the Colorado Potato Bug made its appearance; and although the crop of potatoes last year was not materially affected by it, their presence, to a large extent, last Fall, indicates that their ravages may be looked for with considerable apprehensions of fear for the coming season.

The Apple Worm, sometimes known as the Codling Moth, largely affected the fruit last season—to the extent, in the opinion of your Board, of nearly one-third.

Fall wheat, considerably winter-killed.

Spring wheat very good, and rather over an average yield.

Oats, an excellent crop.

Peas and barley, medium.

Hay light; also turnips, yield indifferant.

Your Board has learned with satisfaction that the Township Society of East Gwillimbury will probably form a union with the County Association the present year. Believing that fewer shows, larger premium lists, and more extended competition desirable, your Board hails this action on the part of East Gwillimbury with satisfaction.

Georgina and N. Gwillimbury.

Dr.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	28 16		
“ 97 Members' Subscriptions	97 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	8 00		
“ Legislative Grant	77 35		
	<hr/>		210 15

CR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	78	50				
" Field Products	22	50				
" Dairy	12	75				
" Horticultural Products	9	50				
" Agricultural Implements	15	00				
" Arts and Manufactures	12	00				
" Growing Crops	6	00				
			156	25		
" Working Expenses			43	25		
					199	50
Balance in hand.....					11	01

REPORT.

The Directors beg to state that they feel great pleasure in being able to bring forward such a favourable report. In comparing the years 1871 and 1872, the members have increased by eighteen, and entries by thirteen.

The amounts awarded for prizes have increased \$32 00, not including \$40 00 of special prizes awarded by friends of the Society. * * * * * *

The last show has materially improved, especially in grain and root crops. Fall wheat was the only grain not well represented, owing to the failure of that crop last season. Horses were very good, except stallions, which is partly owing to the small prizes awarded for this important animal. Municipal aid is necessary to encourage good animals to travel this section of country. Cattle were very good of all ages- Sheep were not quite as good as last season. Pigs have improved beyond expectation.

Some of our principal farmers have given such a favourable report of change of seed, that the Society should in some way encourage members to persevere by giving large prizes for this important branch.

Gwillimbury East.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	17	90				
" 88 Members' Subscriptions	89	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	78	26				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	1	55				
					186	71
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	71	00				
" Field Products	20	75				
" Dairy	6	00				
" Arts and Manufactures	16	25				
			114	00		
" Working Expenses			32	25		
					146	25
Balance in hand.....					40	46

NOTE.—The Directors report that there has been a falling off in this Society as compared with former years, arising in great measure from a difference of opinion as to the place of holding the Show. There appears among many a desire to unite with the County Society for that purpose.

King.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	138	20				
" Members' Subscriptions.....	130	00				
" Legislative Grant.....	130	98				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Municipal Grant.....	30	09				
“ Surplus from Whitechurch Union Show.....	76	50				
					505	77
CR.						
By Union Show with King.....			291	07		
“ Working Expenses			35	50		
					326	57
Balance in hand.....					179	20

NOTE.—The union of this Society with that of Whitechurch for a Fall Show is reported to have been highly successful; and the principle, so far, has been mutually satisfactory.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Whitechurch.</i>						
DR.						
To 208 Members' Subscriptions	212	00				
“ Admissions to Show	337	50				
“ Legislative Grant	176	21				
“ Donations.....	42	00				
“ King Society.....	291	07				
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	13	90				
					1072	68
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	409	00				
“ “ Field Products.....	69	00				
“ “ Dairy “	8	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	19	00				
“ “ Agricultural Implements	69	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	107	00				
	684	00				
Unpaid	2	00				
			679	00		
“ Paid King Society.....			76	50		
“ Working Expenses			240	68		
					996	18
Balance in hand.....					76	50

REPORT.

The Directors are happy to congratulate the agriculturists, and pay homage to Him from whom all blessings flow, for another bountiful harvest, which has been considerably above an average in this locality.

Your Directors, in obedience to an expression at the last annual meeting, met the Directors of the King Agricultural Society, and formed a union between the two Societies, amalgamating their funds arising from the sale of members' tickets, Government and County Grants, and made out a prize list exceeding these amounts nearly \$400.

Many persons in Aurora, Mr. Holderness, of Toronto, and James McClelland, of Newmarket, who are proverbial for their generosity, contributed very liberally for special prizes, which added much to the competition and interest of the Show.

The Exhibition was held at Aurora, on the 10th and 11th days of October, and was successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations.

The show of animals would do credit to a Provincial Exhibition, and the machinery and agricultural implements prove that the farmers' occupation is no mean calling.

There were within a fraction of 2,000 entries made, and all classes were well represented.

The Directors of the two Societies worked in perfect harmony, and there appeared to be a united effort with the members to make the Show what it should be. * * *

Your Directors are of opinion that Union Shows are worthy of a favourable consideration, and should be encouraged as much as practicable, inasmuch as it gives competitor- and visitors a greater advantage in comparing the superiority in animals, workmanship, &c., and makes a saving of time in a very busy season for the agriculturists. * * *

YORK, WEST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	36	41				
“ Members’ Subscriptions	64	00				
“ Legislative Grant.....	700	00				
“ Municipal Grant	125	60				
“ Etobicoke Society for Union Spring Show.....	50	00				
“ Vaughan Society.....	71	09				
					1046	50
CR.						
By Prizes for Horses and Cattle at Spring Show.....			129	00		
“ Legislative Grant to Township Societies.....			412	50		
“ Fall Exhibition with Etobicoke			300	00		
“ Working Expenses.....			92	17		
					933	67
					112	83

NOTE.—This Society united with the Etobicoke Society for holding a Fall Show, which was highly satisfactory, and for details of prizes awarded, see the Report of that Society. The Directors express themselves satisfied with the results, on the whole, of agricultural operations during the past year, and consider this important art to be progressively, though in some instances, perhaps, slowly improving.

Etobicoke.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	78	27				
“ Members’ Subscriptions	171	00				
“ Admissions to Show.....	144	00				
“ Legislative Grant... ..	165	00				
“ Municipal Grant	100	00				
“ County Society.....	25	00				
					683	27
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock.....	552	00				
“ “ Field Products	130	00				
“ “ Dairy “	36	00				
“ “ Horticultural Products	39	50				
“ “ Agricultural Implements.....	64	00				
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	140	00				
“ “ Extras	59	50				
			1021	00		
“ Prizes of previous year.....			7	00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds			273	00		
“ Working Expenses			281	00		
					1582	00
					898	73

NOTE.—The West York Society united with Etobicoke in a Fall Show at Islington ; but the returns do not show what proportion of the balance was borne by the former Society.

Vaughan.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance as per Bank Book.....	585	12				
" Cash on hand.....	168	01				
" Members' Subscriptions	151	00				
" Admissions to Show	330	70				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant.....	75	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	72	00				
					1521	83
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	295	50				
" " Field Products	20	50				
" " Dairy "	20	50				
" " Horticultural Products	33	00				
" " Agricultural Implements	61	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures.....	80	00				
	510	50				
Unpaid....	81	00				
			429	50		
" " Ploughing Match.....			117	75		
" Preparing Show Grounds, Buildings, &c.....			184	97		
" West York Society			71	09		
" Working Expenses			153	37		
					956	68
Balance in hand.....					565	15

NOTE.—The Exhibition was better than the unfavourable character of the season for some crops would have led us to anticipate. Most of the departments were well sustained.

York.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand.....	292	00				
" Members' Subscriptions	179	00				
" Admissions to Show.....	40	75				
" Legislative Grant.....	140	00				
" Municipal Grant	25	00				
CR.					676	75
By Prizes for Live Stock.	115	00				
" " Field Products.....	59	00				
" " Dairy "	30	00				
" " Horticultural Products.....	158	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures....	53	50				
	415	50				
Unpaid	24	50				
			391	00		
" Prizes of Previous Year.....			19	00		
" Working Expenses.....			67	35		
					477	35
Balance in hand.....					199	40

NOTE.—The Society is reported to be in a healthy condition, but does not receive the support from the farmers of the Township it deserves. The Fall Exhibition was satisfactory, though held under adverse circumstances.

YORK, EAST.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	179	44				
" Members' Subscriptions	340	00				
" Admissions to Show	1390	00				
" Legislative Grant	700	00				
" Municipal Grant	125	00				
" Rent of Booths, Stands, &c.	158	00				
" Markham Society	377	00				
" Donations	187	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	14	50				
					3470	94
CR.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	1167	00				
" " Field Products	92	00				
" " Dairy "	81	00				
" " Horticultural Products	62	00				
" " Agricultural Implements, Carriages, &c.	136	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	272	50				
" " Ploughing Match	179	00				
	1989	50				
Unpaid	50	50			1939	00
" Prizes of Previous Year					7	00
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies					412	50
" Preparing Show Grounds					311	44
" Markham Society for Union Show					143	94
" Working Expenses					225	17
					3039	05
Balance in hand					431	89

NOTE.—The Township of Markham Society united with the Electoral Division Society for holding a Show, which was very numerous attended, and proved mutually satisfactory and beneficial—the most successful ever held in the County. Horses entered, 374; Cattle, 210; Sheep, 250; Swine, 68; Poultry, 68; Dairy Products, 144; Grain and Seeds, 135; Roots and Vegetables, 126; Horticultural Products, 257; Farm Implements, 61; Carriages and Cutters, 18; Leather and Leather Manufactures, 33; Woollen Manufactures, 83; Ladies' Work, 266; Fine Arts, 48; Miscellaneous, 40. Total number of articles, 2,181.

The united Board of Managers held both a Spring Fair and Ploughing Match, with moderate success. Twenty-two competed at the Ploughing Match—the work, on the whole, well executed. Stud horses and bulls, though not numerous, were of excellent quality. In the imported draught class, there were eight horses, all prize-takers, useful and noble animals.

Markham.

DR.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Balance in hand	292	18				
" Members' Subscriptions	219	00				
" Legislative Grant	140	00				
" Municipal Grant	25	00				
" Profits of Union Fall Show	143	94				
					820	12

CR.						
By East York Society for Union Show					377	00

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Working Expenses	13 75	390 75
Balance in hand.....		429 37

NOTE.—This Society united with that of the Electoral Division for holding a Fall Show, which was highly successful.

Scarborough.

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand	53 68		
“ 192 Members’ Subscriptions	210 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	101 10		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Municipal Grant.....	25 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts.....	4 50		
CR.			534 28
By Prizes for Live Stock	188 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	41 50		
“ “ Dairy “	15 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	21 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	26 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	43 00		
		335 50	
“ Working Expenses	103 91		
		439 41	
Balance in hand.....			94 87

OTTAWA ELECTORAL DIVISION.*

DR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance in hand.....	25 80		
“ 120 Members’ Subscriptions.....	240 00		
“ Admissions to Show.....	1588 31		
“ Legislative Grant.....	350 00		
“ Municipal Grant	950 00		
“ Special Collections	572 00		
“ Proceeds from Stalls, Booths, &c.	425 28		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	167 22		
CR.			4318 61
By Prizes for Live Stock	1356 00		
“ “ Field Products.....	224 00		
“ “ Dairy “	48 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products.....	339 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	140 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures.....	140 50		
		2247 50	
“ Prizes of Previous Year.....	111 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds.....	936 64		
“ Working Expenses	967 25		
		4262 39	
Balance in hand.....			56 22

REPORT.

It gives the Directors much satisfaction, on their retirement from office, to be able to report that the Exhibition held during the year 1872 was the most encouraging and success-

* This report was not received in time to admit of its insertion in alphabetical order.

ful of any yet held under the auspices of your Society. This fact was evidenced by the quantity and quality of the stock exhibited, the material in the different departments displayed, and the number of visitors attending the show.

The receipts at the gates were very satisfactory as compared with previous years, the amount taken at the wickets being \$1,588 31, an increase over last year of nearly \$600. The total amount received from all sources was \$3,766 61, but as \$352 appear by the Treasurer's account to be still uncollected, the money transactions of the year will foot up \$4,318 61, should the outstanding subscriptions be all got in.

The sum of \$602 58 has been laid out upon the grounds in making improvements, \$331 of old accounts paid, and the other liabilities incident to the carrying on of the Society during the year all paid off; so that the Society now presents a clean sheet (with the exception of the amount due on the land), and a balance in favour of the Society of \$56. This your Directors think a satisfactory exhibit, and congratulate the members upon the progress thus made. But while they note this flattering state of things, they are not blind to the fact that much remains to be done in the way of building and improvement; and your Board would specially urge upon their successors the importance of erecting such an Exhibition Hall as would reflect credit upon the intelligence and public spirit of the farmers, mechanics, horticulturists and others engaged in prosecuting the leading industries of this part of Canada. The time has now arrived when heavier responsibilities must be incurred, if we are to keep pace with the growing importance of this part of the country.

Those taking office, however, may rest assured that public support will be accorded in the future as in the past to an undertaking so deserving.

The success of the Union Shows that have been held during the last three years in Western Canada have illustrated the maxim that "union is strength," and the progress of your own Society gives good grounds for believing in the importance of uniting for such a purpose, and holding Shows of a comprehensive character, instead of keeping up so many small and insignificant displays as now take place in many parts of the country.

You are all well aware that the efforts of our representative at the Board of Agriculture—Hon. James Skead, with Mr. Morgan and others—again failed last year to secure for Ottawa the next Provincial Fair. Whether any endeavour will again be made to bring it to Ottawa will remain with those taking office; and in this connection your Board regret that the numerous engagements of the Hon. James Skead will prevent his accepting re-election to the Board. You will therefore have to name his successor to that important position. While the entries for the late Exhibition were, numerically, but slightly in excess of the previous year, yet the display of all kinds of stock was admittedly the finest yet made in the Ottawa country. Many of the exhibitors came from a distance with valuable horses and herds of cattle that would be creditable to any place.

In horses there was a very creditable show—competition in every class—while in the more important the entries were numerous, 185 in all.

In horned cattle, the greatest display was made in Ayrshires, a class now regarded as the most valuable for their milking qualities. Durhams were also largely shown, as also Gallo ways and grades of high order, but there were no Devons on the ground.

Sheep were not largely shown, there being no stock-class in which from year to year, so little improvement is manifest at our local fairs.

Swine.—The competition in swine as compared with other years, was quite marked; Berkshires being the favourites and most numerously represented; while in Poultry the competition was lively and attractive.

Passing to the western side of the grounds, implements and vehicles were not as largely shown as on the year previous, to whatever cause the falling-off may be assigned.

Within the building the display of grain and roots was also inferior, the season not being favourable for growth. The same may be said of the Dairy.

The horticultural department, however, was really very fine, one entire wing of the building devoted to the floral display being occupied by rare plants and shrubs, the larger lots coming from the green houses of Rideau Hall, and Joseph Ammond, Esq. Mr. Edward O'Neill also added largely to the attractiveness of this department with his choice collection of Irish plants and flowers.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1872.OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO, March 1, 1873.

To the HON. A. MCKELLAR,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

SIR—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, in accordance with Statute, to submit the subjoined synopsis of proceedings of the Council and of the Association during the past year.

The Council in 1872 consisted of the following members, viz. :—

Elective Members.—Archibald McNab, Lochiel; Hon. James Skead, Ottawa; Andrew Wilson, Maitland; Irvine Diamond, Belleville; Nathan Choate, Port Hope; George Graham, Brampton; George Murton, Guelph; J. C. Rykert, M.P.P., St. Catharines; Hon. David Christie, Paris; Robert Gibbons, M.P.P., Goderich; Lionel E. Shipley, Falkirk; Stephen White, Charing Cross.

Ex-Officio Members.—Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture; James Young, M.P., Galt, President of the Mechanics' Institute Association; Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, President of the Fruit Growers' Association; George Buckland, Toronto, Professor of Agriculture, Toronto University; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Toronto, Chief Superintendent of Education; Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Port Hope, President of the Ontario Entomological Society.

The first meeting of the Council took place at Toronto, on February 22nd, when Mr. Stephen White was elected President; Mr. Andrew Wilson, Vice-President; and Mr. George Graham was re-appointed Treasurer. At this meeting, a communication was received from certain manufacturers of agricultural implements, suggesting that in future the awarding of prizes for such implements at the Provincial Exhibition should be discontinued. The Treasurer submitted his statement of receipts and expenditure for 1871, showing that, including

the balance of \$6,254.04 from 1870, the sum of \$27,857.80 had been received, and the sum of \$25,570.02 had been expended, leaving a balance at the Bank at the credit of the Association, at the beginning of 1872, of \$2,287.78. An Executive Committee was appointed for the ensuing year, and the revision of the prize list was referred to that Committee. The Secretary was instructed to obtain tenders for the ordinary printing of the Association. He was also instructed to make arrangements for the illustration of the forthcoming second volume of "The Short Horn Herd Book." A number of accounts were submitted and examined, and ordered to be paid. Negotiations were reported with Messrs. Fleming & Co. in regard to a renewal of the lease of the basement and warehouse connected with the Agricultural Hall at an increased rent. The progress of the suit against Mr. Denison was reported, and permission was given to Mr. Denison to sell lands from time to time, for the purpose of paying off his liabilities to the Association, subject to the approval of the Association's Solicitor. The Treasurer reported that the principal of the Prince of Wales' Fund—\$800.00—had been repaid by the executors of the estate of the late Colonel Thomson, and a Committee was appointed to re-invest the same. The members of the Council, on the invitation of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, inspected certain lands at Mimico, purchased by the late Government for the purposes of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and also certain other lands at Guelph, proposed as the site of such College and Farm, instead of the lands at Mimico, and reported upon the same to the Government respectively.

The Council met again at Toronto, on June 19th. A Committee was appointed to proceed to Hamilton to confer with the Local Committee, and make all necessary arrangements in regard to the preparations for the approaching Provincial Exhibition. The Prize List for the forthcoming Exhibition was revised, the Prince of Wales' Prize being appropriated for the best flock of Cotswold sheep, and a number of other alterations and additions were made. The Council considered the proposition of certain implement manufacturers to discontinue the awarding of prizes for agricultural implements and machinery at the Exhibitions, and did not consider it expedient to adopt such a course. Tenders for printing were received, and the contract awarded to the Globe Printing Company of Toronto. Accounts amounting to \$998.36 were submitted and passed. A communication was received from the Council's Solicitors reporting progress in the Denison suit, stating that \$1,105 had been realized and paid to the Association from recent sales. The President was authorized to sign releases of Mr. Denison's lands sold from time to time, and the President and Treasurer, in conjunction with the Solicitors, were instructed to press for a settlement of the matter at the earliest practicable period. Mr. Keyes, Superintendent of the Association, attended and gave information in regard to the improvements required in the Exhibition buildings and grounds at Hamilton. The Council appointed the Judges in the various classes for the Exhibition. At the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture, a number of the members of Council again visited the Mimico site for the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, and reported thereupon.

The next meeting of the Council took place at Hamilton, on September 24th and following days, during the Exhibition. The Council, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, voted to pay the Local Committee of Hamilton the sum of two thousand dollars, to assist in paying for the preparations for the Exhibition, on condition that the Local Committee should provide all the internal fittings required for the buildings and offices, without further demand upon the Council. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Nova Scotia visited the grounds on Thursday, and were suitably received.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Association took place on Thursday evening, 26th September, at which meeting Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, and Mr. F. W. Stone, of Guelph, were appointed Auditors for the year 1872, and it was decided that the next Exhibition of the Association should be held at the City of London.

On the concluding days of the Exhibition, the Council met several times to decide upon numerous questions which came before them in reference to protests against the awards of important prizes, the examining of accounts, and other business connected with the Exhibition.

The Council met again, for the last time in the year, at Toronto, on the 18th December. The answers to various protests against awards of prizes were submitted and considered.

The Solicitor to the Council attended, and gave information in regard to the Denison matter, and was instructed to bring on a sale of the property as fast as circumstances would permit. It was resolved that the next Exhibition should be held at London, on Monday, September 22nd, and following days. Accounts amounting to \$896.75 were examined and passed. Certain other accounts were reserved for settlement. The Secretary was instructed to write to England with the view of obtaining some additional turnstiles. It was decided to offer two prizes, supplementary to a first prize offered by the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, for proficiency in examinations at the Veterinary College.

Besides the matters glanced at in the foregoing summary, numerous other questions of more or less importance engaged the attention of the Council at the several meetings during the year.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1872.

The Provincial Exhibition of 1872 was one of the most successful which has ever been held by the Association. I had the honour of submitting a Report to the Bureau, as required by Statute, in November last, showing the results of the Exhibition in the various classes, as compared with the previous Exhibitions. To that Report I beg leave here to refer. In addition, I submit the following statement, showing the distribution of the prizes in the various classes throughout the different Counties in the Province; also showing the total amount which each County has received in prizes during each of the three past years. From this it will be seen that while some of the Counties have drawn prizes in nearly all or a large number of the classes, others have obtained or competed for prizes in very few classes, or in none at all. The Council indulges in the hope that in these last-mentioned Counties some individuals will hereafter be induced to bring forward a few animals or articles in competition at the Provincial Show, and that thus a desire for improvement will be created which will gradually lead to a more generally diffused competition in future.

STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of Prizes awarded, in each General Class, to each County in Ontario, at the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1872

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		POULTRY.		IMPLEMENTS.		GRAINS & SEEDS.		FIELD ROOTS.		FRUIT & WINE.		Garden Vegetables, Plants and Flowers.		Dairy Products, Provisions, &c.	
	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$
Aldington ..																						
Algoma ..																						
Brant ..	2	23 00			6	71 00	6	80 00	2	5 00	23	157 00	8	82 00	2	4 00	2	3 00	2	3 50	3	12 00
Bruce ..																						
Carleton ..																						
Dundas ..	10	108 00	10	174 00	5	48 00	1	10 00			7	39 00	4	18 00								
Durham ..	2	17 00									7	85 00										
Elgin ..																						
Essex ..							2	27 00	1	4 00			1	3 00							3	14 00
Frontenac ..																						
Glengary ..																					2	4 00
Grenville ..																						
Grey ..	5	59 00																				
Haldimand ..	10	153 00	6	66 00	1	17 00	12	139 00	3	8 00	4	23 00	6	30 00							2	20 00
Hastings ..					1	15 00					3	8 00									1	25 00
Huron ..	9	160 00	1	30 00	2	27 00	7	85 00			8	76 00					5	11 00			1	20 00
Kent ..																						
Lambton ..																						
Lanark ..																						
Leeds ..																						
Lennox ..																						
Lincoln ..	3	30 00			2	12 00			24	65 00	1	10 00										
Middlesex ..	2	54 00	8	143 00	8	116 00			23	70 00	6	41 00	11	84 00	4	22 00	92	256 00	4	9 50	4	15 00
Norfolk ..																					7	46 00
Northumberland ..	4	72 00	1	35 00					2	6 00	1	2 00	9	46 00	8	18 00					1	2 00
Ontario ..	2	43 00	21	437 00	17	240 00	1	14 00	18	50 00	4	37 00	2	10 00	2	10 00					2	13 50
Oxford ..	3	58 00			1	10 00			4	9 00	6	28 00	2	8 00							5	42 00
Peel ..	6	136 00	11	286 00	12	219 00	13	183 00	2	6 00	2	28 00									2	
Perth ..	1	12 00			6	96 00					1	10 00	1	16 00							1	20 00
Peterboro' ..																						
Prescott ..			6	102 00																		
Prince Edward ..																			1	2 00		
Renfrew ..																						
Russell ..																						

STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of Prizes awarded, in each General Class, to each County in Ontario, at the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1872.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		POULTRY.		IMPLEMENTS.		GRAINS & SEEDS.		FIELD ROOTS.		FRUIT & WINE.		Garden Vegetables, Plants and Flowers.		Dairy Products, Provisions, &c.	
	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.
Simcoe																						
Stormont																						
Victoria																						
Waterloo	2	35 00			4	39 00					1	2 00										
Welland											14	100 00										
Wellington	1	21 00	74	1326 00	25	287 00	3	35 00	6	15 00	5	25 00										
Wentworth	24	297 00	13	177 00	3	31 00	14	167 00	12	30 00	32	261 00			50	109 00	120	350 00	6	8 50	4	23 00
York	16	232 00	16	290 00	4	46 00			9	21 00	8	43 00	5	24 00	13	28 00	25	110 00	15	34 00	6	33 00
Other Localities			2	40 00							4	47 00										
Totals	102	1510 00	169	3106 00	97	1274 00	59	740 00	108	294 00	151	1062 00	77	584 00	73	159 00	217	739 00	161	318 00	76	424 00

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Cabinet Ware, &c.		Drawings, Fine Arts, &c.		Ladies' Work.		Machinery, &c. Work in Metals.		Musical Instruments—Piano, &c.		Leather Manufactures—Shoe-makers' Work, &c.		Woollen, Flax & Cotton Goods—Furs, &c.		Total, 1872.		Total, 1871.		Total, 1870.	
	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.	No. of Prizes.	Amount. \$ cts.
Addington																				
Algonia																				

Brant	3	15 00	6	40 00	1	1 00	1	10 00	1	8 00						68	514 50	33	193 00	45	299 00
Bruce																1	5 00	8	106 00	2	32 00
Carleton								5 00										7	136 00	8	249 00
Dundas																		71	943 00	89	799 50
Durham					1	1 00		8 00	3	11 00						43	417 00	3	15 00	3	28 00
Elgin																9	102 00	2	2 00	2	32 00
Essex																2	27 00	1	20 00	3	32 00
Frontenac																11	57 00	512	2071 50	9	39 50
Glengarry			3	15 00						2	20 00	1	1 00					22	133 50		
Grenville																		10	30 00	4	8 00
Grey								2 00								3	6 00	3	38 00	5	38 00
Haldimand			1	2 00				21 00								3	21 00	4	34 00	5	85 00
Hatton																10	84 00	2	34 00	5	85 00
Hastings	1	8 00			4	8 00										53	478 00	16	284 00	38	224 00
Huron	3	28 00						30 00	1	4 00						13	110 00	31	367 00	16	167 00
Kent					1	3 00										34	412 00	2	9 00	22	133 50
Lambton			7	32 00												13	49 00			1	4 00
Lanark																1	1 00			3	13 00
Leeds																		10	95 00	1	15 00
Lennox									1	6 00								17	82 00	3	11 00
Lincoln																3	15 00	50	395 00	11	73 00
Middlesex	1	5 00		1 00	4	13 00	2	10 00								158	538 50	188	599 50	119	442 00
Norfolk	3	18 00	24	49 00	1	2 00			2	21 00						88	582 00	11	124 00	62	326 00
Northumberland																					
Ontario																		72	260 00	57	242 50
Oxford			1	1 00	12	29 00			1	4 00						40	215 00	104	1219 00	107	1118 50
Peel	2	4 00	7	29 00	10	16 00										40	218 00	44	12 00	33	118 50
Perth			1	2 00	17	41 00			1	10 00						8	916 00	9	85 00	23	126 00
Peterboro'					4	6 00											208 00	3	11 00	8	39 50
Prescott																1	8 00		62 00		
Prince Edward									1							6	102 00	3	365 00	8	93 00
Renfrew									1	4 00						5	46 00	4	36 00		
Russell																					
Sincoe																					
Stormont																					
Victoria																1	2 00	3	36 00	21	253 00
Waterloo																					
Welland																1	2 00	2	6 00	3	16 00
Wellington	3	19 00							5	36 00						44	277 00	8	67 00	52	367 00
Wentworth									2	5 00						6	23 00	17	118 00	19	108 50
York	11	72 00	39	113 00	55	107 00	4	22 00	6	50 00						176	1966 50	116	1371 00	173	1471 00
Other Localities	2	11 00	73	455 00	3	6 00	22	472 00	13	86 00	3	13 00	24	97 00	6	2393 00	41	172 00	174	744 50	
Totals	34	218 00	165	748 00	134	273 00	126	789 00	37	254 00	67	186 00	39	254 00	1922	12984 00	1774	12957 50	1926	12243 50	

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(STEPHEN WHITE, ESQ.)

GENTLEMEN,—One year since, on an occasion similar to this, we enjoyed the privilege of listening to the address of my predecessor. How short that time appears when looking back into the past; then we were assembled at Kingston, the point farthest east at which these annual gatherings have as yet been held; now brought into direct communication with the citizens of this ambitious city of Hamilton, which, I believe deservedly ranks first among the manufacturing centres of our vast Dominion.

Our fairs here have ever proved a success; and when I look over our grounds on the present occasion, I feel that the farmers, mechanics and others, who have lent their aid in the talent and ability displayed by each, in their various contributions to this vast collection, have indeed something of which to feel proud, and may well rest assured that they are contributing to the building up of that national prosperity and greatness to which we may justly look as the boast of our posterity in the future.

We have great cause of thankfulness to a kind and beneficent Providence for continued peace and prosperity; and although the drouth in the early summer affected the crops in some localities to a considerable extent, and the west has suffered severely from the ravages of the Colorado-potato beetle, which has now become one of the worst enemies with which we have to contend, yet the labour of the present year generally has proved productive and remunerative to the husbandman, so that we have plenty, and to spare; and all are blessed with ample means to provide the necessities and comforts of a home.

The cultivation of Flax is increasing in extent, and is marked with decided success, so that those who have advocated its introduction have every reason to anticipate that it will soon rank among our staple productions.

As our country becomes more opened up, we see the greater necessity of providing green food for our stock (particularly cattle during the summer months), when the grass has become parched and dried up by the hot weather; the experiment of sowing broad-cast or thickly drilling Indian corn at different times during the season, so as to be cut and fed to them, has been tried with success and is likely to prove a great boon to the dairyman.

The results of our labours for a short twelve-month have been brought together, and openly exposed to view, and let those who see be judges of the fertility of this fair Province of Ontario, and of the ability of her sons in yet forming the nucleus of one of the strong-holds of the British Empire, or if need should arise (which I pray may never occur), of forming the centre of a great and prosperous Independent Nationality. Our motto is "defence—not defiance;" and as was said by my predecessor, "although ready on any and every occasion to resist oppression, we have nothing to gain from, nor do we desire an aggressive policy." Our aim is to promote the peace and good-will; the wealth, intelligence and happiness of nations.

The drainage now being carried on in the Western Peninsula, by opening up the natural water courses, and in some cases cutting artificial ones, is producing a marked and growing effect. Lands which heretofore were totally unfit for cultivation and worthless, with the exception of a small growth of wild grass for pasture, are rapidly being brought under the influence of the plough, and are found to be the most fertile, productive and remunerative; thus amply rewarding the proprietor or tenant for any costs he may have incurred in their production.

In looking over the past few years, I cannot but observe the many changes through which we have passed, and are passing. One of the principal of these is in the manner employed in carrying on the operations of the farm. He who hires farm labourers now, can seldom obtain native born young Canadians or Americans—farmers' sons bred up on their fathers' farms and at home in all the minutiae of farming; such as were the hired men on our farms a few years ago. Nor is it any less difficult in most sections of the Province to obtain a farmer's daughter as the "hired girl," either for house work or dairy. To obtain skilled labour now-a-days, is in fact one of the greatest difficulties to be contended with in carrying on a farm. Fortunate indeed is it for us that so many labour-saving machines were introduced, before this great want had become so much felt.

I do not wish it to be understood that I fail to appreciate our indebtedness for both individual and national prosperity to the strong arm and stout hearts of our foreign immigration, but that class of labourers require a long and patient teaching, before they are capable of managing our machines or handling our teams, or of understanding our system of farming generally ; yet these men are apt to expect the wages of our first-class Canadians. Besides, as a general rule unmarried men of that class are unsettled in their habits, roving, and with no local ties to bind them, ready to leave for trifling causes, or small inducements of higher wages.

The question is becoming serious, but how is it to be avoided ?

The most feasible system appears to be that of encouraging the employment of married men, and building suitable places on the premises in which they and their families can reside ; thus they become permanently settled, and feel that they have a home of their own ; their interest becomes more and more identified with ours, and our influence is more directly brought to bear upon them and their growing families, so that they much more rapidly develop into Canadians and citizens. By this means they not only board themselves, but we can frequently avail ourselves of the much needed household assistance, thereby also relieving our over-taxed wives and daughters.

If such a system were generally introduced, I believe all parties, and especially the labourer, would be better satisfied and permanently benefitted.

Another very pleasing change is found in the constant improvement which is taking place in the country. The dense forest is fast giving way, and where only a few years since the *hurdy pioneer* could with difficulty find the means to furnish a scanty subsistence, we now find the thrifty farmer, with his land cleared and well tilled, his humble dwelling replaced by one more suited to his present wants and comforts, his out-buildings being renewed or extended to meet the requirements of his increasing stock, which is every year becoming more valuable by importations and direct crosses with pure blood ; his orchards, now approaching maturity, supply every want with the choicest varieties of fruit, and he begins to think the pleasure derived from looking at a few shade or ornamental trees will amply reward him for the care and cost of providing them. In short, he just begins to feel a self-respect and independence, which more properly belongs to his, than any other calling.

There is another change which, though not productive of emotions of pleasure, yet demands more than a passing notice. I refer to the growing aversion exhibited by many of our young men and boys to honest manly toil ; the tendency to leave the farm for the whirl and excitement of the city ; uncertainties of the professional or commercial life.

The very term "commerce" seems to carry with it a kind of spell, and they forget that it is rarely one in a hundred who succeeds in his speculations and accumulates a fortune. Yet, some agency, or patent right, in short anything that demands travel or produces excitement, has a fascination for the young man that seems irresistible ; and we frequently meet sound, able-bodied young men peddling the country with some simple little contrivance, with an energy that would do honour to a better cause.

Commercial pursuits are over-valued, because they lie more upon the surface and are open to observation ; but he who is successful has often, nay, always, to toil and labour far more unceasingly than the agriculturist.

This can only be counteracted by making home pleasant to them, and so educating them that work on the farm shall not be considered mere drudgery, but an intelligent use of the resources of nature. Nowhere else do intelligence and taste so readily ripen the conception of the mind into utility and beauty. Go to the towns and cities, and you will find that a large majority of those who went there as country boys, instead of achieving wealth and fame, have attained to less than they would have enjoyed had they followed their agricultural pursuits, and many are rapidly sinking into the lowest depths of degradation and misery.

I have very great pleasure in being able to say that the "Ontario Veterinary College" is being carried on with much success, and is increasing in number and popularity. During the past winter the number of students attending its lectures was upwards of fifty, and at the last examination fifteen candidates were awarded the diploma of the Board. The prospect is, therefore, that in a short time we shall have a skilful veterinary surgeon in every part of the Province, on whom to depend in every case of emergency.

The grant to the Entomological Society is still continued with favourable results.

Financially, we are in a sound, healthy and prosperous condition, and notwithstanding

the very great falling off in our receipts at the fair last year, from that of the previous year, amounting to several thousands of dollars, yet we were able to pay all our liabilities and report a reliable balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

With regard to the Denison matters, I have much pleasure in being able to say that a considerable portion has already been paid in, and the balance is amply secured by mortgage on real estate, which has increased fifty per cent in value since the security was taken.

It has been suggested that so grand an opportunity for discussion on agricultural topics as is afforded by the meeting of so many delegates and judges, all leading agriculturists from different parts of the Province, should not be lost; and although the members of the Council might not be able to attend, owing to pressure of other business at that peculiar time, yet a meeting might be organized, different topics of discussion selected, and such discussions form a leading feature of our future exhibitions.

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Veterinary College continues in successful operation. The Session of 1871-2 terminated the first week in April, and on the 14th day of the same month the usual examinations for the Diploma of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts' Association took place, when the following students passed a successful examination, and were duly granted the Diploma, viz.:—

Messrs. Warwick M. Thompson, St. Thomas; Samuel J. Thompson, Jarvis; John Francis Smith, Simcoe; Joseph Daun, Peterboro'; Thomas Benjamin Hillock, Uxbridge; James Graham, Wingham; Thomas McConnell, Brampton; William Garbutt, Co. Wellington; David McNaught, Seaforth; John Thomas Duncan, Goderich; Archibald M. Campbell, Varna; Robert J. Armstrong, Markham; Andrew Shirk, Port Colborne; Jacob Fry, Cayuga; William A. Robinson, Galt.

The gentlemen forming the Board of Examiners were Messrs. Hagyard, V.S., Brampton; Coleman, V.S., Ottawa; Sweetapple, V.S., Brooklin; Cowan, V.S., Galt; Wilson, V.S., London; and Drs. Thorburn and Barrett, Toronto.

Besides the candidates who were awarded Diplomas, a number of students passed a primary examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

The Session of 1872-3 commenced on November 5th, and at the close of the Fall Term, on the 23rd of December, fifteen candidates passed a final examination on Diseases, Materia Medica, &c. The following are the names of the gentlemen who received the Diploma of the Council, viz.:—

Messrs. Andrew S. Cook, Tyneside; Alexander McLeod, Campbell's Cross; Charles Little, Walkerton; Richmond W. Kenning, Pembroke; David McIntosh, Kincardine; William Honey, Mitchell, John Reid, Napanee; Daniel Hamilton, Harriston; Charles E. Cook, Cobourg; William Burns, King; Archibald M. Livingston, Sarnia; James Martin, Lockport, N.Y.; Peter W. Woolley, Aylmer West; Urias Vanzant, Stouffville; James Fowler, Seaforth.

The number of students who entered on the first year's course, January 5th, 1873, is thirty. These students, in addition to the usual subjects of the curriculum of Veterinary Medicine, are attending an extended course of lectures by Professor Buckland, on the Scientific Principles of Agriculture, and the Breeding and Management of Live Stock. This class will be examined at the termination of the Spring Term, for the adjudication of the prize offered by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, to the student passing the best examination in all the subjects, and for the second and third prizes given by the Council of the Association. It is believed that Veterinary students will thus become better prepared to assist in promoting the Agricultural interests of the respective districts of the Province in which they may hereafter settle for practising their profession.

THE LATE HORSE DISEASE.

The subjoined Report has been received from Professor Smith, Principal of the Veterinary College:—

To the Council of the Agricultural and Arts' Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—I have great pleasure in submitting to your notice a few remarks on the lately prevailing epizootic amongst horses.

During the fall months an epizootic disease prevailed to an alarming extent amongst the horses of this country, for a time absorbing public attention and proving a great source of inconvenience to the community generally.

The disease in question is of a catarrhal nature and may be designated "Catarrhal Fever" or Influenza, but it differs very materially in many respects from the disease usually called Influenza, and which is very common in certain districts during the months of spring.

Diseases of an epizootic character are by no means rare amongst the lower animals, especially the horse and ox, and in all probability this country has had a visitation of a similar complaint heretofore, although we have no very correct records of such being the case. Webster mentions that a disease prevailed on the American continent in 1767, and involved both horses and dogs. In Britain and other olden countries, diseases of a similar type have often been noticed. It is stated in Ancient History that diseases of a catarrhal character made sad havoc amongst horses, frequently appearing of a malignant nature, and that the ancients were in the habit of sacrificing to their deities to avert the calamity.

Bourgelat and other French writers allude to these peculiar catarrhal affections, and Lancisi, an Italian veterinary author, mentions a disease of a putrid catarrhal nature that destroyed a great many of the horses of Italy in 1712.

Gibson, an English writer, states that a disease prevailed to a great extent in Britain in 1732, and proved very fatal amongst the horses of London.

More recent writers allude to the frequent outbreaks of Influenza, but these affections were not of so general a character as the disease which lately prevailed in this country.

The disease under consideration first appeared in this city and surrounding district, about the end of September. On the 30th of September fourteen horses in one stable were affected, and in three days thereafter three-fourths of the horses in the city and country surrounding were similarly affected, which goes far to prove that the rapid spread of the disease was through atmospheric influences entirely, as it could not possibly spread in such a short time through the medium of animals coming in direct contact with one another.

A disease so suddenly sprung upon the community, and attacking the most useful of our domestic animals, had a tendency to create considerable excitement and alarm, and many very exaggerated accounts soon went abroad as to the fatality of this new disease.

The term, Catarrhal Fever of an epizootic nature, goes far to explain the pathology of this disease. Therefore the parts principally affected are the respiratory passages, and in complicated cases involving the lungs and their surroundings. In still more complicated cases other large and important organs are affected, as the heart, liver, and kidneys.

The nervous system also is often affected, and the whole depression and symptoms may be said to be due to a blood poison of a specific character, the primary cause, whatever it may be, acting upon the blood and producing its results.

CAUSES.—It appears to be a very difficult matter to come to any correct conclusion as to the exciting cause of this disease. It is possible it may have resulted from the effects of spores, or fungi, which are generated in certain parts, or it may have been due to atmospheric changes. Experience shows that, whatever may be the primary exciting cause, the disease is greatly increased by certain influences, as impure air, exposure, an insufficient supply of nutritive food, and other debilitating influences.

SYMPTOMS.—The early or premonitory symptoms are dulness to a greater or less extent, a staring coat, and slightly impaired appetite. At this stage, the membrane of the nostrils is not injected, but is of a pale leaden coloured hue, indicative of general debility. There is a watery discharge from the nostrils, which speedily alters in colour and in consistency, becoming thicker and of a yellowish colour, and the membrane of the nose becomes reddened and injected.

The pulse is quick and weak, and is easily quickened by excitement. The throat and bronchial tubes are involved, giving rise to a severe hacking cough in all cases, and in some cases there is extreme depression. The legs and ears are unnaturally cold, and the breathing is increased, and in some cases laboured and severe. This distressing symptom being greatly increased in horses that have been previously affected with any chronic disease of the respiratory organs, as broken-wind, roaring, &c. As the disease progresses, the mouth becomes hot and the breath offensive, and the discharge from the nostrils has a great tendency to

adhere and accumulate around the nasal openings, even to an extent to impede respiration.

Sometimes the nervous prostration is severe, as can be easily noticed by the languid, listless appearance of the animal, and his unsteady, sluggish and reeling action when walked out. The bowels are costive, and the urine scanty and occasionally high coloured. These are the ordinary symptoms developed in such cases as are unattended by any complications. The symptoms enumerated, as a matter of course, must vary according to the severity of an attack, in many cases the symptoms being of a very mild character.

DURATION OF THE MALADY.—Catarrhal Fever, like any other fever, must run a certain course, and it has been found to take from ten to thirty days before an animal completely recovers. The late prevailing malady proved a very great loss and annoyance to horse owners, and to the community generally, from animals being rendered unfit to do their work in a proper manner; but it is also gratifying to find, although the inconvenience for a time was considerable, that the disease was not attended with very fatal results. No doubt that a number of cases proved fatal; but in nearly every one that terminated unfavourably, the immediate cause of death was either acute congestion or inflammation of the lungs, which had been produced from continued overwork, exposure or other irritating influences. In two or three cases, where death suddenly occurred after overwork, a *post-mortem* examination plainly revealed the fact that acute congestion of the lungs was the immediate cause of death.

When the lungs became seriously involved, the usual symptoms of inflammation of these organs were developed.

ŒDEMATOUS—or dropsical swellings of the head and legs—is a serious sequel of Catarrhal Fever, and is occasionally manifested in horses that apparently experienced a very light attack, and were kept at hard work, and otherwise exposed. Swellings appear on the inside of the thigh, causing stiffness and difficulty in progression; the whole limbs soon become affected; the swelling extends along the belly; the pulse is quick and weak; the bowels constipated; and the urine of a dark-brownish colour. The horse generally retains the standing posture, a prominent symptom of inflammation of the lungs; but in such cases it is not altogether from impaired action of the lungs, but is due to the great difficulty he experiences in moving his limbs. When he does lie down, he generally requires assistance to enable him to get upon his feet again.

The lining membrane of the eye occasionally exhibits a yellowish tinge. These symptoms may continue for several days with very little alteration. The signs of recovery are a softening of the swelling, a serous exudation from the swollen parts in various situations, as about the sheath, hocks and heels; the pulse is slower and stronger; the appetite improves; the bowels are more regular in their action, and the secretion from the kidneys greatly increased. In more severe cases, the head becomes affected, the lips and the nostrils swell with alarming rapidity; the nasal openings are nearly closed, and, as the horse can only respire through his nostrils, his sufferings are intense; the eyelids become partially everted; a reddish-brown matter issues from the nostrils, rendering the poor sufferer a most pitiable-looking object. These severe symptoms, however, cannot last long; the system is contaminated, and death very soon relieves his sufferings.

The Œdematous, or dropsical swellings, may proceed from disease of the heart, liver or kidneys; but the organ that appears principally affected in these dropsical cases is the liver.

In the treatment of Catarrhal Fever, it is essential to allow a free supply of pure air; and first, on the list of remedial agents should be placed—cleanliness, comfortable and well-ventilated stables, or boxes, which are of the greatest benefit in mitigating the more prominent and violent symptoms, and thereby hastening the period of convalescence. As to the medicinal agents—the preparations of potash and soda as the chlorate of potash, iodide of potassium, and the hyposulphite of soda, in small doses twice a-day. The nostrils should be sponged with tepid water several times a-day, and the food should be such as is nourishing and easily digested.

Disinfectants should be freely used, as the chloride of lime, carbolic acid or bromo-chloralum.

When great weakness is apparent, the strength must be supported by the careful use of stimulants.

Bleeding and other depletive remedies are highly injurious.
It is satisfactory to state, that, when a rational course of treatment is pursued, the percentage of deaths is exceedingly small.

I am,
GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient Servant,
AND. SMITH.
Veterinary College, Toronto,
February, 1873.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's abstract statement of receipts and expenditure for the past year, with the report of the Auditors thereupon, showing the same to be correct, is herewith subjoined. By this statement it will be seen that including the balance of \$2,287.78 from 1871, the total amount received for the year 1872 was \$32,518.44; and the total amount expended \$28,972.07, leaving a balance in the bank, at the credit of the Association, to be carried forward to the year 1873, of \$3,546.37.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Agricultural and Arts' Association, for the year ending 31st December, 1872.

DR.	\$	c.	\$	c.
To Balance on hand at last audit.....	2,287	78	2,287	78
Receipts:—				
“ Amount Prince of Wales' Donation.....	800	00		
“ Prize Account	164	00		
“ Interest Account	307	96		
“ Re Denison	1,585	00		
“ Rents Account	1,000	00		
“ Exhibition Receipts.....	16,373	70		
“ Government Grant	10,000	90		
			30,230	66
			\$32,518	44
CR.				
Expenditure:—				
For Prizes	12,985	00		
“ Salaries	3,034	96		
“ Miscellaneous	750	43		
“ Printing	3,124	27		
“ Exhibition Expenses	7,400	41		
“ Expenses of Council	877	00		
“ Investment Prince of Wales' Fund	800	00		
			28,972	07
Balance to next Account	3,546	37	3,546	37
			\$32,518	44

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We certify that the foregoing is a correct Abstract of the Account of the Treasurer for the year 1872.

Signed. { D. W. BEADLE,
FREDERICK WM. STONE, } *Auditors.*

Brampton, 29th January, 1873.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

TORONTO, November 1, 1873.

To the Hon. A. McKELLAR,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Association, to present the sub-joined brief Report of the late Provincial Exhibition, as required by Statute, showing the progress made in the respective departments of the Exhibition, as compared with the Exhibitions of previous years.

I have pleasure in stating that the Exhibition was in every respect eminently successful. As a representation of the Live Stock, and the Agricultural and Industrial products of Ontario, it was more extensive in character than any one of its predecessors. In nearly all the more important classes the display was larger than on any previous occasion. The entire number of entries in all the classes was 8,920, which it will be seen is a very large number, being over 1,200 in advance of any previous year. The amount offered in prizes was not quite so large as on the previous year, in consequence of the prizes having been discontinued for certain kinds of agricultural implements, in accordance with the expressed desire of the manufacturers. However, the amount saved in prizes from this class of articles was to some extent appropriated to other departments of the prize list, but not sufficiently to absorb the whole amount. The actual amount offered in prizes was \$16,016, against \$16,092 in 1872, \$15,724.50 in 1871; \$13,750.50 in 1870; and \$13,428 in 1869. The amount actually awarded in prizes was \$13,797, against \$13,142 in 1872; \$12,951 in 1871; \$12,243.50 in 1870; and \$11,459.50 in 1869. It will thus be seen that, although there was a slight falling off in the amount offered in prizes, yet the amount actually awarded to competitors exceeded that on any previous occasion. I notice briefly the amount of competition in the several leading general classes, as compared with previous Exhibitions.

HORSES.—In all the classes of Horses there were 847 entries, against 680 at Hamilton, in 1872; 465 at Kingston in 1871; 471 at Toronto, in 1870; and 543 at London, in 1869, when the Exhibition was last held at the same point as this year. In the quality of the animals exhibited, there was no falling off. A number of valuable new importations were shown, particularly in the heavy draught classes.

CATTLE.—In all the classes of Cattle there were 879 entries, against 677 in 1872; 639 in 1871; 544 in 1870; and 465 in 1869. I believe it may safely be said that the quality of the animals in the different classes of Cattle at the Exhibition is annually improving, along with the increase in the number shown, particularly in the Short Horn class. There is the keenest rivalry amongst the different leading breeders, and large numbers of first-class animals are annually imported from the British Islands and the neighbouring States, to keep up and improve the character of the different herds.

SHEEP.—In all the classes of Sheep, there were 868 entries, against 751 in 1872; 528 in 1871; 485 in 1870; and 570 in 1869. The show of Sheep in the Long-Wool classes was considered the best ever seen in Canada.

SWINE.—The number of entries of Pigs in all the different classes was 361, against 270 in 1872; 289 in 1871; 206 in 1870; and 260 in 1869. Great attention is paid to the improvement of this important class of animals, particularly in the small breeds, and the specimens on exhibition were very fine.

POULTRY.—In this interesting class the entries were 607, against 528 in 1872; 393 in 1871; 257 in 1870 and 418 in 1869.

IMPLEMENTS.—In Agricultural Machinery, Implements and Tools, there were 466

entries, against 430 in 1872; 421 in 1871; 427 in 1870; and 508 in 1869. A great improvement has taken place in the character of the Implements shown.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—In Agricultural Products, consisting of grains and seeds, field roots, hops, dairy products, domestic wines, &c., there were 1,075 entries, against 893 in 1872; 1,146 in 1871; 887 in 1870; and 1,490 in 1869. In this department it will be seen there is a slight falling off in the number of entries, as compared with 1871 and 1869, owing chiefly, no doubt, to the difference in the seasons. The specimens of grain at the late Exhibitions were very fine. The specimens of dairy products exhibited the increased attention given to that very important and growing branch of Agricultural industry.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—In Horticultural Products, consisting of fruits, garden vegetables, plants and flowers, the entries were 1,858, against 1,797 in 1872; 1,286 in 1871; 1,480 in 1870; and 1,606 in 1869. There was a very fine show of the different kinds of fruit, in keeping with the high reputation which Ontario has gained for the excellence of her products of this class.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—In the entire Arts and Manufactures department, consisting of cabinet wares, carriages, chemical manufactures, fine arts, groceries, ladies' work, machinery, manufactures in metals, musical instruments, natural history, paper and printing, saddlery, shoemakers' work and leather, woollen, flax and cotton goods, furs, &c., &c., there were 1,989 entries, against 1,669 at Hamilton, in 1872; 1,487 at Kingston, in 1871; 2,131 at Toronto, in 1870; and 1,786 at London, in 1869. In many of the classes there was a very fine display of articles. In the class of carriages, the show was particularly good. In the fine arts, the number of entries was larger than on any previous occasion, except at Toronto, in 1870. In machinery and manufactures in metals there was a large number of important and costly articles shown, amongst them being the products of several new and extensive manufacturing establishments at Galt, Guelph and other localities. The manufacture of pianos and other musical instruments has attained considerable development, and was well represented. In leather manufactures, and in woollens, flax and cotton goods, furs, &c., there were some excellent articles shown. In woollen manufactures especially, there is to be noted a steady improvement in the quality of the goods annually exhibited, and at the late Exhibition there were several new classes of products shown, including alpacas, carpetings, &c., of a style not previously manufactured in Canada.

For fuller details of the amount of competition in each class, as compared with previous years, I beg leave to refer to the subjoined Table, showing the amount offered in prizes, the amount actually awarded, and the number of entries in each class at the late Exhibition; also, the number of entries in each class in 1872, 1871, 1870 and 1869 respectively. I have not considered it necessary to carry the comparison further back than the year 1869, when the Exhibition was last previously held at the same place as this year, because it is well known that there has been a steady increase in the extent and importance of the Exhibitions from the beginning, and the Exhibitions of the past few years have quite surpassed those of a previous period. A comparison with the four most recent years, therefore, including the year at which the Exhibition was previously held at the same point, is sufficient to show the "progress made in the respective departments of the Exhibition, as compared with the Exhibitions of previous years."

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS.

In the financial point of view, the Exhibition was successful, the receipts immediately connected with the Exhibition being greater than in any of the previous four years, except at Toronto, in 1870. The total amount received from members' subscriptions, sale of catalogues, forage, rent of horse stalls, refreshment stands, admission fees and materials sold after the Exhibition was \$19,346.36, against \$16,261.77 from the same sources at Hamilton, in 1872; \$7,593.51 at Kingston, in 1871; \$20,800.03 at Toronto, in 1870; and \$18,327 at London, in 1869.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HUGH C. THOMSON,

Secretary.

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1873, showing the Amount offered in Prizes, the Amount awarded, and the Number of Entries in each Class; also the Number of Entries in 1872, 1871, 1870 and 1869.

	Amount offered, 1873.		Amount awarded, 1873.	No. of Entries at London, 1873.	No. of Entries at Hamilton, 1872.	No. of Entries at Kingston, 1871.	No. of Entries at Toronto, 1870.	No. of Entries at London, 1869.
	£	s	£	d				
Blood Horses.....	297	00	170	00	24	22	26	20
Road, or Carriage Horses.....	563	00	594	00	362	266	219	312
Agricultural Horses.....	426	00	426	00	194	103	137	137
Heavy Draught Horses.....	769	00	769	00	123	74	89	74
Durham Cattle.....	559	00	489	00	269	149	188	131
Hereford Cattle.....	559	00	489	00	34	24	27	25
Devon Cattle.....	559	00	559	00	80	78	71	76
Ayrshire Cattle.....	490	00	334	00	134	235	127	50
Galloway Cattle.....	229	00	229	00	47	47	52	55
Grade Cattle.....	330	00	280	00	63	73	41	76
Fat and Working Cattle.....	372	00	372	00	39	33	38	52
Cotswold Sheep.....	312	00	312	00	293	161	155	90
Leicester Sheep.....	310	00	310	00	277	176	167	306
Lincoln Sheep.....	196	00	196	00	50	77	61	70
South Down Sheep.....	128	00	118	00	106	17	16	18
Shropshire, Hampshire and Oxford Down Sheep.....	104	00	104	00	24	61	61	60
Spanish, French, Saxon Merino Sheep.....	96	00	72	00	56	36	25	26
Fat Sheep.....	166	00	166	00	35	124	74	94
Berkshire Pigs (Improved).....	146	00	146	00	135	35	50	53
Suffolk Pigs.....	146	00	136	00	55	35	26	64
Essex Pigs.....	146	00	146	00	36	37	26	33
Other Small Breed Pigs.....	146	00	146	00	35	63	33	64
Yorkshire and other Large Breed Pigs.....	321	00	315	50	19	393	257	418
Poultry.....	627	00	273	00	528	124	262	271
Agricultural Implements and Machines.....	352	00	279	00	165	172	165	237
Agricultural Implements for Harvesting, &c.....	330	00	232	00	118	125	6	3
Implements and Tools for hand use.....	483	00	491	00	9	8	325	614
Prince of Wales' Prize.....	191	00	154	00	294	501	74	683
Field (Grains, Hops, &c.....	176	00	297	00	75	117	144	193
Small Field Seeds, Flax, Hemp, &c.....	297	00	70	00	306	366	98	84
Dairy Products, Honey, Bacon, &c.....	96	00	128	00	122	162	814	501
Domestic Wines.....	229	00	218	00	36	72	430	760
Fruit (Professional Class).....	229	00	252	50	59	525		
Fruit (General Class) Apples and Pears.....	271	00	154	50	692	213		
Fruit (General Class) Plums, Peaches, Grapes, &c.....	160	50			498	340		
Garden Vegetables.....								

Plants and Flowers.....	205 00	161 50	251	158	136	118	261
Cabinet Wares, &c.....	263 00	213 00	75	50	67	79	61
Carnages, Sleighs, &c.....	263 00	322 00	180	57	70	112	144
Chemical Manufactures, &c.....	108 00	38 00	40	26	12	31	20
Building Materials, &c.....	216 00	103 00	97	72	58	86	82
Fine Arts—Oil Paintings, Photography, &c.....	563 00	495 00	195	146	75	170	124
Fine Arts—Water Colours, Pencils, &c.....	407 00	367 00	199	238	209	245	168
Groceries and Provisions.....	177 00	126 00	69	76	70	47	76
Ladies' Work—Braiding, Embroidery, &c.....	117 50	125 50	292	247	327	282	212
Ladies' Work—Flowers, Wax, Worsted, &c.....	120 00	134 00	158	155	150	160	151
Machinery, Castings, &c.....	616 00	662 00	142	109	37	150	116
Sewing Machines.....			58	45	23	51	27
Metal Work, including Stoves.....	360 00	286 00	109	142	89	230	161
Musical Instruments.....	217 00	137 00	63	53	26	37	28
Natural History.....	176 00	148 00	28	18	29	28	19
Paper, Printing, Penmanship, &c.....	108 00	41 00	45	40	18	56	30
Saddlery, Engine Hose, &c.....	259 00	129 00	64	43	36	90	70
Shoe and Bootmakers' Work, Leather, &c.....	188 00	109 00	70	17	25	82	91
Woollen, Flax and Cotton Goods, Furs, &c.....	459 00	335 00	175	135	163	183	203
Miscellaneous, Cattle Food, &c.....					3	12	3
Totals.....	16,016 00	13,797 00	8,920	7,714	6,682	6,897	7,649

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (C).

REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
FOR 1873.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture :

SIR—It is my agreeable duty to acquaint you with the fact that the membership of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario continues to increase, so that there now are nearly three thousand names upon the list. The Annual Reports are much prized by the members, and are sought for by Horticultural and Pomological Associations in the United States and Europe. The coloured lithograph of some valuable fruit which accompanies each of the later reports, has added much to their value. The Directors have continued the distribution of promising fruits with good results. In the Report which I now have the honour to submit for your inspection will be found much valuable information in relation to matters of fruit culture, and some very valuable essays. The Report of the Committee charged with the exhibition of the fruits of the Province at the meeting of the American Pomological Society held at Boston on September last, will be very gratifying to yourself and to all others who take an interest in the prosperity of our Province. The Society labours under a want of sufficient means to carry out its objects perfectly, the very increase of membership while enlarging our field of effort and experiment at the same time greatly increases the expense of distributing trees and plants for experiment. With a view to facilitate the operations of the Association, the Directors have taken the liberty of making some suggestions in the way of revising that part of the Agricultural and Arts Act which relates to this Association. You, sir, I know will give these suggestions your most careful consideration, and will not fail to recommend to Parliament the passage of such amendments as shall place the Association on a better footing for the carrying out of its important operations. The Association has already taken a prominent position, such a position as you would wish to have it take, among the Pomological Societies of the world, and I take pleasure in handing you the Report of its transactions for 1873, believing that you will feel a just pride in its wonderful prosperity.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. W. BEADLE,

Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Court House, London, on Tuesday Evening, September 23, 1873.—President Burnet in the Chair.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors, which was received and adopted.

The Treasurer submitted his Report.

The Committee appointed to revise that part of the Agricultural and Arts Act which relates to the Fruit Growers' Association made their Report. The suggestions of the Committee were discussed, and, after amendment, were approved.

The President read his Annual Address, which was received with evident satisfaction. It was moved by J. R. Martin, seconded by W. McKenzie Ross, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the President for his valuable address, and that he be requested to place a copy in the hands of the Publication Committee.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year :

President.—Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton.

Vice-President.—Charles Arnold, Paris.

Secretary-Treasurer.—D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines.

Directors.—P. C. Dempsey, Albury ; John McGill, Oshawa ; Geo. Leslie, Jun., Toronto ; R. E. Hammill, Ancaster ; J. C. Rykert, St. Catharines ; D. Shoff, McGillivray ; William Saunders, London ; Simon Roy, Berlin ; A. B. Bennett, Brantford.

Auditors.—W. J. McCalla and W. L. Copeland St. Catharines.

Several seedling fruits having been exhibited at the meeting and others at the fair-ground, Messrs. Arnold, Caldwell, Saunders, A. M. Ross and Bennett were appointed a Committee to examine them, and report thereon to the Directors.

On motion adjourned.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors at the close of another year of their proceedings take great pleasure in stating that our membership has increased to very nearly three thousand. We believe that this continued increase is unparalleled in the growth of any similar society. Three meetings for discussion on fruit matters have been held, the first at Hamilton, in February, the second at Chatham, in June, and the third at Kingston, in September. Experience further demonstrates the utility of holding these gatherings at distant points throughout the Province.

During the past Spring, the Directors caused to be distributed among the members Grimes' Golden Pippin and Clapp's Favourite Pear. We continue to be favourably impressed with the idea of making an experimental garden of the Province, and have already made arrangements to distribute, during the Autumn of this year and Spring of next, plants of the Downing Gooseberry, and Barry Grape (Roger's No. 43).

The Report of the Committees appointed to make personal inspection of the fruit producing capabilities of various parts of the Province have been full of very interesting and useful information, but from the want of funds your Directors have not been able to appoint such Committees during the past year, as they could not ask gentlemen, who freely gave their services in making such inspection, to bear also their travelling expenses.

Essays have been received on "How to increase the interest in Fruit Growing in Ontario," "Impositions of dishonest tree pedlars," and "The cultivation of the Plum." These will be placed in the hands of the committee appointed to examine them, and their award will be published in the Annual Report.

We are still satisfied with the usefulness of the coloured lithographs, which adorn the reports for 1871 and 1872, and have engaged artists to prepare coloured plates of the Salem grape, which are to illustrate the Report for 1873. In a few years such beautiful and ac-

curate representations of the choice fruits of the country, will make a valuable collection in the hands of each member, by which he may test the accuracy of the fruits of his own orchard.

The Treasurer's report shows, that we will have fully used all the funds at our disposal, and have contracted a debt of \$561.03. We trust that the manner in which the money has been expended will meet with your approbation.

Fruit trees have been distributed among the members this year, and the Report has not been behind any of its predecessors in the variety and value of its contents. Should the Government see fit to accede to our request for an increased grant, we believe that the usefulness of the Association will be greatly advanced, and its objects even more successfully accomplished.

There has been the largest and most brilliant display of fruit at Boston, under the auspices of the American Pomological Society, the world has ever seen. Premiums were offered for the largest and best collection of apples, also of pears, plums, grapes, peaches, &c., shown by any State or Province. The Government of our Province, on the recommendation of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, granted the sum of \$200 to our Association to aid in defraying the expense of sending a collection of the fruits of this Province to that exhibition. The officers of the Association, undertook the labour of gathering and exhibiting these fruits, and the results are surprising even to ourselves.

The State of Delaware, as might well be expected, received the first prize for peaches, but Ontario carried off the second prize, thus showing that in an unfavourable year, such as the present, we stand second to the greatest peach-growing State, in the number and quality of the varieties of this most luscious fruit.

But in hardy, open-air grapes, Ontario took the lead and carried off the FIRST PRIZE for the largest collection. Much has been said over the border about the peculiar advantages which one State possessed over the other for the cultivation of grapes, and we think it must have opened their eyes a bit to the *peculiar advantages* we enjoy in Ontario, to have us step in and carry off the Silver Medal.

And yet, again, Ontario bears the bell. Her collection of plums distanced all competition, and the FIRST PRIZE was again borne away carrying with it another Silver Medal.

Nor were these all the honours. Although quite out-numbered by Massachusetts and Connecticut in the number of varieties of pears exhibited, so that Ontario could not carry off either of the prizes offered, yet such was the excellence of the sample shown that the judges awarded a Silver Medal to Ontario for her collection of pears.

But we have not yet enumerated all. Her total collection of fruit was so large and of such fine appearance as to astonish every one, and the judges expressed their admiration of its beauty and excellence by bestowing another Silver Medal upon Ontario for the entire collection.

In addition to these awards for the Provincial collections, there was awarded to the President a Bronze Medal, for his own fine and varied private collection of pears, grown in his own grounds.

Thus it will be seen that Ontario comes off with flying colours, having been awarded six medals, four of them silver and two bronze, and of these, two at least were won in earnest downright competition with each and all of the States of the American Union.

These competitions have a value in bringing before the world the fruit productions of different States, and we doubt not many will be surprised to learn the high place we really hold among the fruit-growing countries of this continent.

Again rejoicing at what has been done in the interests of fruit growing, and yet more at the prospects of usefulness opening up before us, we lay our Report before the Association, and return to you the trust which during the past year has been committed to our hands, and which we have endeavoured carefully to guard.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT BURNET,

President.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN—At the close of the last fiscal year there was in the treasury a balance of (see Auditor's Report, 23rd September, 1872), \$115 46
Since that time I have received :—

Members' Fees	2669 00
From the Government Grant	700 00
Special Grant for Exhibition at Boston.....	200 00
Express Charges refunded	3 95

Making a total of..... \$3688 41

have expended under your directions the following sums, namely :—

For freight and express charges.....	\$134 36
Expenses of Directors and Committees.....	188 20
Printing and Advertising.....	69 85
Coloured Lithographs, including duties	542 86
Telegrams and Postage	200 34
Prizes	36 00
Stationery.....	13 00
Exchange of Scions	16 50
Sundries	28 66
Trees distributed.....	2593 67
Clerk	226 00
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary	200 00

Making a total of \$4249 44

So that I have paid out beyond the amount received, the sum of..... 561 03

\$3688 41

AUDITORS' REPORT.

Abstract of the Treasurer's Account for year 1872-73.

D. W. BEADLE, Treasurer, in account with the Fruit Growers' Association.

Dr. 1872, Sept. 23—Balance cash on hand	\$115 46
To Members' Fees	2669 00
1873. Sept., To Government Grant.....	700 00
July, To Special Grant for Exhibition at Boston ..	200 00
To Express Charges refunded	3 95
Sept. 23—To Balance due Treasurer	561 03

\$4249 44

Cr. 1872-73. By Freight and Express Charges.....	\$134 36
By Expenses of Directors and Committees	188 20
By Printing and Advertising	69 85
By Coloured Lithographs	542 86
By Postage and Telegrams.....	200 34
By Prizes	36 00
By Stationery	13 00
By Exchange of Scions.....	16 50
By Sundries	28 66
By B. and B. for Trees distributed , ...	2593 67
By Clerk	226 00
By Secretary-Treasurer's Salary.....	200 00

\$4249 44

We certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Fruit Growers' Association Accounts for the year ending September, 1873, as shewn by Treasurer's books, with vouchers for all disbursements.

St. Catharines, October, 1873.

WM. J. McCALLA, }
W. L. COPELAND. } *Auditors.*

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The anniversary of our Fruit Growers' Association has again come round, and we are again met in the City of London, where you at first conferred on me the honoured position of Chairman. Many have been the changes to the individual members of the Association during the interval, both of a sad and happy nature; but only one, and that a steady onward course, has marked the history of the Association during the period. The duty now devolves on your President to pick up the threads of the woof and warp of the past year's doings, and present them in a brief epitome, under the caption of his "Annual Address."

Your Society is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. The membership at present is a little under three thousand. Such a large increase in so short a time as the period of my official connection with you as President must be highly gratifying to every member of our Society, and is a marked testimony to the patriotic tendency of your aims, and the humanizing influences of your efforts. More interest in fruit growing has, perhaps, been exhibited during the past year throughout the Province than during any single year of the past existence of our Association. Although there are, unfortunately, large sections of our country where the name even of our Fruit Growers' Association is scarcely heard of, or, where heard of, little known, yet our fruit culture is evoking a general and Provincial interest. Parties in the most distant localities of our wide-spread Province are vying with each other, and with the older fruit growing portions of our country in the production of good fruit.

The past season has not been so favourable for fruit cultivation as some which we have seen of late years. In some sections, the weather has been cold; at the commencement of the season it was very dry, and during the summer months, when warm weather might have been expected, it has been remarkably cool, and personally enjoyable.

Apples are scarcely an average crop; Pears are abundant; hardy Grapes will have difficulty in ripening; Plums here and there are a full crop, but generally even they have not been as abundant as usual. The Curculio, in some quarters, have anticipated the ripening of the crop, and secured prematurely the lion's share. Peaches, in the Niagara district, and around Grimsby, suffered severely during the past winter, and only in some highly-favoured localities have they done well. The small fruits have amply repaid the labour of the Horticulturist—Raspberries, Currants, and even Gooseberries having been almost everywhere a prolific crop.

In presenting this summary, I know I may not have been able to set before you all the facts connected with Horticulture in different parts of the Province; but we believe, on the whole, it will be found to give generally a fair resumé of this matter.

I have formerly addressed you on so many kindred topics, and, at times, at such unconscionable length, that for months I have been really at a loss for a subject for my present address. The Constitution has, I think, wisely provided that the President *may* give an address on such an occasion as the present. My subjects are nearly exhausted—dried up; and should my paper lack interest and point, I trust, Gentlemen, that you will impute the cause to its right motive and source—want of knowledge and ability—and not from any want of desire on my part to make it interesting and instructive to you, and a benefit to the Society at large.

I purpose to address you on "*The Recent Progress of Fruit Culture.*" A question sometimes arises, viz., What varieties of Apple is it best to plant? Inasmuch as at our Provincial Exhibition twenty varieties are the limit for which prizes are offered, we venture to name the following twenty as really good, serviceable, marketable sorts:—American Golden Russet, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenburg, Swaar, Ribston Pippin, King of Tompkin's County, Gravenstein, Snow, Duchess of Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Porter, St. Lawrence, Maiden's Blush, Northern Spy, Twenty Ounce Apple, Fall Pippin, Mother and Wagener.

There are few farmers in the more genial portions of our land, who cannot boast of those twenty, or of twenty others as good, or of twenty more. Orchards of choice fruit trees are everywhere to be seen, the natural fruit trees having in many localities given place to fruits of rare excellence and beauty. In every fruit market in Britain, Canadian brands are sought after, and much Canadian fruit finds its way to European markets under American brands. Several choice apple-growers cultivate select varieties for the British market, and find a ready sale for them at advanced prices because they are selected varieties. Mr. Robert N. Ball, of Niagara, easily markets the American Golden Russet, Ribston Pippin, Pomme Grise, and Rhode Island Greening. Mr. Springer, Wellington Square, has a ready market for his large orchard of beautiful Northern Spy. Mr. Leather, in the immediate neighbourhood of the City of Hamilton, has over four thousand of choice trees on his farm. And so of many more throughout the Province. The cultivation of the apple, in a few of its best varieties for export, is becoming a most profitable business to the fruit grower of our Western Province. There is, however, a market at our own doors for all our fruit. The Western and North-western States will soon look for their supply from us. Manitoba likewise, and the same may be said of the great valley of the Ottawa. Indeed, after the population of the Ottawa district has been educated to relish really good apples, we see no limit to the demand.

The great drawback, at present, in Western Canada, to the cultivation of the apple, is the want of shelter. Everywhere wind-breaks are needed. On account of the long sweep of cold winds over great stretches of cleared land, there is an absolute necessity for shelter. Most of the trees in our orchards bear towards the north east, showing our prevailing winds to be from the south-west. We notice in the Horticultural transactions of Nebraska, that great attention is paid to wind-breaks. Governor Furnas told me recently in Boston, that their Horticultural Society had given away four farms to those who had planted the Prairie with trees for shelter to a certain stipulated extent. In fact, the cultivation of the Prairie, lately known as "the great American Desert" depends much on the planting of shade trees. The great enemy to contend against is biting northerly winds. We are persuaded that when our Association takes up this question of shelter, in earnest, the fruit-growing interests of our own country will be greatly benefited.

In this connection, we cannot do better than direct attention to the admirable essay on this subject by Mr. Bucke, of Ottawa, and to the exhaustive treatise of Mr. George Leslie, of Toronto, published in the Report of our Transactions.

We cannot pass from this interesting subject without noticing the praiseworthy efforts of individual members of our Association, who are laying the Province under lasting obligations, in their production of new, that is, of seedling apples.

Foremost in this list stands Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris. He is our premier hybridist. Mr. Arnold's seedling apples were recently exhibited in Boston, and such of them as were in a condition to be judged of, received the high commendation of the Committee on Seedling Fruits, appointed by the Pomological Society of the United States last week.

Mr. Beadle, our esteemed Secretary, than whom few Pomologists are better able to judge of the merits of an apple, writes me in reference to our recent autumnal meeting at Kingston, that, "Arnold brought some samples of his hybrid apple grown from Northern Spy, crossed with Wagener pollen, and it is a very fine fruit of "very good" to "best quality."

Nor are Mr. Cowherd's, of Newport, to be forgotten. From home, his seedlings are judged to be of great excellency. We have had applications for scions from his seedlings from Nova Scotia. Dr. Hamilton, of Wolfville, and Mr. Starr, of Nova Scotia, no mean connoisseurs, declare some of Cowherd's seedling apples to be good in quality, long keepers, and trees perfectly hardy. This latter quality cannot be overestimated, indeed it is a grand essential in fruit-growing.

Several of Mr. Dougall's seedling apples have been submitted to competent judges, and his Goyeau has taken its place among our permanently established varieties.

Mr. A. Morse's seedling cooking apple was exhibited before the Pomological Society at Boston, and claimed attention for its large size, and excellent cooking qualities.

After all has been said with regard to the production of seedling apples, or other seedling fruits, it must be admitted, that our aim ought to be the introduction of new varieties of greater excellence, and of finer quality than many now cultivated.

The cultivation of the apple has made rapid strides of late years, but the cultivation of

the pear has not been a whit behind that of the apple. Perhaps the advance of the latter has been ahead of the former.

We commend for cultivation the following varieties:—Beurre de Waterloo (fall), Louis Vilmorin (winter), Puebla (fall), Duchess Preeoce and Calabasse d' Octobre (fall), Beurre de Gees, Beurre d' Assomption, Dr. Bouvier (fall), Jackson (fall), Tarquin (winter), Bon Roi, Rene, Edmonds (summer), Lodge (fall), Souvenir de Congrès (fall), Vanderpool, Henkel (fall), Van Asche (fall), Hebe (early winter), Beurre d' Anjou, Doyenne Robin, Paternoster, Madame Andre Leroy, Hericart de Thury, St. Crispin (fall), Medale's St. Germain, Lieutenant Poitvin (late fall), Newburg (fall), Ste. Therese (winter), Columbia (winter), Horton (fall), Therese Appert (fall), and de Tongre's.

These varieties will well reward the culture both of the professional and the amateur. They are all first class in quality and size, and some of them may with propriety be called *monstreuses*. This is especially true of the Souvenir de Congrès.

The grand drawback to pear culture is the *pear-tree blight*.

It is an unaccountable disease. We can all tell what it is, but to give any reasonable account of how it is, is the difficulty. We favour the theory, that the cold winds of winter are the authors of the mischief, and especially so if the trees have been subjected to forced cultivation during the previous summer. In Britain, Belgium and France, there is none of it. As a remedy, we counsel increased and renewed attempts at the production of seedling pear-trees. Mr. Saunders, of London, has some promising sorts, exciting curiosity and speculation from the varieties springing from seeds of the same kinds. Time will develop Mr. Saunders' success in this comparatively new field of hybridization in Canada. Have any of our members known the Brandywine to blight? Has the Dearborn's seedling often blighted with them? or the Edmond's?

Seedling pears from natural hybridization were shown at our winter meeting, and obtained prizes from their fair appearance and future promise, viz.: Mr. James Reid's pear, evidently a winter variety, and Mr. Hyslop's. Neither should be lost sight of by our society. A seedling pear of great promise, the production of Mr. Starr, of Nova Scotia, was recently shown to me, and tasted. I trust that our Association will instruct Mr. Beadle to procure some scions, and try and transplant the stranger into our own congenial soil, and into our own likings.

As the stock has much to do with good fruit, and certainly along with a good soil, has every thing to do with the vigorous growth of the grafts, we would strongly recommend some of our hybridizers to try some stocks taken from the Windsor and Chatham pears. We are satisfied that they would prove to be all that the opinion of fruit growers has formed of their excellence.

The recent progress of grape culture has been somewhat fabulous. Many persons who have been hitherto touched with the fever of apple and pear growing are now betaking themselves to the cultivation of *the grape*. A remarkably profitable culture it is, and a pleasant. Mr. William Haskins, of Hamilton, says, in the Prospectus of the Navy Island Fruit Growing Association: "I have, however, several acres (of grapes) under cultivation of the more hardy varieties, which are yielding an annual net profit of over \$1,000 per acre." The cultivation of the grape is rapidly spreading over the Province. At Chatham, we heard of the broad acres of Mr. Stripp, yielding bushel upon bushel. Near the City of Hamilton, the cultivation is being tried on a large scale. Mr. Haskins has obtained possession of Navy Island, situated in the Niagara River, and is preparing to plant largely there. Kingston seems a favoured spot for some varieties. Having occasion lately to visit that city, we priced bunches of Delaware in a fruit store, and found them selling for twenty cents per lb., Concord at fifteen cents per lb. On further enquiry, we were told, that instead of being imported from Ohio or Illinois, they were the products of the garden of a Director of our Association, resident in Kingston. Doubtless the amelioration of climate produced by the proximity of the warm waters of Lake Ontario, has somewhat to do with the production of the luscious fruit in this part of the Province.

In this connection we cannot but commend the devotion of our amateurs to this cultivation of the grape. They far outstrip the professionals in their success with this culture. This statement of fact is confirmed by the exhibitions of a local and provincial kind. Our Beadles, Arnolds, Leslies, Grays and Dougalls must look to their laurels, otherwise they will come out second in the race.

The obstacles opposing an extended cultivation of this fruit are many and serious.

First, there is the low prices for the fruit after it is raised. Much has been done of late years in cultivating the taste of our population for good varieties, but much remains to be done. I find that ten cents a paper is the regular price in the United States, on the railway cars, and even higher rates in fruit stores in large towns. Pricceing pears in coming along, I found one small Bartlett commanded five cents. After crossing the Suspension Bridge, we found that five small Bartletts could be purchased for *one* cent. And so of grapes. The want of a market lowers the price. By-and-by, we look forward to the time when our grape growers will turn shippers, and take their fruit to the large cities of the United States, and thus secure a suitable reward for their labour.

The uncertainty of ripening is another great drawback in our northern latitudes. This season, for example, varieties that ripened well last year, at this time, are quite green to-day. The present, however, is an exceptional season, and we may not have another like it for a quarter of a century to come.

There is little doubt that the truth is beginning to dawn upon us, however reluctant we may be to admit the fact that in our climate the covering of the grape vine in winter is an absolute necessity. There is no covering to compare to a covering of earth.

It is generally admitted that the cultivation of the Plum is one calculated greatly to reward the labour of the horticulturist. Of late years its culture has been carried on under the most discouraging circumstances. The Plum Curculio has been a pest that has almost driven the cultivator from the field.

There are those among us, however, that can fight, and that successfully, this fruit pest. Jarring the tree is the only remedy that has yet been employed, proving entirely satisfactory. The variety of new Plums that is cultivated is very startling. Mr. Saunders, of London, has quite a variety on his farm, and Mr. Mills, Hamilton, cultivates many of the choice varieties. Mr. Mills has volunteered the statement that the Victoria is more free from the ravages of the "Little Turk," than any other variety which he cultivates. We fear that there is no kind of Plum free from attack. Mr. Roy, of Berlin, has a splendid assortment of Plums, and beautiful samples of this fruit are raised by Mr. Elliott, at Guelph, and by Mr. Ross, Goderich. We hear less of the black knot than usual. Is that because the disease is less prevalent? We trust it is.

Much progress has recently been made in the continued additions to existing Plum lists of excellent new varieties. Ontario can certainly boast of one splendid contribution. We refer to Glass' Seedling, raised and propagated by Mr. Alexander Glass, of Guelph. Our Association has done well to promise the dissemination of this seedling to our members some time hence. It will prove a great acquisition to Plum growers, inasmuch as it will lengthen out the Plum season, is equally as good for dessert as it is for cooking; the tree is hardy and vigorous; the foliage remarkable, and the fruit, when well grown, is much above the average.

The Peach culture is, perhaps, the only one that can be said not to have participated in the general progress of fruit culture in Canada. The winters have been so severe, the borer and the curculio so persistent, that the producer has no chance to secure a crop, with so many obstacles opposing his success. Here and there, however, perseverance has been rewarded, and good crops secured. The great desideratum, after all, is shelter. Mr. Ball determined some time ago to put this to the test by clearing a few acres of bush land, but whether this has been done or not, I am not aware. We have again and again suggested low bush culture, the renewal system, and winter protection with a straw rope. Labour, however, is so dear, and the practice of protection so irksome, that little or nothing has been done in this connection. Twenty years ago, from Hamilton to Suspension Bridge, one might have easily imagined himself travelling through a continued orchard of Peaches; now a tree is scarcely to be seen where once a continued line of blossoms gladdened the eye.

There are some choice spots for the cultivation of the Peach in our wide country. Long Point Ridges could not be excelled anywhere. I have seen peach trees there in full blossom, when almost every twig had suffered on the adjoining mainland. Niagara and Grimsby can still hold their own with any other section of the Province. Mr. Haskins thus writes of the situation of Navy Island as a peach-growing locality: "In consequence of its being surrounded by water which never freezes, the fall frosts are fully three weeks later in affecting vegetation than in the vicinity of Hamilton; thus allowing the finer varieties of grape to ripen, and also enabling the wood of the peach tree to become hard and ripe, and prepared to withstand the action of the winter frosts. As an evidence of its adaptation to grow peaches,

I may state that there are several trees on the island that are well loaded with peaches this year, although they have had no care, and this season is undoubtedly the worst for peaches that there has been for many years. There are extensive peach orchards on the American islands adjacent. Mr. Burdett, an American gentleman, owns a small island near Navy Island, on which he has ten acres of peach trees, which have a good crop on them this year, and from which, in 1871, he sold \$11,000 worth of peaches, and in 1872, 6,200 baskets, at \$1.50 per basket. His orchard is now upwards of 20 years old, and since it commenced to bear he has never failed in having a fair crop."

In no respect has fruit culture made more rapid strides than in the increased attention that has been given to seedling fruits. We do not believe that any limit can be set to attainment in this respect. The secrets of nature are being extorted. Like Jacob in the propagation of his cattle, man is now having recourse to various expedients to improve plants and fruits. One of the most striking of these attempts is that of Mr. Saunders, of London, in his crosses between the black and the red raspberry. He has succeeded in producing a new, or rather several new and prolific fruits—fruits which blend the taste of the black and red raspberry, and which exhibit all the fertility and productiveness of the Philadelphia. Our present report will contain some account of the interesting results of the experiments of Mr. Saunders.

Mention ought also to be made here of Mr. Saunders' gooseberry hybrids, some of which are most promising, as also of his seedling grapes, and his seedling pears.

Mr. Haskins, of Hamilton, places on the table at this Annual Meeting a very remarkable and, we are bold to say, a very superb seedling grape, of his own raising. We will venture to call it No. 1, as we believe it to be A. 1. It is a cross between the Hartford Prolific and the Black Hamburg, the Black Hamburg being the male and the Hartford Prolific the female. Gentlemen will notice that the bunch is very large and compact, with good sized berries, greatly over the average. The fruit has all the characteristics of the Black Hamburg, seedlings usually taking after the male parentage; the vine is perfectly hardy, now growing where it sprung from the seed, without any winter protection; the leaves are also submitted for inspection; the wood is well ripened and very short jointed.

Another seedling of his, which for convenience I will call No. 2, ripens before September, and is a cross between the Delaware and Creveling. The colour and characteristics are Delaware; the leaf has a peculiar shiny appearance, and the fruit is ripe very early. I have tasted the fruit, and can speak most favourably of its excellence. Mr. Haskins has over 150 of these hybrids.

We believe that our Fruit Growers' Association are to look in this direction to accomplish the great object of fruit growers—the diminution of blight, and short livedness in the production of new varieties. Let the work be systematic—done with greater nicety—greater attention to nature's laws, and marvellous results will follow. During the past season Mr. Arnold has produced a remarkable strawberry—from a basket of his fruit, one of the berries taken at random, and weighed, was found to be over an ounce and an eighth of an ounce. In flavour, size, and hardihood, it promises to be a great acquisition to our country. Mr. Arnold exhibited samples of this fruit at our summer meeting at Chatham—a report on this seedling has already appeared.

Arnold's white seedling raspberry is not to be spoken of as much behind his seedling strawberry. Lately, in conversation with growers from the United States, we heard his seedling fruits highly complimented. Some recognition of the services of our hybridizers ought to be made by our Society, in the shape of a medal, or other fitting distinction, to mark our appreciation of most disinterested and patriotic labours. Unless our Society steps forward in this course, and it ought, no one else, it seems to me, will notice to reward the unremitting labours of our veteran fruit growers and hybridizers. This act of courtesy and recognition of labour ought to be entirely independent of the value of the fruits added to our Pomology.

CONTRAST BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT VARIETIES.

It is quite exhilarating to think of the progress made in choice varieties of late years. The varieties that were satisfactory to fruit-growers only a few years ago, have given place to far finer varieties than they ever dreamt of producing. In apples, pears, and grapes, this is especially true, and ever increasingly true; which leads

us to entertain bright and hopeful prospects for the future. There is no finality in this field of labour, and no finality to the contemplated success. If aught would excuse a little boasting at our annual gathering, and cause our mutual congratulations to assume practical shape, it would be the success that has attended our Exhibition of the fruits of Ontario at Boston, during the meeting there of the Pomological Society of the United States, on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant. Ontario took her own place, based on her own fruit merits. The display made by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario afforded the utmost satisfaction to those of your office-bearers delegated to Boston, and we are bold to say, that it was equally agreeable and surprising to the members of the Pomological Society, to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and to the citizens of Boston, who took an interest in the proceedings of the quarter-centennial celebration of the Pomological Society of the United States. In our anxiety and desire to do honour to the Honourable Marshall Pinckney Wilder, we honoured ourselves. We were accorded what might be almost called the place of honour, having apportioned to us the one-half of the centre table. Nebraska and Ontario filled it, and were cramped enough at that. Our fruits were observed by all observers. Questions of the following import were put: "Can you grow peaches in Canada?" "Is that fruit from Canada?" When reply was made that we had our peach orchards like as we had our apple orchards, the expression of wonder could not be restrained. Mr. Saunders' bottled blackberries, and my mulberries, were a source of endless curiosity. The individual grains of the blackberry were frequently commented on. When enquirers were told that they were blackberries, and that the bottle had no magnifying power, the common exclamation, "Well!! well!!" was again and again repeated.

At Boston, Ontario stood A, 1, in plum. Nothing of the kinds exhibited came near them. Paris, Berlin, Guelph, Goderich, and especially London, did wonders. The plum might be said to be Mr. Saunders' specialty—he took much interest in this part of the display, had many sorts of his own there, and put himself to much trouble by correspondence and otherwise to get them together. The silver medal and fifty dollars well rewarded him, and us, for all his care and trouble.

Similar testimony can be borne to the excellence of our hardy grapes. We were literally foremost in hardy grapes. It was with some difficulty that visitors and others could be persuaded that they grew in the open air with us. I had frequent requests from fruit-growers for one berry of Arnold's Brant, just to taste it. Arnold's seedling grapes, from all I could learn, were thriving well in the Southern States. We made a very fair display of hardy grapes. It might have been better. There was not a single bunch contributed by Hamilton that I am aware of. St. Catharines, Paris, Beamsville and London did nobly and sustained our reputation.

The exhibition of pears was greatly indebted to Mr. Whitelaw, of Paris, to Mr. Saunders, to Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor. Mr. Dougall's addition of rare varieties was greatly prized, and also those from Mr. Bennett, Brantford. Mr. Smith, of Paris Road, also sending a handsome contribution. A silver medal and fifty dollars well rewarded our Association for this part of the exhibition.

The apples exhibited wanted colour. The 10th of September was too early for the western portions of Ontario, or indeed for any portion. There were, however, some magnificent specimens from Ancaster—from Mr. Hammill, Mr. Brecking, Mr. Hyslop, and from others in that neighbourhood.

The summation of our Boston visit sounds well. Four silver and one bronze medal, and one hundred and twenty-five dollars in cash, were our awards. My modesty will not prevent me adding that your President brought home a bronze medal for his exhibit of pears. It might have been and, we believe, it was considered by many, that it was like carrying coals to Newcastle to take pears to Boston, but pluck often does wonders, and in this particular instance, through the courtesy of the examining committee, and the munificence of the Pomological Society, a reward was conferred on your President, which will be a subject of honest pride and delight, as long as horticulture remains a gratification to him.

We have to add that the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and his band of noble coadjutors, were all that we had previously heard them depicted to be. If urbanity, gentlemanly bearing, devotion to your cultivation, could call forth admiration, respect and praise, we found them all embodied in the highest degree in the person and manner of the venerable and Honourable Marshall P. Wilder, and in those who direct the affairs of the Pomological Society of the United States.

The uses of such an exhibition as that of Boston are not few, nor unimportant. It served to stimulate those of us who witnessed the admirable display of fruits from almost every State of the Union. We saw much and learned much. The efforts of the Pomological Society in bringing the confused appellations of Pomology to something like order and precision, merit all praise, and are worthy of efforts so untiring and skilled as those of the members of the Pomological Society. Barry, Thomas, Ellwanger, Hooker, Meehan, Campbell (Ohio), Quinn, Daniels, and others, are all labouring with unflagging assiduity, to bring order out of confusion, and unity out of a legion of synonymes.

Worthless varieties are carefully dropt; as Barry justly said, it was a pity to perpetuate even by name worthless varieties. We close by saying that Canada took an eminent place among the fruit growing States of the Union, and we have only to put shoulder to shoulder, and foot to foot, and our pomological triumphs in the future will far transcend our efforts and successes in the past.

Let us now prepare for the Grand Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876. Let us look forward and prepare also for the next Biennial Exhibition of the Pomological Society, to be held at Chicago in 1875.

Allow me to encourage the members of the Fruit Growers' Association here present, and also those absent, to continue to foster this institution. It has been, now is, and, by proper effort, will continue to be a power for good in the country. Its beneficent results no one can estimate. Its influence for good must be made to bear on all classes of our community. Let our artisans, as well as our farmers, share in its kindly benefits. We must not relax our efforts till our chosen and loved culture finds its way to every cottage and every home. It is within our knowledge, that prudence, foresight, saving industrious habits have been gendered by a consideration of the objects of our Society. Mechanics, in Hamilton, are known to have purchased a lot which they might call their own, in order to plant fruit-trees which might prove an incentive to their taste, and a benefit to their families.

In order to test the hardness of Tart Bough, Benoni, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, St. Lawrence, Saxon, Sweet Bough, Ben Davis, Utter's Red, Hislop Crab, Eureka, Soulard, Transcendant, Red Siberian, Golden Beauty, Purple Apricot, Wine Sap, Wagener, Haas, Fallawater, Perry Russet, Tetofski, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin and Fameuse. Mr. Warren Holton, of the nurseries, Hamilton, has forwarded one or more of these specimens of apples and crabs to my friend Mr. John McIntyre, at Fort William, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. By and by we will hear from Mr. McIntyre a report of their value and hardness.

It might be well for our membership to consider the propriety of adding flowers and flowering shrubs to the object of their present attention and consideration. Fruits and flowers blend so nicely, seem so adapted to produce happiness and contentment to the human family that we ought not to seek to disjoin what our Maker has so clearly and graciously allied. By the cultivation of the divine art of music in conjunction with fruits and flowers, we may long for a measure of happiness and civilization which, although it has not now, yet at no distant date will characterize the hearths and homes that are thickly planted in our wide extended and heaven-blessed territory.

Let our Society encourage tree planting of every kind throughout the land. The ruthless axe and the devouring flame have done much to devastate our soil, and thus render it unfruitful: be it ours to lead public sentiment and opinion in restoring the bounties of Providence to a happy, contented and religious people. *Shelter* must be our watchword, not merely for fruit growers and their interests, but for the kindred and important interest—the farming interests of Ontario. Seasons become modified by the abundance of wooded districts—rain is thereby made to fall—winds are withheld in their cold devastating ravages—tree and animal are alike protected. Let our fruit-growers attentively peruse Mr. George Leslie's paper on tree planting for shelter, and, observing its benefits, go and encourage others to undertake this beneficent work.

Let our Association be more lavish than it has been in awarding medals and prizes—diplomas, if you will, to all who engage in the production of seedling fruits. Such recognition stimulates flagging zeal, and anew animates expiring ardour. Disappointment is apt to break in upon the most devoted and diligent student of nature's arcana. Let us strengthen by all legitimate means, the tiring hand and the saddened heart, and thus develop the mighty future issues that are held much in our own disposal. By every possible effort let us call forth

the bringing out of new varieties. Let us attempt to outstrip a Grant, an Underhill, a Clapp, a Ricketts, a Brinckle, a Warder, a Hovey, an Arnold, and a Saunders, and lay our Province under a contribution of commendation to our perseverance and skill.

Allow me further to say, as I have had occasion oft to say before, how deeply indebted I feel to the Board of Directors for their forbearance with me in the chair. I do congratulate myself and the direction, that no difficulty or disagreement has openly marred our past intercourse; and nothing has arisen, unless a deep sense of poorly discharged duty, to make the retrospect of our official connection otherwise than pleasant and agreeable.

If in the discharge of the duties of the honourable office which your partiality has conferred on me, I have offended any one of you by word or action, lay it to the account of inadvertence, and not to that of any ill feeling. I have made life-long friendships among you. I can, and do address you all as friends. I have much satisfaction and comfort in thinking that with so many kindred spirits as I see around me, I am spared with you to find ourselves at the end of another official year of our Society's existence, engaged in deeds of beneficence, sowing seed which we may never see bloom or fruit, but which, notwithstanding, we are perfectly persuaded will spring up to bless future generations of our countrymen, and among other results bear testimony to the fact that we have not lived in vain,—our duty being not to live to ourselves, but unselfishly for others. When the day comes that our works bear fruit, and we are known thereby, my earnest prayer is that we

“ Will all receive a meed of priceless worth,
When ripely gathered by the heavenly reaper.”

ROBERT BURNET,
President.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE WESTERN
NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD AT ROCHESTER JANUARY 10TH, 1872.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association:

GENTLEMEN,—Through your distinguished consideration I was appointed to represent your Board and your Association at the meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, which met in the City of Rochester on the 10th and 11th of January, 1872. On that occasion I was accompanied by your Secretary—he being a member of the Convention—and by Mr. William Saunders, of London, who is equally well known for his taste in fruit culture, and for his accurate knowledge of insect pests. Both gentlemen ably sustained the *prestige* of your Society at the meeting, and during the discussion of the various important matters connected with fruit growing submitted to the Convention, took a respectful but prominent part.

Your deputy was received and heartily welcomed, and soon learned that he appeared among a class of men who knew how to be courteous. After presenting my credentials, the worthy President, P. Barry, Esq., in the name of the Association invited me to take a seat with them, and expressed a kindly interest in our success as fruit growers in Ontario. Your President learned much from the admirably conducted proceedings of the meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association. We were much astonished to find the meetings largely attended, not only by the fruit growers of Rochester and the surrounding country, but by a large number of gentlemen whose names are as household words among the fruit-growing fraternity. We had anticipated great satisfaction in meeting the President of the Pomological Association of the States, the venerable Marshall P. Wilder, but a previous engagement at Philadelphia prevented his being present, and abridged our expected pleasure. Great attention was bestowed upon the samples of native fruits, and such men as Thomas, Downing and Hooker composed the committee for investigating the merits of any new arrival lately ushered into the pomological world. The Hubbardston Nonsuch (a sample of which name I placed on the table), had its merits freely, but favourably discussed; and some other new varieties, with whose names I was not familiar. Marshall P. Wilder's favourite pear, the Burre D'Anjou, seemed to make a good impression on the members, its merits were most favourably spoken of, and the advantages of its culture warmly recommended.

Foreign fruits had their fair share of attention. Some fine new varieties of foreign pears shown by Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry attracted my sharp scrutiny, and made me long for a larger acreage.

It was entirely new to your delegate to find long and earnest discussions on ornamental trees and plants. Our subjects of discussion are so limited, viz., fruit and fruit trees, that I was not prepared to find a kindred culture forming part and parcel of the proceedings of the Western New York Horticultural Society. It might conduce to the advancement of our Association, should any amendment be contemplated on our constitution, to enlarge our sphere of subjects, and embrace ornamental trees and shrubs, in the discussions of our Society.

The shipment of fruit received a careful consideration. Producers, on comparing notes, found that they were being deprived of their just gains by the action of middlemen. A plan suggested by your President was favourably entertained, viz., for the fruit growers of Western New York to club together and send one of themselves as agent for the sale of fruits, to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to whom they might independently consign their fruit.

We found all the subjects of discussion eminently practical. One—that of fruit drying—was canvassed at great length. The question was: "Will drying fruit by fire heat be profitable when there is a surplus crop, what kinds, &c., how done?" There were gentlemen ready to offer their own practical experience. Foremost amongst those was Mr. Purdy, who explained the method he adopted in his drying house, and who gave the results of the process. The "Alden" process was also ventilated by letter from the inventor. The marked interest displayed in these means of drying fruit was sufficient to testify to its importance to fruit growers. Mr. Charles Alden stated that fifty pounds of apples could be dried at the expense of thirty cents. When dried the apples sell at twenty cents per pound.

We perceived that everybody had their own nostrum to advance fruit interests, and also perhaps to advance their own pecuniary interests. There were plates and pens exhibited of "Comstock's Cultivator and Onion Weeder," "a Pony Cultivator and Weeder," "a Hand Cultivator and Weeder," "The Rochester Berry Basket," styled, "the best ventilated and neatest basket made," "Market Crates and Baskets," "Grape Boxes," the "Oval Box," and the "Round Box."

My friend Mr. Saunders and I visited the manufactory of the "Berry Boxes," and were amply repaid for our patience and diligence in ferreting out the place. At first we were received with suspicion, but on further acquaintance nothing could exceed the urbanity with which we were received. The machines seemed to us to be perfect. After a careful inspection we reluctantly bade a farewell to one of the most useful and important of industries. The Americans deserve the highest praise and consideration for their push and invention. We learned that "Berry Box material will be packed in crates holding 1,000 each, for which a charge of fifty cents per crate for quarts, and forty cents for pints will be made."

We had also exhibited "Wagener's patent method of grape and tree grafting."—"Wagener's system of vine grafting." In short nothing could exceed the display of all kinds of nostrums to produce the penny and advance fruit culture. The members all had some speciality. One circulated his list of standard pears, another his price list of strawberries, a third his catalogue of dwarf pears, and a fourth his vine list. Nothing could exceed the interest in fruit matters, and the presentation of kindred objects. There was a matter-of-fact aspect in everything said and done.

The Bug men were there, and enthusiasts among them just as among us; but our premier entomologist, our Saunders, of London, seemed to me to carry the palm in every discussion advanced in fruit pests. "Palman qui meruit ferat."

Grapes were pretty fully discussed—"What new grapes will replace the old standard sorts?" The Isabella and Catawba were the favourites, and the Concord was just taking an A. 1 place in the esteem of New England growers.

The measurement of barrels, the sale of fruit by weight, and other kindred subjects had a large share of thought and attention.

We visited Mr. Vick's establishment. The importance of this firm may be somewhat estimated when it is stated that they have a post office despatch for themselves; that the gift-offering to journalists alone cost \$10,000; that Vick's Illustrated Catalogue costs \$60,000 an issue.

The hospitality of the polite and gentlemanly Ellwanger was generously shown to your

deputation and greatly enjoyed by the participants. Indeed our whole visit was a sort of ovation. Whenever, gentlemen, you want a volunteer to do duty on the other side of the lines you have only to apply to your President, and he will only be too ready to carry out your views to the best of his ability.

I have only to add that everything was superbly managed by P. Barry, Esq., President. A model president he is. He set apart an evening for your deputy to address the Convention, which he did, and gave an account of our operations, and presented a copy of our last Report.

After mutual interchanges of good-fellowship, and Mr. Saunders and myself being made honorary members, along with such names as Marshall P. Widder and Downing, we bade them a hearty farewell, equally grateful for the opportunity of representing you, gentlemen, and your Society across the border, and greatly benefited and instructed both by what we heard and saw.

ROBERT BURNET,
President.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE MEETING OF THE WESTERN
NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD AT GENEVA, JANUARY 8TH, 1873.

Having been appointed a delegate to attend the Annual Meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, held on Wednesday the 8th of January last, at Geneva, New York, I beg to report.

On the 7th, I reached Rochester, joining there our worthy Secretary-Treasurer. On the following morning we left Rochester in company with several gentlemen, delegates from that vicinity for Geneva, arriving there about 10 o'clock, A.M. At 11 o'clock, A.M., the meeting was called to order by the President, P. Barry, Esq., a name familiar to fruit growers. The meeting was well attended and the show of fruit fair, especially pears—Messrs. Ellwanger and Barry having on exhibition a collection of 40 varieties of winter pears, all in an excellent state of preservation. The show of apples did not equal the exhibitions usual at our winter meetings. In fact I am led to believe, as a general rule, the apples grown in Ontario are superior in colour and flavour to those grown in Western New York, owing probably to the fact of our climate being a little more crisp, giving increased healthfulness and vigour to this class of fruits, while to the pear and peach the slightly milder climate of their latitudes is more congenial.

There is one important feature in which our Society differs widely from theirs—it is in the membership and attendance—theirs being chiefly composed of professional fruit growers, ours on the contrary is principally made up of amateurs—their Society imparting information and interest to comparatively a few whilst ours is disseminating useful knowledge upon fruit culture to all classes in the land—theirs increasing and improving a commercial knowledge how best to make fruit culture a profitable business—ours, with a still small voice inviting by a natural love for the occupation its amateur votaries, carrying increased usefulness and happiness to many a home—theirs concentrating horticultural knowledge in the commanding centres, such as Rochester and Geneva—ours has comparatively no leading centres, but its influence is as broad as the land.

In regard to the mode of conducting the meetings, and the subjects discussed, the Societies are quite similar, with one noticeable exception. In their discussions any person speaks as frequently as he pleases, the whole drift of argument at times being confined to two or three individuals, to the exclusion of others who might give valuable personal information. With us the custom heretofore adopted of the President calling upon any member in rotation, as they chance to be seated, is to my mind far preferable, thereby, securing to a much greater extent, information from all parts of the country.

One other feature different from us I would mention. Their Society being horticultural, properly allows the discussion of garden vegetables and flowers, whilst ours being strictly fruit growing, everything of this character is excluded. I was very much interested in their discussions of garden vegetables and flowers, and have no doubt that much good is the result. It has occurred to me very forcibly, that inasmuch as most people who take an interest in fruit culture, have also a taste for the vegetable and flower garden. I have asked of myself the

question, ought not the growing of vegetables and flowers to be incorporated in our Society. I am not, however, sufficiently convinced to propose such an innovation (as some might suppose it to be), but the suggestion is thrown out, and may be thought worthy of some consideration.

Pear blight which seemed to be the leading question at Geneva, was very fully discussed and with considerable ability, by persons whose personal experience extended from New England to Southern Georgia, with close observation as to climatic changes and test of soils, but really no settled conclusions were arrived at—in fact they seem to be no more settled in opinion as to the cause and cure of this pear tree scourge than ourselves.

Your delegate cannot close this report without referring to the kind and friendly reception met with at the hands of the horticulturists of Western New York, particularly those who proffered to your Secretary-Treasurer and Delegate the hospitalities of their delightful homes.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

A. B. BENNETT.

REPORTS OF DISCUSSIONS.

WINTER MEETING.

(Held at Hamilton, February 6th, 1873)

At eleven, the members met in the City Council Chamber, Rev. R. Burnet, President, in the Chair.

D. W. Beadle, Secretary, being in his place, proceeded with the business set apart for this the winter session. There were some forty or fifty members present from all sections of the Province, who exhibited a deep interest in the proceedings. A number of new members were received, and their names added to the roll.

The meeting having come to order, the Secretary read the minutes of the meeting held in the Board Room, Toronto, Oct. 9th, 1872, which were confirmed.

A large number of apples and other late Fall fruits in excellent preservation were produced by members, and carefully examined. They were also referred to a special committee for further examination.

Mr. Moodie, the delegate representing the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New York, being present, was invited forward and took a seat upon the platform.

He returned thanks, saying that as all fruit growers are genial whenever they meet, he felt as much at home in Canada as in the States.

Mr. Bennett, appointed a delegate to the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of New York, which met at Geneva, New York, January 8th last, made his report. (See Report, *ante* page 217.)

Mr. Saunders, Vice-President, having taken the chair, the President read a lengthy report of his and the Secretary's visit to the annual meeting of the Western New York Fruit Growers' Association, held at Rochester, in January, 1872.

MARKETING FRUIT.

This was the first subject which was upon the programme.

Mr. Moodie, of New York, being called upon, made a few remarks concerning the subject. In Niagara County, from whence he comes, he said that fruit was a staple production, and then to make it marketable it was packed in the most careful and even expensive manner. The fruit was all carefully selected and nicely packed in the best and cleanest barrels or baskets. The chief thing was to get the finest packages possible. It was not too much to put pears worth \$20 a barrel in varnished barrels, for it is the first impression that makes good fruit sell. Some of these barrels had sold for \$35 wholesale. For instance, a certain producer took two barrels

of excellent and similar Bartlett pears. In one of these the pears were protected with coloured tissue paper, and the heads of the barrels were nicely attended to, and the other was packed in the ordinary way. The first barrel quickly obtained \$15, and the other, equally good fruit, could not get \$5. Such, in the main, was the object of the principle upon which fruit was marketed—*put splendid fruit up in the most showy and fitting packages*, then sellers may be certain of good prices.

Mr. John Freed gave his experience as confined to Hamilton market. It had struck him on many occasions that those farmers who brought their fruit in the nicest manner obtained the best prices.

Mr. Smith, Clifton, said he was chiefly interested in the production and sale of strawberries, and he knew it to be a fact that berries in dirty stained baskets would not sell in any market for two-thirds of the price the same fruit obtained in clean neat baskets. He agreed with Mr. Freed concerning his statements as to farmers.

The Secretary believed that a good deal lay in the honesty of middlemen, and many persons had come to think that they were rogues, and obtained all the profits.

Mr. Lynus Woolverton added his experience on the sale and packing of apples. He believed the best policy, where one could not sell his own fruit, was to send it to some honest commission merchant. One of these at Montreal had acted well, and made very satisfactory returns. Montreal, so far, has been found the best market for apples.

Mr. Smith added that a friend of his sent a lot of grapes to Ottawa, but no returns had been made yet. This was unsatisfactory.

Mr. Biggar had found that neighbours of his had lost two cents a pound upon grapes which had been poorly packed. Sell the best fruit and keep the other at home.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF WINTER PEARS

was the next subject.

Mr. Morse preferred the *Sheldon* to the *Beurre D'Anjou*, both as far as production and lasting qualities are concerned. He liked the *White Doyenné* variety. He succeeded in keeping his pears extremely well by folding them in paper, keeping them high up on shelves in a dry cellar, and *keeping the temperature as nearly at the freezing point as possible*. A thermometer is kept in the cellar. This low temperature was not artificially obtained. The north window was opened to admit the cold, and the southern one and door open for warmth. This winter was the first when frost had entered; this was excluded by some heat introduced.

Mr. Arnold had no great satisfaction with his pears, as he could not keep them. He considered the *Winter Nelis* was the best; the *Vicar of Winkfield* was a pretty pear, and sold well. The *Duc de Bordeaux* was, in his opinion, a good one, although new. He would not advise people to raise pears for profit.

Mr. Morse had great satisfaction with the *Glout Morceau*.

Mr. Bennett entirely differed with Mr. Arnold, as winter pears had become a hobby with him. The *Winter Nelis* had not kept well with him, but he had great satisfaction with the other kinds. His cellar was also kept at a low temperature. He had a number of beautiful samples with him. The *Seckle* had proved an excellent variety.

Mr. Graham believed that the weather of last summer and this winter accounted, to some extent, for the exceptional good keeping of pears this year.

Mr. Bennett agreed with the President in pronouncing the *Beurre D'Arenberg* as a superb pear. He had had no success until he grafted it upon the *Winter Nelis*, when every result was satisfactory.

Mr. Moodie pronounced the *Lawrence* as an excellent pear for production; the *Josephine de Malines* was also good, but he was not aware that as great care is taken in the winter time in New York as in Ontario. Russet pears needed a damp cellar. The *Bartlett* pear could be made to last into the winter, simply by the time observed in the picking. As a rule, fruit is left too long on the trees. When the leaves begin to turn in colour then is the time and *not later*, to pluck them.

Mr. Freed said that it was useless to attempt to dispose of pears in the winter time on the market, if there were any frost, as the fruit would be lost.

The President asked after the *Winter Doyenné* and *Josephine de Malines*. He spoke highly of the *Lawrence*, but advised the cultivation of the first mentioned pear as a really

excellent one. He thought the *Doyenné Du Comice* the finest pear he had ever grown, and was an excellent keeper.

Mr. Arnold asked after two old pears, the *Princess St. Germain* and *Easter Beurre*. He had found them inferior in quality.

Mr. Grey, of Toronto, did not care much for the first, but the second was good when cared for.

Mr. Moodie said in New York the first was discarded.

The President said that he had last summer an excellent crop of *Easter Beurre* pears, and they were not at all gritty.

The Secretary had not a good word to say in respect to winter pears. They were a failure with him. He had planted *Glout Morceau*, and found them all dead in a few years.

Mr. Grey said the same pear died out rapidly at Toronto.

The President noted that this past year, the *Glout Morceau* had blighted more than ever. It was not well to force fruit too much; a friend of his had, by forcing, obtained an excellent crop in 1871; but, last year, all the trees blighted.

Mr. Barnes had two hundred pear trees, and during the past year had not lost a tree, because he had split the bark with a knife, and placing two shovels full of iron fillings about the trees.

Mr. Mills followed the same practice, with the same results. He did this splitting in June, when the growth was most rapid, so that the cuts would heal over. The bark became thicker, and protected the trunks from the frost. He made four slits down the tree each year.

Mr. Barnes used one slit.

Mr. Arnold had not faith in the slitting. He mentioned a four-inch tree that seemed to die, when in June he took a spade and cut off the bark for several feet to the ground, and the tree entirely recovered, put forth new leaves, and bore for a number of years after. He would by no means recommend this practice.

Mr. Barnes said that on Main Street a number of willows could be seen, which had been girdled with a view to killing them, but this had been by no means the case.

Mr. Mills mentioned a tree he had tried to kill—a useless tree, but it had recovered and bore better than ever.

AFTER RECESS.

The Association met at three o'clock, when the following Committee to award the offered

PRIZES FOR CANADIAN SEEDLING FRUITS

was named by the President:—Messrs. Mills, (Chairman; Grey, Field, Smith (Clifton), Saunders and Anderson.

The Directors offer a prize of ten dollars for the best Canadian seedling winter apple, and five dollars for the best Canadian seedling winter pear, to be shewn at the Winter Meeting. If two or more varieties of equal merit are shewn, the judges will award a prize to each. The attention of members is drawn to the list of prizes for other Canadian seedling fruits in the Report for 1872.

The President then read an excellent paper on “The connection between fruit growing and the farming interests of the Province.”

The essay was ordered to be printed, and Mr. Burnet received the vote of thanks of the meeting.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The Secretary stated that Kingston, Chatham, St. Catharines, Galt and Brantford had asked for meetings at each of these places. The Kingstonians desired it when the Fall fruits were ripe and ready for inspection, as there were a large number of apples upon which they were anxious for information. The other towns had been equally strong in their terms of application.

On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Beadle, the Summer Meeting was arranged to be held at Chatham.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, it was resolved that the Fall Meeting be held in Kingston. In both places the inhabitants to set the precise time of their holding.

ARE CATTLE AND SHEEP USEFUL IN ORCHARDS?

Mr. Martin asked whether it was the general opinion that cattle and sheep were useful in orchards? He thought they were.

Mr. Lee thought not.

Mr. Chambers said that some time ago his trees had been injured by codling moths. He then used an application of cow dung to the trunks of the trees, and allowed his sheep to run in the orchard, when the moths disappeared. The sheep did not gnaw the young trees.

Mr. Martin put the application on the trunks of the trees with a brush.

Mr. Barnes used lime, black sulphur and soot, made into a mixture with water. This he applied with a stiff brush or broom.

Mr. Bennett used lime, sulphur and cow dung, which he mixed in a pail, and in another pail containing water and a stiff brush, applied this, which keeps off mice and lice. This he decidedly recommended.

The President said that Mr. Barnes' trees had the glossiest bark possible.

Mr. Glass was of the same opinion as Mr. Bennett. Besides, the mixture was superior to wax, &c., for healing cuts or broken branches.

Mr. Martin said that the presence of sheep kept away field mice.

Mr. Arnold used lime and soft soap. Sulphur was too drying. To add a little tobacco water, it was a complete success.

THE BEST METHOD OF DRYING FRUITS.

The Secretary had received a letter from Mr. Gibb, of Montreal, who had a drying apparatus, which was brought to the attention of the Association. The apparatus was simple. A usual sized stove was chosen, around which was built a brick wall to retain the air. The fruit being prepared was put in at the lower end of an inclined plane, and was gradually run up over the fire, so that, when it got to the top, the fruit was supposed to be dried. At Geneva the speaker had seen a good contrivance, for persons having a small stock of fruits which could be prepared for the market. A machine for family use, a sheet-iron square with shelves, was placed around the stove-pipe, making a little oven answering all purposes excellently. At the same place he had seen the "Aldine" process, which seemed to be good enough, but it was too expensive to recommend. Such dried fruits, carefully packed and preserved from insects, were preferable to ship all over the world than in the canned shape. There was no doubt that, if fruit were dried free from dirt and insects, much that was now lost to the producer and consumer would be saved. Although in Canada there is sufficient sale for all fresh fruits, and there are canning establishments, yet drying ones might with excellent advantage be brought into use.

Mr. Moodie added some explanation to some of the schemes alluded to by the Secretary. The Ryder system was so good that a quart of fruit could be reduced in weight to two ounces, and yet could be swelled out again to its normal size, without loss of taste or appearance. The machine, with patent right and all, would not cost more than \$25; and while using little fuel, the drying was accomplished as fast as four persons could prepare the fruit. With this system peaches had been prepared, and sold at a greater price than when fresh. They were coated with sugar, and carefully packed. Dried fruit, by this process, sells for double as much as those prepared by other processes.

Mr. Craddock stated that a kiln used for drying hops had answered admirably for drying fruits.

Mr. Brooking endorsed the last remarks, but the person referred to had abandoned his hop kiln, as the taste of the hops was, to a degree, absorbed by the fruit, and he built another kiln, exactly like it, which was excellent.

Mr. Bennett had dried Roger's Grapes, No. 9, down as fine as any raisins he had ever eaten.

Mr. Martin had been equally successful with Roger's No. 15. No sugar had been used in the process. Sweet-Water Grapes had also been tried. Canning's Grapes had proved excellent, with the exception of there being too many seeds.

Mr. Johnson stated that one Fall he had put away a lot of Grapes in a drawer for an exhibition, but they having been forgotten, were next Spring found to be excellent raisins. These were Roger's Nos. 3, 4 and 15.

IN REFERENCE TO LATE DELIVERY OF TREES,

The President stated that some of the members were to blame, as their subscriptions were sent in too late, and the Secretary was therefore pushed. Nearly all the trees were received in Hamilton in good order.

The Secretary referred to many reasons, among others the extraordinary increase of membership, running up in one season from 800 to 1,700 members. (Applause.) Taken all in all, the delivery was very good.

The President said that dwarf trees are chiefly called for in the cities and towns.

Mr. Morse said that in the country, standard trees were in the greatest demand.

Mr. Hyslop said the trees for Ancaster had been sent to Dundas, where they had been left in a warm room, and were much damaged before taken away.

Mr. Brooking stated that a brother of the last speaker was to blame at Ancaster, for when he was notified that they had arrived, he paid them no attention for two weeks.

Other members made complaints. Another member stated that at Toronto his trees laid two weeks, and upon being opened, appeared dead. He soaked them in water for four days and they not only recovered, but grew better than all the other trees he had ever known.

Another member endorsed this statement.

CAN FILBERTS BE SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN ONTARIO ?

Mr. Craddock said a neighbour of his had tried them, but they were scarcely hardy enough and did not do well.

Mr. Arnold had found the hazel nut growing wild in Canada, and very good. The variety known as filberts were as good as those of England.

Mr. Gregory doubted the correctness of the last statement.

The President had for years raised English filberts here, but they need to be sheltered. Some seasons he had gathered excellent crops. He believed that, if properly cultivated and pruned, they should do well in this latitude.

Mr. Morse had been unsuccessful.

Mr. Glass, of Guelph, raises English filberts, and some years they do excellently.

Mr. Arnold had more faith in cultivating native varieties than in imported ones.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

of Mr. Beadle's accounts was received and passed.

DWARF PEAR TREES.

The Secretary introduced this subject.

Mr. Moodie, of N. Y. (and a large cultivator), liked dwarf trees on heavy soil best, but very well on any. He believed that the opinion was growing that too much pruning had taken place. It was not the thing to "cut back" so much. There should be some pruning, especially *Duchess D' Angouleme*, which is no use on the standard. The *Bartlett* was best on the standard. He did not manure, but used plenty of unleached ashes which produce good wood and fruit. He preferred a bushel of such ashes to a waggon load of barnyard manure. The ashes were scattered broadcast, say one hundred bushels to the acre. His firm used many thousands of bushels a year. Ashes produced good wood and leaves and these ensured excellent fruit. He had found that composted manure would cost \$9 a waggon load, which was too expensive, and then it was inferior to ashes. He had never tried gypsum, thought it was good. They got all the ashes they wanted at 20 cents per bushel. He was not in favour of mulching ;

surface roots should be ploughed down low. Tender roots near the surface were easily affected by heat and cold, and these should be kept down to ten inches below the surface, so that they would be beyond these changes of temperature. The codling moths were removed by pigs, which are kept hungry. Annual "cutting back" is injudicious. He liked the following varieties best: *Beurre D'Anjou*, *Duchess D'Angouleme*, *Duchess De Bordeaux* and *Louise Bonne de Jersey*. Dwarf pears are set out with the stock entirely under ground. Seions set down one or two inches. He liked the *Angier* and *Foutenay* quinces—not the *apple* quince. He also preferred ashes for apples.

The President had spread four inches of leached ashes over his garden with the happiest results.

Mr. Moore had used ashes and had never failed one year in the pear crop, while others around him had.

Mr. Brooking found that ashes were wonderfully adapted for peaches.

Mr. Moodie used salt for the manuring of plums, and found it excellent. A friend of his used salt for all his crops. He sowed it early in the season, as soon as the frost was out of the ground, at the rate of four barrels to the acre.

Mr. Barnes had used a pail of salt to a waggon load of manure, and found it good; 15 bushels per acre was a heavy dressing.

Mr. Arnold thought the benefit of salt depended much upon the season. He had sowed a strip of it across a field where there were carrots, raspberries, potatoes, strawberries, etc. The strawberries were killed, but the raspberries were abundantly benefited. The carrots and wheat seemed to be the better for it.

THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS

made their report through the chairman. There had been a number of excellent and other samples, which had all been carefully examined. The prize of \$10 for the best Canadian seedling apple was awarded to Mr. Wm. L. Stott, of Markham. The first prize for pears was awarded to Mr. James Reid, of Hamilton, and one of equal merit to Mr. James Hyslop, of West Flamboro'.

A number of very commendable specimens of apples, pears and grapes on the general and special lists were shown and reported upon.

EVENING SESSION.

Question—Have we any valuable new variety of apple?

Mr. Beadle explained the term "*new variety*" and instanced the *Swayzie Pomme Grise* as an example. Another apple of this sort was *Norton's Melon*, a valuable apple. Another is a summer apple raised in Western New York, i. e., *Early Joe*. It is like a pear, it is so good. The *Wagener* is another of the same sort—not generally known. What experience have we had of these, and of the *Benoni*? an apple well known to Mr. Arnold.

Mr. Moodie knew the *Norton's Melon*. It is a very poor grower. In New York State people like large growers. The same may be said of the *Early Joe*. Mr. Moodie mentioned the *Primate* as an excellent apple, a poor grower. Nurserymen across the lines cannot sell these trees. The *Wagener*, a good grower; strong, healthy tree. Don't think much of the *American Pearmain*.

Mr. Saunders wanted to know how many of these mentioned are exempt from the codling moth. *Pomme Grise*, he had found, were exempt. He wanted to know what experience the other members had in reference to that matter. *Rox Russet* and *Baldwin* were badly injured by the codling moth.

Mr. Beadle thought the *Swayzie Pomme Grise* would rise much in public estimation. There is no better winter apple. *Lady Apple* commands \$15 per barrel in New York.

Mr. McCallum had a *Primate* and found it a good apple.

Mr. Freed thought the *Spitzenburg* class was the first attacked by the codling moth. He thought highly of the *Red Quarrenden*. The *Swayzie Pomme Grise* is the best apple going. The public must be educated to have a taste for the *Swayzie Pomme Grise*.

Mr. Arnold found many apples old which were represented *new*. He instanced the *Swayzie* and the *Wagener* as examples. One or two others he might mention not generally

known, the *Benoni*—a delicious apple, it is spicy, and ripens in the course of five or six weeks. *Grimes' Golden* is a splendid apple. *Early Strawberry* a delicious apple. New seedling sorts not to be thrown away. Plenty of seedlings better than the *Baldwin*. The *Moyle* is a strange sport from the *Spitzenburg*—a bud variation—the branch bears the same kind of apple year after year.

Mr. Saunders and Mr. Townsend knew but little of the new varieties. The *Baldwin* suffered badly from the codlin moth. *Rox Russet* suffered too, and the *Spitzenburg* less than usual. *Summer Rose*, a splendid apple, medium size and fine flavoured. Mr. Saunders referred to a seedling of Mr. Arnold's No. 4, a fine apple. He prefers it to the *Spitzenburg*. Children are fond of it. The specimens presented to-day were very poor, and therefore its merits were not fairly before the Committee.

Mr. Barnes said the *Hawthornden* would bear as much as fifty other trees.

Mr. Arnold said the *Summer Rose* cracked badly. The *Hawthornden* could not be eaten. It had, he thought, little flavour. It was a splendid cooking apple.

Mr. Beadle said the *Summer Rose* bore well. The apples are a little below the medium size—much sought for. The *Early Harvest* is higher flavoured, but is badly injured by a black blotch, which mars their appearance, and deprives the apple of all its flavour. The *Summer Rose* is not liable to the attack of the black blotch. Dwarf trees bear good *Early Rose*. The *Hawthornden* is no favourite of his—there is no flavour about it; it is a great cropper.

Mr. Brooking spoke of the *Fallawater* as a good market apple; free from the attacks of the codlin moth; keeps till May; don't rot from any bruise. The *Swayzie Pomme Grise* had been grown by him for fifteen years; the outside was apt to be punctured, but not gritty. The tree requires to be pruned close to make it grow. He asked about the *Orange Pippin*—ten days earlier than the *Early Harvest*.

Mr. Moodie, of Lockport, was asked about the *Canada Red* and the *Hubbardston Non-such*. He said that the *Canada Red* was a poor grower.

Mr. Beadle thought the *Fallawater* was below par, and could not recommend it for general cultivation.

Mr. Morse said that a neighbour of his thought little of the *Fallawater*, and wished to be rid of his tree.

Mr. Morse has the *Dutch Mignonne*, a splendid apple—a sure seller—an autumn apple, perfect in shape, good flavour, a little coarse. Has some seedlings. He has Pownall's *Spitzenburg*—a good apple, superior to the *Esopus*. He does not agree with those who spoke highly of the *Baldwin*. All the *Russets* are eaten with avidity.

Mr. Saunders spoke on the "spotting" of fruit. Some thought that the "spots" arose from the puncture of the curculio. Fruit growers should notice this those years when the curculio is abundant.

Mr. Barnes defended the excellence of the *Baldwin*. It has a good flavour in some localities.

Question: "What encouraging results have our hybridizers obtained in the production of new varieties of fruit?"

Mr. Beadle wished to know what had been effected by hybridizers. Is it true that two varieties can be blended?

Mr. Arnold thought it was the work of man to improve the varieties of fruit. What but hybridization has produced the *Wilson Albany*? What of Rogers' varieties of grapes? Twenty years ago it was said—it was believed—that Rogers' varieties of grapes were not crosses. Facts now established show that they were hybrids. The *Black Hamburg* is seen in a cross raised between it and the *Clinton*. It bears greatly the character of the foreign variety.

Mr. Beadle looked forward to great improvements in hybridizing, and complimented Mr. Arnold on his distinguished experiments.

Mr. Saunders gave an admirable resume of his experience in cross fertilisation. This is fast becoming an art, as sure and certain as any other of the useful arts.

Mr. Beadle said that the United States was about to hold a grand pomological meeting at Boston next September. The different States have appropriated large sums to carry out the grandest exhibition of fruit that has ever been shown on this continent.

Mr. Macallum moved that the President, Secretary, Mr. Saunders and George Leslie be

a committee to wait upon the Government to get an appropriation for securing a collection of fruit for exhibition at the Pomological Society of the United States, at Boston, in September next. That the deputation, if successful, should see that the matter be carried out.

SUMMER MEETING.

Held in the Music Hall, Chatham, June 24, 1873. The President in the Chair.

The minutes of last meeting having been read and approved, the President reported that the Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture in reference to an appropriation for defraying the expense of sending a collection of the fruits of Ontario to the meeting of the American Pomological Society to be held in Boston in September, had been favoured with several interviews, and that the Commissioner was giving the matter his earnest consideration. It was resolved that the President be requested to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Boston as the delegate of this Association, and that his expenses be paid out of the funds of the Association.

Resolved that Messrs. James Dougall, William Saunders and D. W. Beadle be added to the delegation, and that the sum of seventy-five dollars be appropriated out of the funds of the Association towards defraying their expenses.

Resolved that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of sending a collection of the fruits of Ontario to the meeting of the American Pomological Society.

The following subject was then discussed, namely.—*What varieties of apple are most profitable for shipping.*

W. Stripp found the Golden Russet kept best last year. They kept better than the R. I. Greening and Baldwin. Those varieties rotted some, and barely paid cost, while Golden Russet paid well, and it is a variety that will grow far north.

Van Horn and Dunlop prefer the Greening, Baldwin and Northern Spy.

W. McK. Ross thought the Pennock and Baldwin were the best for shipping.

O'Hara named the Swayzie Pomme Grise, and said it kept well and had an exquisite flavour.

J. A. Allen found that the Golden Russet stands first.

C. Arnold said those varieties which pay the best, and that depends on the market to which the fruit is sent. Golden Russet is a first-class fruit in every respect. He thought well of the Wagener, and considered the Northern Spy a good sort for this purpose.

Ellison named Greening, Esopus Spitzenburg, and Seekno further.

The next subject considered was the question to what soils are these several varieties adapted?

J. Dougall remarked that it was very difficult to say. It is to be ascertained only by experiment.

W. Stripp would have the Baldwin and Greening on gravelly soil, while the Golden Russet did well on all soils, even on one that was somewhat damp.

Dunlop named clay loam as best for Baldwin and Greening; the Spy does best on a lighter soil, the Snow Apple spots on clay soils.

McNaughton preferred sandy loam.

Ross said Baldwin did well in sandy loam.

O'Hara and Saunders said the soil must be well drained.

How shall we market our apples to the best advantage?

D Wilson—By forming county associations, and meet and learn the quantity and quality of the crop, and then seek out the best markets.

J. A. Allen said, Sort the fruit.

Are Dwarf Trees of these varieties of Apples as profitable as Standard Trees?

J. Dougall said dwarf trees were fit for small gardens.

C. Arnold thinks dwarf trees more hardy than standard, though not profitable for orchard.

Is there any danger of cultivating apple orchards too highly, and should they ever be seeded down, and if so, with what kind of grass?

Smith—No danger in this region; there might be in the colder parts of the country.

Dougall—A vigorous tree stands cold better than one too poorly cultivated. He recommends blue grass.

Arnold—A rapid growth continued late in the season is objectionable.

D. Wilson—Leaves the grass in the orchard, and manures on the surface.

Stripp—Lets the wild grass grow ; it acts as a manure when not removed.

Have grapes proved profitable in Ontario, and if so, what varieties?

Dougall—The Concord has proved profitable.

Smith said Yes, it had.

Arnold—The price has been three cents per pound, and that does not pay.

Saunders—We are not able to grow them profitably in London.

Stripp—Fabulous profits are not to be realized, but is sure that the profits per acre are more than from the cultivation of corn. He had a vineyard in which he had grown the Concord for three years, the Delaware five and six years. The Clinton was not as profitable, but would yield a return of fifty dollars per acre.

J. A. Allen—Have to cover the vines in the fall. Rogers No. 3, 19, and Salem ripen perfectly ; also No. 9 was early, and a favourite sort. The Concord was rather late. Delaware and Adirondac ripened.

J. R. Martin, named the Adirondac, Hartford Prolific, Delaware and Iona.

On a table in the Hall were laid out numerous varieties of various kinds of seedling fruits, and the President said the next business was to appoint a Committee to examine them and report, when the following gentlemen were appointed, viz :—The President. Vice-President, and Messrs. Saunders, Ross and O'Hara, who duly gave the following

REPORT.

Your Committee appointed to report on the seedling fruits on exhibition, beg to report as follows :—

That we have examined the seedling strawberry exhibited by Mr. Arnold, of Paris, being a cross between the Wilson and Dr. Nicasse, and recommend it for the prize of \$5 offered by the Association for the best seedling strawberry on exhibition. A plate of Wilson Albany Strawberries, exhibited by Mr. John S. Jarvis, of Chatham, are of fair size, and well ripened.

CHERRIES.

Your Committee are very favourably impressed with a seedling cherry, exhibited by Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, being a seedling of Early Purple Guigne, and would recommend it for more extended cultivation, it being decidedly the best very early cherry we know of, and ripening about a week before the Early Purple ; and we award to it a prize of \$5.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. Charles Lee, of Hamilton, exhibits two varieties of seedling gooseberries, raised from seed of the English varieties, one of them showing a great tendency to grow double.

Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, exhibits a branch of Downing seedlings, well laden with berries and with foliage, partially variegated ; also a very promising seedling from Downing's seedling, with berries more elongated, and averaging a little longer than Downing's.

Mr. James Dougall exhibits a large number of different varieties of seedling gooseberries, ten of them being seedlings of Houghton's seedling, supposed to be hybridized by English varieties, and thirteen seedlings from a cross between the wild prickly and the English gooseberries. We would particularly recommend the variety marked Houghton No. 7 ; it is very productive, and larger than the Houghton, at this period of its growth, and of a more oval form. If the flavour of the fruit, when ripe, is in keeping with its present promise, we would recommend that it receive the prize of \$5, and that Mr. Dougall be requested to send samples of the fruit of this and of some of the most promising of the other varieties to the President in season. We may state that Mr. Dougall exhibited other two plates of fine cherries, one of the Early Purple Guigne, and one of May Duke.

STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. Biggar, of Drummondville, exhibited a seedling Strawberry of very handsome appearance and good size. It is of fair quality, rather acid, and appears to be a good bearer. We deem it worthy of a prize of \$5.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, exhibits nine varieties of Strawberries of the leading sorts, most of them in good condition and of fine appearance.

AUTUMN MEETING

Held at Kingston, September 17, 1873.

The President being absent, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary.

F. Hora called to the chair.

The Secretary tendered the apologies of the President, and stated the result of the Boston exhibitions.

The subject of pear culture was discussed.

Nicol—has found only two pears that will stand the climate, they are native seedlings. One of the trees is sixty years old, the fruit is of a medium size, ripening in winter.

Allen.—Pear culture for the last few years has been very uncertain; his place being very near the water he can grow the Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Stevens' Genessee. They do best on pear stock. The Louise Bonne and Flemish Beauty are among the most hardy.

Seale.—Mentioned pear trees growing on Mr. Wilson's farm that are some sixty years old.

Mr. Radford spoke of a seedling pear tree growing on Wolfe Island over sixty years old—the fruit is inferior. Flemish Beauty does well with him. Pear trees do best on clay knolls.

Mr. Briggs has grown the Flemish Beauty, and it succeeded well. Also cultivates the Louise Bonne de Jersey and Josephine de Malines. The main trouble is fire-blight. Seckel did not succeed. The Oswego Beurre did well for two years and then appeared to blight. His experience extends over a period of from twelve to sixteen years. His soil is under cultivation, is under-drained and in good tilth.

Professor Ferguson had a good crop the first season, but the fruit was very knotty; he applied refuse lime and the knotty character disappeared.

Dr. Williams—The White Doyenne for three years has not suffered. The Church is one of the best and most hardy. Osband's Summer, Bergamot Cadette and Seckel have proved hardy. His oldest trees are twenty years old, and all except three are dwarfs.

Mr. Dempsey, of Albury, said: There was a pear tree in the Township of Hillier, a seedling, growing on the bank of the lake in a very exposed situation, and was then eighteen inches in diameter, with thirty bushels of fruit upon it, but on transplanting sprouts from this tree he found them as tender as the Bartlett.

APPLES IN KINGSTON AND VICINITY.

Mr. Nicol said, the Fameuse, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Talman Sweet, Brockville Beauty (an early Fall variety, a size larger than Snow, of fine quality, tart, very prolific, very hardy, raised by Mr. Beatty, near Brockville), Pomme Grise, St. Lawrence, Ribston Pippin, Tallow Pippin, Larne, (raised by Mr. Larne at Mallory-town), and Wagener did well.

Dr. Williamson—showed Indian Rareripe, which he said was very hardy and a great bearer, conical with a blush on a yellow ground, a ribbed eye, cavity at stem smooth.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, exhibited three bunches of a seedling grape, the second year of fruiting, his No. 19, Hartford Prolific, crossed with Black Hamburgh grown in the open air, laid down in winter, the bunch and berry were very large, flesh meaty, skin thin, no pulp, very foreign in flavour, something of the Muscat about it.

He also showed a seedling plum raised by himself, an accidental seedling, purple, with a blue bloom, very prolific, of "good" flavour, separates freely from stone, stone large, tree perfectly hardy, fruit nearly round; has fruited for three years in succession, has not failed to produce a crop since it began to bear.

Charles Arnold showed a seedling apple, a cross between a Northern Spy with Wagener. The form is very like the Wagener, with much of the colouring of the Spy; size medium, flesh crisp, tender, juicy, yellow, quality "very good," mild subacid, stem straight, inch long, in a smooth cavity, of medium depth.

F. Hora showed a seedling apple raised by Mrs. Dunlop from seed, tree very hardy, now 40 years old, fruit keeps finely, in use in April and May, size medium.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESSAYS.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee have to report that they have carefully considered the essays that have been submitted for competition for prizes, with the following results. There are three essays on the cultivation of the plum. The first prize has been awarded to that bearing the motto "Peradventure." Your Committee believe that it would tend to further the views of the Directors in offering prizes that another essay on the cultivation of the plum bearing the motto "For everything there is a season," should be published in the Annual Report. It is an admirable paper giving the experience of an extensive plum grower, and the regret is felt that the Committee have no discretion to award it a second prize, as it is well worthy of that distinction.

One essay has been given in on "How to increase the interest in fruit growing in Ontario." Your Committee have no hesitation in awarding the prize to this truly original and unique essay, bearing the motto, "The world is only to be taken by show."

Your Committee regret much that there is only one essay on the important subject of "Impositions of dishonest tree pedlars." Although the essay does not come up to the others in literary ability, or even in vigorous discussion of the subject, yet in order to keep perfect faith with essayists, the prize is recommended to be awarded to the essay. It bears the motto, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT BURNET.

Convener of Committee.

Hamilton, November 14th, 1873.

THE SUCCESSFUL ESSAYISTS.

To the President and Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association,

GENTLEMEN—Having received the Report of the Committee on Essays, I proceeded to open the envelopes accompanying those to which the prizes were awarded. The envelope bearing the motto, "Peradventure," contained the name of George Elliott, Guelph; that inscribed with the motto, "The world is only to be taken by show," contained the name of George Peacock, Mount Salem; that with the motto, "By their fruits ye shall know them," contained the name of A. M. Smith, Drummondville; and the one inscribed, "For everything there is a season," contained the name of William Saunders, London.

Yours truly,

D. W. BEADLE,
Secretary.

St. Catharines,
15th November, 1873.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PLUM.

"PERADVENTURE."

BY GEORGE ELLIOTT, GUELPH,

The plum in its wild state is a shrub or low growing tree, and is indigenous to most parts of the Continent of Europe, the north of Asia and North America—it appears to have been cultivated at a very early period in Asia Minor and also in the north of China. The cultivated varieties of Asia Minor were, doubtless, introduced into the south of France by the Romans, where at the present day plums are cultivated to a large extent and form an important article of trade—being exported as dried French plums and prunes.

The varieties of the plum now in cultivation are so numerous and so varied by hybridization that it is in a great measure difficult to correctly ascertain the wild parent variety from which each class of our cultivated plums is derived—in general terms plums may be divided into three classes or possibly four: first the blue or dark purple variety; second the red or violet; third the green, and fourth the yellow. Of these varieties I give the following well-known plums as example of the first or Blue: Damson, Bradshaw, German Prune; second or Red: Victoria, Pond's seedling; third or Green: Reine Claude or better known as Green Gage, Lawrence's Favourite; fourth Yellow: Orange, Yellow Egg.

Of the first of these varieties the blue plum, the common Sloe, "*Prunus Spinosa*", is probably the most remote parent. It is found wild in many parts of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. It grows as a shrub 4 to 10 feet high, but sometimes under favourable circumstances becomes a small tree 15 to 20 feet high. The Damson, which is said to have its name from the ancient City of Damascus, in Asia Minor, may be looked upon as the first improvement of the Sloe; it, the Damson, still retains some of the spines the small leaf, downy wood and the austere flavour of its parent; but in the genial clime of the south of France, by ages of cultivation, doubtless from the Damson as a parent, have been developed many of the fine large and luscious plums that we now have of this variety. Second in the red or violet variety, of the parent or wild original of this class of plums we have in Europe the "*Prunus Domestica*," and in this country the well-known Canada red plum of our woods. The cultivated plums of this variety mostly bear a strong affinity to the parent in the softness of the flesh, sweetness, and the freedom from the austere flavour of many of the blue plums derived from their parent the sloe or Damson. These characters would seem to indicate the original stock from which this class of plums come.

The third and fourth varieties, green and yellow plums—their origin is in all probability derived from the Bullace "*Prunus insititia*", a well known wild plum in Great Britain and the Continent. The tree is more of the character of a cultivated plum tree in the size of its leaf and freedom from spines, the fruit greenish yellow with an acid flavour and clingstone. Our green and yellow plums are mostly clingstone and most of them possess a character for acidity that makes them resemble the Bullace, which is in all probability their original.

Upon this subject, I am aware a great variety of opinion may be entertained; and whatever research is made it is but an opinion after all. Centuries of cultivation and hybridization have so removed and improved the varieties we now have that to ascertain the exact wild original from which each class of plums is descended, with absolute certainty, is impossible. I only submit my opinion as above on the probable original stock of our cultivated plums.

The subject of the essay being the cultivation of the plum, I propose to consider the subject under the following heads and order. First the soil and manures suitable; second, the stock most suitable for grafting; third pruning; fourth, insects injurious to the plum and the remedies; fifth diseases of the plum; sixth, varieties; seventh profitable culture.

First: Soil and Manures.—The plum flourishes best in a rich deep loamy soil. Its roots strike deep, so that it does not suffer much from drought. Light sandy soils are not well adapted for the cultivation of the plum. The trees may be planted 16, 18 or 20 feet

apart according to variety, which will be 170 trees at the first distance ; 134 trees at the second distance, and 109 trees at the third distance upon an acre of land. Plums should not be planted on too highly manured a soil, as too rich land causes the young trees to grow too fast. The wood will be soft and not well matured to stand the effect of the winter frost. Probably no better manure can be found than unleached wood ashes, sprinkled around the trees early in the autumn, before the rains set in.

Second : Stocks most suitable for grafting.—A very general complaint respecting plum-trees is that they are short-lived ; that the wood becomes rotten, and the tree perishes when it ought to be in its prime. In my opinion a great cause for these complaints is to be found in the stock on which the plum is grafted or budded. The peach stock is sometimes used—one of the most short-lived fruit trees we have—and also plum stocks raised indifferently from any kind of plum stone that can conveniently be had without regard to its kind or hardness. Our native Canada red plum, which in its wild state is a good sized hardy, sound tree, and will live and produce fruit for many years, will from the stones of its fruit produce a stock on which to graft the plum, that will furnish sounder and longer lived trees than those generally sent out from the nurseries, and grown without any care as to the selection of the stock.

Third : Pruning.—Respecting pruning, my time for pruning is in the Autumn when the leaves are falling, which with the plum is usually early. I cut back the summer shoots to about twelve to fifteen inches, and thin out superfluous wood. The wound heals well, and the Spring shoot is from the last bud—but if the shoot is allowed to remain unpruned on the trees during the winter the wood at the end of the shoots, sometimes not having matured when the frosts set in, is frequently killed, and the injury extends down the bark and seriously injures, if it does not kill the tree, if of a tender kind. By cutting off the shoots in the fall, down to where the wood is matured, this difficulty never occurs, even with the most tender kinds. These remarks apply most particularly to the northern part of Canada, where the frost sets in sometimes very suddenly and early, and before the wood of the summer growth has had time to mature.

A plum orchard should be planted, if possible, in a situation where it is protected from the effects of high winds, which are very destructive in bruising and injuring the fruit, destroying its beauty and injuring its value in the market.

Fourth : Insects injurious to the Plum, and the Remedies.—I will first deal with the great enemy, although small in size, which has by its ravages caused many almost to abandon the cultivation of the plum—the Curculio. This insect is a small beetle of a grayish black colour. It is too well known to need description. By means of its proboscis it cuts the skin of the plum when about the size of a pea, and in the aperture thus formed (which presents, when healed, the appearance of a mark in the plum of a semi-circular shape) deposits a single egg, from which is hatched a whitish maggot that eats its way to the centre of the plum, which causes the plum to wither and fall from the tree when about one-third or one-half grown. The maggot, when the fallen plum has rotted, enters the ground, is there matured into a perfect beetle to come forth the next spring and commence again its destructive ravages, and, if unchecked, will increase to so great an extent as to completely destroy every plum upon the trees. From the fact that rarely more than a single egg is laid in each plum it is certain that it will not require many insects to perforate every plum upon a tree, as probably each Curculio, if not disturbed, will lay, at a very moderate estimate, forty to fifty eggs.

My own experience is, that with a slight amount of care and pains the enemy may be conquered. For the last eight or ten years in my garden I have not had as many plums fall by the attack of the Curculio as were necessary to thin the crop. Many remedies have been proposed but I think only two are of much value. Shaking or jarring the trees early in the morning, destroying the Curculio that fall, and regularly and systematically picking up and destroying the fallen plums, which can easily be done by pouring boiling water upon them when they are collected in pails. A very cheap and simple apparatus can be made with two light frames in a semi-circular form, with a curve cut out of the straight side to admit the trunk of the tree, over which frame white cotton is stretched. It is very useful and easily carried from tree to tree, and facilitates the operation of shaking down and destroying the Curculio.

The plum is liable to the attacks of a species of borer, the larva of which eats into the

wood of trees mostly at the base of the tree, descending to the larger roots. It is discovered by the gum exuding from the injured part, and can be destroyed in the usual manner by cutting out or following its course with a wire and so destroying the insect. With a little care and attention this borer is not formidable and can be readily overcome.

Caterpillars of various kinds attack the leaves of the plum. The Tent Caterpillar is the most common, the parent moth of which lays its eggs in the form of a ring around some of the smaller twigs or branches; these eggs are easily seen and removed at the time the trees are pruned. The caterpillars hatch early in the spring, and when young cluster in a web in the forks of a branch, and are then easily destroyed before they scatter over the tree. Some kinds of hairy caterpillar eat the leaves late in the summer, but they are not usually sufficiently numerous to be very injurious or destructive.

Fifth: Diseases of the Plum.—Perhaps the most formidable and destructive disease that affects the plum tree is the well known Black Knot, a peculiar fungoid excrescence that breaks out from the bark of the tree, principally in the smaller twigs and branches, and which, if not checked, spreads to the larger limbs, and increases until the tree is destroyed. A great variety of opinions exist respecting the origin and causes of this disease, some considering it inherent in the constitution of the tree itself, and arising either from a deficiency or a redundancy of some element in the soil; some have professed to discover that it arises from deficiency of iron in the soil; others suppose that it is a disease of a fungoid character, and that it is propagated by minute spores which are carried in the air, and that the disease is so spread and communicated; others, that the disease is caused by the puncture of an insect of a similar character to those insects that produce the gall nut on the oak. However, which of these theories may be correct respecting the origin of the disease, the most efficient remedy is cutting off every twig as soon as the disease appears, and burning them; if this plan is carefully carried out, the injury to the tree will be very slight, and the progress of the disease checked: carbolic acid and water is recommended to wash the part where an extensive cut is made. It is remarkable that the common blue plum, Damson, and all blue plums, are more affected by the Black Knot than the green and yellow varieties.

There is another disease which attacks the fruit when nearly or about ripe, which in some parts of the country proves most destructive to the crop: it, for want of a more correct or scientific name, is called the "rot," which is sufficiently descriptive of its effects. It exhibits itself in the first place by a spot on the skin of the plum, generally near the stalk, which spreads and affects the whole fruit, which becomes rotten throughout, and the skin covered with minute fungoid excrescences. The plum does not always fall, but is retained on its stalk, and communicates the contagion to the whole cluster and the plums near it. If these diseased plums are not picked off and destroyed, the remainder of the crop will soon become affected: the disease is evidently a fungus that attaches itself to the fruit, and is propagated with great rapidity, especially in damp weather. The remedy which I apply is to carefully watch the first appearance of rot, and with a small V shaped instrument, formed like two teeth of a rake upon a handle, pull down all affected plums as the disease appears on them. They should be carefully picked up and burned; no fallen fruit should be allowed to remain under the trees. Some recommend that slacked lime should be sprinkled under the trees, which probably might prove to be very useful.

Sixth: Varieties.—The varieties of the plums have been, and are constantly being increased by new seedlings to an immense number, in many of which the distinctive difference is but very slight. As it is suggested that this essay should give the opinion of the writer on the varieties with which he is acquainted, I will proceed to classify the plums I have cultivated and am acquainted with, with a view to describe their qualities.

The Common Blue.—A plum grown on its own root, and commonly propagated by suckers, comes true from the stone, small size, is a most prolific bearer and an excellent plum for preserving, being of the damson class; the fruit cracks badly from the wet, and falls from the tree when ripe; the tree is hardy and long-lived, but is more affected by Black Knot than any tree I know of; from its great bearing it is profitable.

Bradshaw—Is a very fine, large, handsome, dark purple plum, not of a high flavour, but a fair plum for preserving; from the thickness of the skin and firmness of flesh, is well adapted for drying; this is an early plum; hangs well on the tree; the tree is an

upright grower, strong in the shoot, the leaf quite distinct ; it is of French origin, and appears to be of that class of plum which in that country is dried for exportation.

Smith's Orleans.—A most excellent plum, large size, of a purple colour, most prolific bearer ; good for the table when fully ripe, and for cooking when still hard ; a very profitable plum for the grower ; fruit hangs well on the tree ; it is a straggling, slow grower, and is very subject to Black Knot.

Lombard.—A popular plum, of a good size, oval, reddish purple ; one of the most abundant bearers I know ; profitable for market on account of its fine size and appearance ; not first-rate for preserving on account of the softness of the flesh and want of acid ; when fully ripe is a good table plum. The tree is a good grower, but has a tendency to throw out long, weak limbs, and requires well cutting back when young ; it also has a great tendency to overbear, and therefore requires that the fruit should be thinned out.

Victoria.—One of the more lately disseminated plums of English origin, is a fine vigorous growing tree, making strong shoots which have a drooping tendency. This plum is very distinct in its character. It has a pointed leaf and a downy wood. The young shoots have a green appearance as if not perfectly ripened. This plum is quite hardy, free from Black Knot and a good bearer ; the fruit is large and handsome, of a fine pale reddish purple colour—a plum that will sell well in the market.

Pond's Seedling.—is a very large oval plum, similar in colour to *Victoria*, peculiar in its having an uneven suture, one side of the plum being larger than the other. The tree is a strong vigorous upright grower, moderate bearer, late and valuable.

Duane's Purple.—A fine large purple plum, nearly round, good flavour. This plum with me has proved rather tender, and a poor bearer.

Columbia.—A fine large purple plum, not much flavour ; has the merit of being a great bearer ; late, and hangs well on the tree ; a good market plum.

Washington.—A very large and most beautiful plum, yellowish pale green, tinted red in the sun ; tree spreading, good grower, good bearer, a valuable and excellent plum for table, and, when gathered before fully ripe, for cooking ; ripens early—a plum better adapted for a private garden than for sale, on account of its softness and liability to rot.

Lawrence's Favourite.—Round, pale green, with red spots in the sun ; tree, a slow grower, bears evenly and well, seldom overloaded, a most excellent and valuable plum ; in all respects a first-class preserving plum, but when ripe drops from the stalk.

Huling's Superb.—A fine rich flavoured plum of a pale yellowish green, showing green veins in the fruit when ripe, slightly oval in shape ; clingstone, hangs well on the tree ; is an excellent plum for table or preserving, but sometimes cracks with the wet ; is a good plum for market ; tree is a strong vigorous spreading grower, and a great and regular bearer.

Imperial Gage and *Yellow Gage*.—are two plums of a nearly similar character, the *Imperial Gage* being of the best flavour. Both these plums are great bearers and on that account are much cultivated. They are better for the table than preserving. The fruit is tender and rots very readily, the trees are quite hardy.

Reine Claude de Bavay.—is a large, handsome green plum, yellowish when quite ripe, specked with red in the sun. This plum is first-class for table or preserving. The tree is a vigorous upright grower, and moderate bearer. Think this plum deserves more general cultivation.

Yellow Egg.—A large, handsome, egg-shaped plum, with some times red cheek in the sun. The tree a good grower and regular bearer. This plum, in my opinion, is one of the very best and most valuable for preserving, from its size, hardness of flesh, and lateness of ripening, coming when most plums are over, renders it particularly desirable as a plum for market, for which it ought to be extensively grown.

Coe's Golden Drop.—One of the best of plums ; large, yellow, its handsome peach-like cheek and high flavour commend it to all that know it. Fine for the table when fully ripe, and first-class for preserving from its flavour which resembles the peach. The tree is a good grower, hardy, and a good bearer ; but unfortunately the fruit ripens so late that only in the milder parts of the Province can it be successfully grown and ripened.

Orange.—A fine, large yellow plum, spotted with red, a good bearer. Tree vigorous and hardy. An excellent plum for table or preserving—does not fall or crack.

General Hand.—A fine large to very large plum; round, greenish yellow—a fine and valuable plum—not much cultivated.

Bingham.—Large, yellow, egg-shaped plum, of good quality. Tree, a good grower and hardy. This plum deserves more general cultivation.

One of the great difficulties connected with growing plums on an extensive scale, is that they are a difficult fruit to send to market in a perfectly ripe condition, and only in a quite ripe state is the flavour fully developed. Consequently plums are rarely seen for sale ripe enough for the table, and the bulk of plums are picked in a green or half-ripe state, in which condition they are only fit for cooking or preserving; but if our large growers were to can their ripe fruits in the same manner as peaches and other fruits are canned, no doubt a good market could be obtained for them, and they become an article of export, as in many parts of the United States, plums are rarer fruit than the tropical fruits are with us. No fruit retains its flavour better than the plum when canned, and therefore, in my opinion, the experiment would prove profitable, and enable the plum grower to dispose of his crop to advantage.

ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PLUM.

“For everything there is a season.”

By WM. SAUNDERS, LONDON.

Our best plums have long and deservedly held a high place in the esteem of all lovers of good fruit. The charming colours and lovely bloom displayed upon their surface, the perfection of their various forms, and their rich juiciness and luscious flavour when fully ripe—all combine to render them attractive. Unfortunately for the reputation of the plum as a superior dessert fruit, it is seldom seen in our markets in a fit condition for eating, being almost always pulled in an unripe state to insure its carrying well, as well as to avoid, as far as possible, the heavy losses frequently occasioned to the fruit by rot, where it is left to fully ripen on the tree. Hence very few, comparatively speaking, in our communities have the opportunity of tasting this glorious fruit in its perfect state of ripeness. This, while it may be a matter of regret, can scarcely be avoided where the fruit has to be carried long distances, since ripe plums if at all carelessly handled are very liable in a short time to decay: while for all kitchen purposes, for tarts or pies, or for preserving or canning, plums in this partially ripened condition seem to be equally good with those fully ripe, and it is to these latter purposes that by far the largest portion of the crop at present brought into our markets is appropriated.

The original parent of most of our cultivated plums is a native of Asia and the southern part of Europe, and is known to botanists under the name of *Prunus Domestica*. Some of the better varieties of this species were early introduced into this country, and from the seed of these our finer American sorts have been produced. We have indigenous to this country three species of wild plums—*Prunus Americana*, the wild yellow or red plum, *Prunus maritima*, the beach plum, and *Prunus Chicasa*, the Chicasaw plum, and from these many varieties of wild plums have sprung. The first is by far the most common and generally distributed, and is known in Canada as “The Canada Wild Plum.” The tree is thorny and varies in height from eight to twenty feet; the leaves are nearly oval, pointed and coarsely toothed. The fruit is of a roundish oval form, yellow, orange or red in colour, nearly destitute of bloom, from one-half to two thirds of an inch in diameter, and with the stone more or less acute on both margins. Sometimes when more cultivated, the fruit will attain to the size of an inch in diameter, and with the stone more flattened and with broader margins. The pulp of the fruit is pleasant tasted, but the skin is tough, harsh and sour. The tree is common in open grounds and on the borders of woods. Some fifteen or twenty years since—or perhaps in some localities less—when the Curculio was much less abundant than it now is, many of these plums were brought to our markets, where they found ready purchasers, who used them for preserving purposes; but with the rapid increase of this terrible insect pest they have almost disappeared, excepting in a few favoured localities. The Beach plum is found chiefly along the

sea beach from Massachusetts to New Jersey and Virginia, while the Chicasaw plum is met with in Kentucky, Illinois and south-westward. But very little effort has as yet been made towards improving these varieties by cultivation, sufficient reason for which is to be found in the fact that the foreign plums and their progeny are so hardy and prolific and of such quality as to leave little to be desired. The Canada wild plum is much esteemed by nursery-men as a stock on which to grow the finer varieties, as it is extremely hardy and does not grow to a very large size. Seedlings raised from our common blue plum or horse plum are also used as stocks on which to propagate. Plums are usually propagated by budding, but sometimes by grafting in early spring.

With regard to the soil best adapted for plum culture there is a great difference of opinion. It is generally held that a clay soil is most suitable, indeed almost essential, but for the encouragement of those who may have a soil of an opposite character, we would remark that the finest plums, both for individual size and crop, we have ever seen, were grown on a light gravelly soil. It matters but little what the character of the soil is, provided it be dry and of a moderately fertile character; on any such soil with good culture plums may be grown to perfection. Heavy, *wet* land should by all means be avoided, as the tree is very impatient of wet, and soon becomes stunted and diseased, and if it lives at all, lingers out but a miserable existence. Trees should not be planted in sod, but on ground in a good state of cultivation, and before planting the soil should be thoroughly worked up with the plough and subsoil plough to a good depth, so as to enable the tender roots to penetrate more readily and absorb their nourishment.

When planting, proper attention should be given to carefully spreading the roots so that they may occupy about the same space and relative position that they have occupied in the nursery rows. Do not be afraid of digging too large a hole; at the same time be careful not to plant too deeply; trees should be so set that when covered the place of budding or grafting should not be more than two or three inches below the surface. After planting, the surface of the ground about the tree should be mulched with well-rotted manure, leaves, sawdust, or other rubbish, so as to keep the earth covering the roots moist. It is also advisable to drive a stout stake in the ground on the west side of each tree, at a sufficient distance to avoid injuring the roots, to which the tree may be tied to prevent its being swayed about too much by the wind, or permanently inclined towards the east, which is too often the case, owing to the prevalence during the year of westerly winds, thus making the rows unsightly.

As to the time of planting, we very much prefer the Spring, since trees thus get the year's growth, and a certain amount of root-hold in the soil, before having to endure the drying winds and intense cold of a long winter. It has been fully established that a certain limited amount of evaporation is going on all winter, from the leafless branches of trees, and hence when the trees are exposed to this long cold season before the roots have become so far established as to admit of some activity, there is great danger should the atmosphere during winter be unusually dry, of the wood losing so much moisture as to endanger its vitality.

The open standard is the usual form of culture for the plum in this country. The head should be thinned out sufficiently to keep it open, and any decayed or broken branches removed from time to time. Where trees are making poor growth, if they are headed in pretty severely, early in spring, this treatment will generally, if the tree is healthy, induce vigorous growth. Plum trees should not be allowed to branch less than about three feet from the ground, for if branched lower it interferes much with the proper treatment for the curculio.

In reference to the subsequent culture of the ground between the trees, much will depend on circumstances. Where the trees are making too vigorous a growth, it may be well after they are four or five years old to seed down for a time, but we think this will seldom be necessary, as plum trees usually bear so profusely that they are prevented from making too much growth; so much so indeed, that they need careful cultivation and manuring to maintain their vigour. As a rule, there should be no cropping of the ground in a plum orchard, with any kind of crop; but the weeds should be kept down with a frequent use of the cultivator, which will thus keep the surface of the ground loose and open. As it would not be safe to approach too closely to the tree on account of the danger of breaking the roots, the earth immediately around the tree should be well loosened

with a fork-spade, at least twice during the season, early in spring and again during summer. A good mulching of well-rotted stable manure will do much to recuperate a tree which may show signs of failing health. As a special manure, salt is very favourably spoken of, and is no doubt an excellent fertilizer for this tree. Where plum trees are well cared for and make good growth, a small quantity of fruit may be looked for the third year from the time of planting; a partial crop will be secured on the fourth year, considerably increased in quantity on the fifth, with a full crop on the sixth and succeeding years.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity of thinning the fruit in order to ensure uniformly large specimens. If no two plums on a tree are allowed to touch each other, the grower will certainly be repaid by superior fruit, and should wet weather set in about the time of ripening, and rot become prevalent, it will have much less chance of spreading. Most varieties of plums thus treated will usually bear a good crop every year, but where the fruit is allowed to hang in dense clusters as it frequently grows, the tendency to rot is very much increased, and the trees are apt to be so exhausted by over-bearing as to require a year's rest before they fruit again to any extent.

Plum trees should be planted about fifteen or sixteen feet apart each way, this will give them ample space for any growth they are likely to make.

Much of the success of plum growing will depend on how the fruit is picked and marketed. Dry weather should be chosen for this work; all damaged and wormy specimens should be rejected; the fruit should be carefully handled so as to preserve the bloom on its surface as much as possible, and if marketed in clean quart or two-quart baskets packed in crates, it will usually bring a much higher price than if sold in bulk. Where the distance from market is not great, the fruit may be allowed to get almost fully ripe on the trees, and will then possess a much finer flavour than if picked in the usual way in a half green state.

In giving the following list of varieties we have restricted ourselves, according to instructions given by the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association to those writing essays on the subject, to such as we have had a personal acquaintance with.

Baray's Green Gage (*Reine Claude de Barcy*).—A valuable late variety of European origin, of variable flavour, usually first class, and always of fair quality, sweet and juicy, but sometimes watery; skin greenish yellow, flesh yellow, ripens irregularly; mature fruit may usually be found on the trees from the second or third week in September to the middle of October. A vigorous grower, but apt to become stunted from overbearing, if the fruit is not thinned.

Bingham.—Originated in Pennsylvania. Tree a fair grower, fruit large, nearly oval, with a yellow skin spotted with red on the side exposed to the sun, flesh yellow. Not equal in quality, nor as profitable as some other varieties.

Bradshaw.—When well cultivated and the fruit properly thinned this plum grows to a very large size, which, added to its earliness, makes it a very attractive and profitable variety. It is nearly oval in form, of a dark reddish purple colour, with a light bluish bloom; the flesh is yellowish, rather coarse, and not high-flavoured, but juicy and good. In some localities, and especially where the soil is not very dry, this tree has sometimes proved tender. Ripe late in August to early in September.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Raised from seed by Mr. Coe, an English gardener, near London. The tree is a fair grower, and very productive; the fruit large, oval, of a light yellow colour, sometimes spotted with red on the sunny side, with a yellow flesh, sweet and sometimes of a rich flavour, at other times watery. Usually a very good plum either for dessert or cooking purposes, and being late, it helps to prolong the season; but when the weather is cold and backward it does not always ripen. Season, latter part of September or the middle of October.

Columbia.—Originated in Hudson, N. Y. A very large plum of a brownish purple colour, dotted with paler specks, nearly round; flesh reddish yellow, rather coarse. Has not succeeded well in our experience. The tree is said to be a vigorous grower, but we have not found it so; besides, it has a very ugly spreading habit, which makes it difficult to bring it into a good shape. It has been claimed by some that this variety is free, or nearly so, from the attack of curculio, but such is not the case.

Denniston's Superb.—A seedling of Mr. Denniston, of Albany, N.Y. Fruit nearly

round, a little flattened, of a pale yellowish green colour handsomely dotted and spotted with rich purple, over which is spread a delicate bloom ; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. An attractive fruit, and as good as it is beautiful ; an excellent variety for the amateur, as it ripens its fruit irregularly ; ripe plums may usually be plucked from the same tree for three or four weeks. Begins to ripen about the last of August.

General Hand.—Originated on the farm of General Hand near Lancaster, Pa. Tree a vigorous grower but rather a poor bearer. Fruit very large, of a yellow colour with pale yellow flesh, of a good flavour, sweet and juicy. Ripens in September.

Green Gage.—A European variety. A first class fruit of a size from small to medium, nearly round ; skin green, flesh pale green, sweet and juicy, and of an excellent flavour. The tree is rather a slow grower but is a good bearer, the fruit ripens late in August or early in September.

Guthrie's Apricot.—Originated in Scotland. Tree very vigorous, but a poor bearer. Fruit large, of a roundish oval form with a yellow skin dotted with crimson ; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and high flavoured. If this plum was productive we should regard it as one of the most desirable sorts in cultivation.

Imperial Gage.—A seedling of the Green Gage raised at Flushing, N. Y. A good grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit oval, above medium size, pale, yellowish green with a whitish bloom ; flesh greenish, sweet, juicy and moderately rich, fruit very liable to crack in moist weather, and also to rot. Not so desirable or profitable for market as a brighter coloured fruit. Ripe early in September.

Jefferson.—Also an American variety. Has not succeeded so well with us as some others, tree rather a poor grower. Have not yet had enough fruit to be able to judge well of its merits.

Lawrence's Favourite.—Raised by Mr. Lawrence, of Hudson, N. Y. The tree is a fair grower and an abundant bearer. Fruit of medium size nearly round, dull yellowish green, with a greenish flesh, very sweet, juicy and high flavoured, an excellent variety, but more disposed to rot than some of the firmer fleshed plums.

Lombard.—Originated in New York State. Of all plums this is probably the most widely disseminated and generally grown, and well deserves a place in every garden. The tree is very hardy, vigorous and very productive. The fruit of a good size, of a violet red colour with a fine bloom, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good. Ripens towards the end of August and early in September. This variety stands poor treatment and comparative inattention better than any other plum. It is invaluable as a market fruit, and is without doubt the most profitable sort grown.

McLaughlin.—Raised by J. McLaughlin, of Bangor, Maine. Tree a fair grower and an abundant bearer, while the fruit is one of the handsomest and highest flavoured grown. It is large, nearly round, yellow, beautifully dotted and marbled with red, and covered with a pinkish bloom ; the flesh is yellow, very juicy, sweet, rich and luscious. Is among the best, ripens from the beginning to the middle of September.

Peter's Yellow Gage.—Tree a fair grower and very prolific. Fruit medium sized, nearly round, pale yellow, with yellowish flesh, juicy and sweet, but not high flavoured. Ripens late in August.

Pond's Seedling.—Of English origin. Tree a vigorous upright grower and good bearer. Fruit very large and handsome, nearly oval, of a bright reddish colour, becoming darker when fully ripe ; flesh yellow, rather coarse but sweet and juicy, not high flavoured. A profitable market variety, ripe about the middle of September.

Prince's Yellow Gage.—Much resembling Peter's Yellow Gage, already described. A very productive sort.

Victoria (Sharpe's Emperor).—Originated in England, a beautiful and popular plum. The tree is a fair grower and very productive. The fruit is large to very large, oval, of a purplish lilac colour, with a paler bloom ; the flesh yellow, a little coarse but sweet and good. In some of the colder sections of Ontario it is said to be tender ; wherever it succeeds it is a profitable market fruit. Ripens late in August and early in September.

Smith's Orleans.—Originated on Long Island, N. Y. The tree is a vigorous but rather irregular and sprawling grower, producing long reddish purple shoots. The fruit is large, of a dark reddish purple colour, with a deep blue bloom ; flesh dark yellow, juicy and rich.

The fruit is usually distributed over the tree in a regular and even manner, and not in such clusters as some others, and hence it has not the same tendency to overbear.

Washington.—Originated on the east side of the Bowery in New York City. The tree is a strong grower and a good bearer. The fruit is very large, nearly round, of a dull yellow colour, faintly streaked with green; flesh yellow, juicy, very sweet and rich. One of the most desirable plums either for amateur or market culture. Ripe late in August and early in September.

Wild Goose Plum.—Tree a fair grower but rather a poor bearer. Fruit small and of a very indifferent quality. It is claimed by some to be curculio proof, but this is a myth; we have seen as many as three or four curculio marks on a single plum, on a tree on which nearly the whole crop was stung; not worth growing.

Yellow Egg.—A very showy popular fruit of a very large size, oval in form, with a yellow skin and whitish bloom; flesh yellow, coarse, sweet when fully ripe but only of second rate flavour. More suitable for cooking than desert. Ripens from the middle to the latter part of September.

The question has often been asked, what are the best twelve plums for amateur growth? As this query is an important one to many we shall endeavour to answer it by the light of our own experience placing the varieties *seriatim* in the order in which they were estimated, McLaughlin, Green Gage, Guthrie's Apricot, Washington, Denniston's Superb, Lawrence's Favourite, Lombard, Victoria, Bradshaw, General Hand, Reine, Claude de Bavay, and Coe's Golden Drop. This selection will give a succession from the earliest to the latest. For market culture the six following are suggested, although for several reasons we should feel disposed to place the Lombard head and shoulders above all other varieties for this purpose—Lombard, Victoria, Washington, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg and Pond's Seedling. It must be borne in mind that the vast majority of plum consumers will prefer large and highly coloured fruit, even if much inferior in point of flavour and quality, to smaller and less inviting varieties.

Some anxious minds, always ready to meet difficulty half way or more, have expressed doubts as to the probability of overstocking the plum market, and our not being able to find an outlet for the surplus. Similar cries have been raised in reference to strawberries, apples and other fruits, but it has always been found that good fruit well-marketed will in almost every case bring remunerative prices, and that the demand so increases with the supply, that it is almost impossible to overstock the market with fruit of such quality, a slight decline in price leading at once to an immensely increased consumption. Owing to the prevalence of curculio and Black Knot in some sections, plum growing has been partially or wholly abandoned and there is usually a large demand in excess of the supply in some of our towns and cities as well as many of those of the adjoining Republic.

The plum grower has to contend with a trio of great enemies,—Curculio, Rot and Black Knot, as well as other foes of less moment. To these latter our limited space will not allow us to refer.

The curculio is a small beetle belonging to the family of *curculionide* or snout beetles and is known to entomologists under the ponderous name of *conotrachelus nemaphar*, and to the fruit growing public generally as "The Little Turk." It is a dark grey, or blackish beetle about one-fifth of an inch long, with a rough, rugged surface and having on the middle of each wing-case a black shining hump bordered behind with a broad band of yellowish white; it is also furnished with a short snout. When the creature is disturbed or alarmed this snout as well as its six short legs are drawn close up to the body and the insect falls to the ground, where it lies motionless, and much resembles a bit of dirt or a little dried bud. In consequence of this peculiar inanimate appearance it frequently escapes detection, but if taken up between the fingers and placed in the hand, its powers of locomotion are suddenly aroused, and it does its best to escape, running quite quickly, and sometimes taking wing.

So much has been written in reference to this insect in the past reports of the Fruit Growers' Association, that it will be scarcely necessary to give here more than a very brief sketch of its operations, referring those who desire more detailed information to the Society's report for 1870.

The beetle deposits its eggs one at a time in the plum just under the surface of the skin, having first made a crescent-shaped incision deepened in the centre where the egg

is deposited. Here the young larva hatches and eats its way into the fruit, burrowing about the centre and so affecting its vitality that it falls before maturity to the ground, where the worm as soon as it is full grown escapes, burrows under the surface, where it becomes a chrysalis and in due time comes out in a perfect state. The season of the greatest activity for this beetle is in early Spring from about the 21st of May till the middle of June, and then is the time for those who wish to save their plum crop to give their attention in this direction.

When a plum tree is suddenly jarred these insects become alarmed and fall to the ground and feign death in the manner already described. By taking advantage of this peculiarity and jarring one's trees in the proper season, the great bulk of the army of these enemies may be captured and destroyed and a crop of plums secured. This cannot be done by jarring once but by beginning early, say about the 21st of May, and repeating the operation daily for two or three weeks or more, or as long as the insect appears prevalent. Small trees may be jarred with the hand, while larger ones may have one of their lower limbs sawn off leaving a few inches of stump protruding, and the end of this be struck with a mallet; or a hole may be bored in the tree and an iron bolt inserted with a large flat head, which latter may be struck with a hammer or mallet. Shaking the tree will not do. It must be suddenly jarred to alarm the curculio, and before beginning to operate it will be necessary to spread a white cotton sheet underneath the tree on which the insects may fall and be captured. In the morning about seven o'clock or in the evening about the same hour will be found the most favourable times for this work, as the beetle is then less active than it is in the middle of the day.

Rot is a peculiar form of rapid decay to which plums are subject, in some seasons more than others, and which if unnoticed or unattended to spreads very rapidly. Very little is known regarding the origin of this trouble, but it has been observed to be more prevalent during wet seasons than in dry ones, and hence wet weather is regarded as a predisposing cause. The immediate cause is supposed by many to be the attack of a parasitic or fungous growth, the germs of many of which we know are floating in myriads in the atmosphere. Where one plum in a cluster is attacked with this disease, unless it is speedily removed the decay spreads to those in immediate contact with it, and in a few days the whole bunch is hopelessly gone. When rot makes its appearance, the fruit should be frequently inspected, and any decayed specimens at once removed so as to avoid further loss. No remedy has as yet been discovered which will enable us to control this troublesome disease.

The Black Knot is a disease affecting the branches and twigs of the tree, and one which proves a great hindrance to the cultivation of the plum in some localities. It appears as a blackish, fleshy or hard irregular swelling on the limbs and branches, which if allowed to go on unchecked, spreads rapidly, growing worse from year to year until the tree becomes perfectly worthless from disease. This enemy owes its origin to a fungous growth, which is propagated by spores or seeds, which are perfected about the latter end of July. By using the knife freely and cutting off the affected parts clean, early in the season, its further spread may be prevented. Where large limbs become involved which would damage the tree too much to sacrifice, they may sometimes be saved by scraping away as much of the diseased growth as possible, and applying at intervals a strong solution of carbolic acid. Insects and larva have been frequently found associated with Black Knot, either on its surface or imbedded in its substance, but these have nothing whatever to do either with its origin or maintenance; they are present in this as in many other diseased growths, because it affords them in some measure shelter or sustenance.

PRIZE ESSAY ON HOW BEST TO INCREASE THE INTEREST IN FRUIT GROWING IN ONTARIO.

"The world is only to be taken by show."

BY GEORGE PEACOCK, MOUNT SALEM.

Some of the objections to fruit growing are the following :—

- 1st. Poor prices are realized for fruit.
- 2nd. The perishable nature of fruits of all kinds.
- 3rd. It is of no use planting for others to steal the fruit from us.
- 4th. We shall not live long enough to see the trees bear fruit : it takes a lifetime to raise an orchard.
- 5th. We have been deceived so many times in buying trees that it is scarcely worth while trying again.

1st. Poor prices will not apply to well grown fruits of the best sorts, when well taken care of, if neatly packed and carried with care to market. What can we expect to get for apples, for instance, carried to market in grain bags, piled one upon another, and shaken over the rough roads in a common lumber waggon. Such apples are bruised all over, and are thereby spoiled, being worth scarcely any price at all. Grow the best sorts, pick and handle carefully, pack neatly, and good prices will be obtained.

We have seen poorly grown strawberries taken to market in large baskets, with a quart measure to finger them into, and that, too, after having handled the harness and horses for hours. Fruit in such a condition ought not to realize a good price.

2nd. Persons growing fruit should be provided with suitable apparatus, of recent invention, for drying all kinds of fruit, and of such dimensions as the quantity grown might require. We have lately heard of a contrivance that is capable of drying twenty bushels a-day. By such means much fruit may be preserved till convenient to be sold. Good keeping apples are always saleable at some time during the winter or spring, if picked and handled as carefully as eggs, placing them in heaps in a shed or out-building for two or three weeks ; then sort them over, carefully putting none but good sound specimens into barrels, boxes or bins, in a good cool cellar, and scarcely a bushel in a hundred will spoil, perhaps not a peck.

Good keeping winter apples will perish so long as they receive the treatment which is common in many localities,—shaking the trees, gathering the fruit from the ground, hurrying it along before winter sets in, after having been frozen once or twice, mixing the bruised, cracked and wormy apples with the good ones, teaming, or rolling, and scoop-shovelling them into a rather warm cellar, and scarcely a bushel of apples in a hundred will be usable in the Spring. This is a matter of fact description ; and the fruit has been hawled out into the barn yard, in a decayed condition, at the middle of winter, for the cattle to eat, when the parties expected to have received big prices for their apples.

3rd. We know of a person who was planting an orchard, when his neighbour said, "Well, let him plant ; I'll steal all the fruit he can grow." The orchard planter hearing of what was said, replied, "I shall endeavour to keep him at work," and straightway planted another hundred trees, and is about to plant a few hundred more. "Well," says the stealer, "there must be money in fruit growing, or our neighbours would not be planting so extensively. I'll plant some trees too." He has done so, and is going to plant again.

Much good may be done by persuading others to plant a few trees, at least ; and they will soon discover it is easier, pleasanter, and more respectable to grow their own fruit than to take it from others without leave.

4th. Few persons know that to have trees bear young they should plant trees not more than two years old. By so doing they will often gain from eight to ten years of fruiting. There are many sorts of apples having a natural tendency to bear young. We may mention Adams, Baldwin, Bough, Brock's Pippin, Dr. Fulcher, Downing's Paragon,

Ewalt, Fall Wine, Fink, Fulton, Gravenstein, Jersey Black, Early Harvest, King of Tomkins County, Milam, Minister, Munson Sweet, Ohio Nonpareil, Maiden's Blush, Peck's Pleasant, Pennock, Porter, Pound Royal, Garden Royal, Rambo, Red Winter Pearmain, Talman Sweet, Wagener, Western Beauty, Wine Sap, Winter Queen, Baldwin, with many others. It may be added that these trees also, or most of them at least, have annual crops of fruit, if well cared for.

It is far from being generally known that some sorts of fruit trees come into bearing when they are quite young. We think that information on this matter of early bearing fruit trees will do much towards encouraging great numbers to plant who otherwise would never think of it. We have seen the Bartlett pear tree bearing fine fruit the second year after planting, and continuing to have annual crops for a number of years. Several others will fruit almost equally as young, if nicely cared for; such as the Madeleine, Bloodgood, Osband's Summer, Julieune, Howell, Duchess d'Orleans, Buffam, Beurre d'Anjou, Louise Bonne, Beurre Bosc, Seckel, Grey Doyenne, White Doyenne, Catinka, Fulton, Winter Nelis, &c.

Many cherries bear young, if planted young, such as Early Purple, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, Downton, Cleveland, Elton, Early Kentish, Reine Hortense, Mayduke, English Morello, Belle Magnifique, &c. A great number of plums, peaches, and some pears fruit quite young. The small fruits, as strawberries, bear abundantly in about thirteen or fourteen months after planting. Raspberries and blackberries have fruit the second summer. Of the former we have seen one hundred quarts picked from a single row one hundred feet long, the third season after planting. Very fine crops of luscious fruits have been reaped, in Ontario, in the short time of from three to four months after planting the seeds of water melons and musk melons, some of the former weighing 25 pounds.

5th. Some years ago (and we have reason to suspect the same trick is being extensively carried on in the counties of Elgin and Middlesex), a person visited a few nurseries on the other side of the line, bought a large assortment of cuttings and refuse trees, a great many of them being ungrafted, paid for them at the rate of \$4 per hundred, brought them to Canada, labelled them splendidly, showed good pictures of the best and most popular fruits, and sold his trees at the highest prices. Nor was he particular about the kind of pay, for in one instance, we know, he gave in exchange four cherry trees for eight plum suckers, which latter he labelled with good names to be sold at 50 cents each. Now, when these dealers talk of disposing of thousands of dollars worth of such trash, some check ought to be applied to this kind of trickery.

We can show pear trees bearing crabs, plum trees bearing Red Astrachan apples, Early Harvest apples ripening in March, with numbers of fruit trees having poor scrubby natural fruit, which, when planted, promised, according to labels, to be the finest and most profitable fruits in cultivation. The labelling of trees seems to be a wonderfully easy process, and is implicitly relied on till they begin to bear fruit. Then comes the grafter, with a good assortment of thrifty-looking scions and fine pictures. Hope is now revived. We shall now have good fruit; but, alas! he puts new tops on the trees which are often as bad, and sometimes worse than those he cut out. The tree planter next thinks of grafting for himself, or of giving up the notion of growing fruit, and finally comes to the latter conclusion.

Let the tree agency be remodelled, having two classes of agents, who may receive recommends or certificates from the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario; for there are already individuals selling trees, grafting, budding, &c., increasing their business by pretending they are members of the Association. So long as the tree agency is left to Tom, Dick and Harry, with nobody responsible, the public will be cheated, and receive anything but reliable trees for their money; and the honest man's sales will be limited. Let the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, or, if not, let there be a nurseryman's association for the purpose of controlling the whole of the tree agency of Ontario. All agents' certificates should be signed by the principals of the Association, which will give confidence to purchasers. A statement of the requisite qualifications can be published in the annual report of the Association. The qualifications will be easily suggested by a committee appointed for the purpose.

A set of suitable apparatus might also be supplied to duly qualified agents, which, for travelling agents, should consist of a good stereoscope, with appropriate views and pictures. Let every picture or view be of the best description, nicely finished, coloured, shining, smiling. Let pictures of such fruits as are to be sold be shown to every family, with short and easily spoken descriptions of each. The time occupied by these short exhibitions will be no longer, nor need they be so long, as the present mode of showing pictures, accompanied by long persuasive arguments. The picture sells the tree, and its power is all but irresistible if rightly managed.

A set of lecturing agents should be employed who should be supplied with a good set of dissolving views, magic lantern apparatus, with late improvements, having a number of good photographic views and pictures of nursery productions, showing natural sizes, colours and appearances. A shabby treeless dwelling can be dissolved into an elegant modern domicile, surrounded by the most delightful fruit trees, fragrant flowers, falling waters, and singing birds, with the merry music of lovely children dancing on the well-shaven lawn.

With this modern dissolving view apparatus, any amount of contrasts can be shown with the most pleasing effect. By this means much useful knowledge can be imparted in the most pleasing and efficient manner, because everything is shown as it is in nature. The lecturer might remain a week at a place, exhibiting with his "stereopticon dissolving view" apparatus, and informing the people *all about fruit growing*, kinds adapted to soils, &c., giving examples of success in various localities, &c.

The gift of trees to each member of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario has rapidly increased their number, and, if continued, will greatly extend a knowledge of the adaptability of different sorts of fruits to all kinds of soils and localities and exposures. The gift enterprise cannot well be applied to tree purchasers, but the lottery system may be well adapted to stimulate tree buying to a high degree. The extra expenses and prizes can be raised by selling younger trees at the usual prices, for they are really worth more than older trees, and by selling all fancy fruits at higher rates. Many persons around here gave orders this year for small pear trees at one dollar each. Small apple trees have been sold for thirty cents each.

PRIZE ESSAY ON IMPOSITIONS OF DISHONEST TREE PEDLARS.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

BY A. M. SMITH, DRUMMONDVILLE.

Of all the plagues with which Canadian fruit growers are afflicted, either of beasts, birds or insects, there are none so annoying, and (at least to their peace of mind) so destructive, and so hard to exterminate, as dishonest tree pedlars. They swarm around them like caterpillars. They are harder to shake off than curculios. Their persistent boring is worse than all other tree borers combined. Their power to transform their delicious apples and pears into insipid worthless things is greater than that of the codlin moth; and if their gnawing propensities do not equal those of the mice, the gnawings of conscience at having yielded to their allurements, and the sufferings consequent therefrom, are far more vexatious; and the blighted hopes and prospects of having fine orchards and fine fruits, and the receiving of scrubby trees and scabby apples instead, is far worse than the pear blight. They not only take away our anticipated golden pippins, but they take our gold also. They not only filch from us our juicy red-cheeked Crawfords and Sweet-waters, and give us frost peaches instead, but they take away our time and care, and the red flush of youth from our cheeks, and bring the frost of old age around our heads in waiting for them to grow again. They not only substitute puckery, sour, tough, worthless pears for our sweet, melting, aromatic Bartletts, Seekles and Flemish Beauties, but they sour our tempers, and take away the sweet, melting, mellowing influence of trust in our fellow-men. They even do worse than this. They rob some of their reputation and good name, which is dearer than all. Where is the nurseryman that has not suffered more or less from them in this respect? I know of some whose reputation has been ruined in some localities by these rascals. They palm off worthless trees,

labelled as choice varieties, and represent them as coming from some particular nursery, when the nurseryman never saw them, or had any knowledge of the transaction whatever. They lead people to distrust, so that honest upright men, agents of responsible nurseries, are suspected, and do not meet with the success they deserve, or would have, if people had not been so much deceived by them.

Their operations are well known, and hardly need describing. They are unlike our other enemies—they come in the guise of friendship. They exhibit plates of beautiful fruits and flowers, and talk glibly of the profits of fruit culture, and recommend this and that variety. They extol the nurseries they pretend to represent, and show their catalogues, perhaps, and tell of the large orders they have got of our neighbours, and, before we are aware of it, they have our orders for a large amount of trees. They then go wherever they can get their trees the cheapest—the more unsaleable the varieties, the cheaper they get them, no matter what kinds. I have known them to get wild grape vines and berry bushes by the road-side. They then label them whatever their orders call for, and deliver them to their customers, and get their pay. Sometimes they repeat their operations the second time in the same locality. When they do this, the first time they generally deliver good trees, in size and appearance, as a bait to secure customers for the next year. But they are sure never to appear after the fruit begins to bear. Their victims wait two, three, and sometimes four or five years for their *beautiful* fruit to bear, and then find they have been *beautifully* swindled.

There is another class of these enemies a little less destructive to our fruit crops, perhaps, yet who filch, by their misstatements and representations, many a hard-earned dollar from our farmers and fruit growers. I refer to some authorized agents from the States. (There are honourable exceptions, I know, but comparatively few.) They, in order to effect sales in the neighbourhood of our own nurseries, make statements they know to be utterly false, and that repeatedly. They will show the plates of some new fruits, perhaps, and represent they cannot be got at any nursery in Canada, and sell the trees at extravagant prices, when they have been informed by Canadian nurserymen that they have them in quantity. I have known them to sell grape vines to men, by such representations, for \$2 a-piece, which they could get in a home nursery, not two miles away, for 50 cents. I have known them to represent that they had been in certain nurseries, and that they had no trees to sell over a certain age and size, and that they had not got this and that variety, when they had never set foot upon their grounds, or, if they had, they knew perfectly well to the contrary. Farmers are, of course, to blame for not informing themselves, and, perhaps, deserve to be swindled, but this does not lessen the culpability of the agents. I would not depreciate American nurseries and nurserymen as a class. Far from it. Canada is indebted to them for her best fruits. Yet we can but condemn the tricks of their agents, many of which, I doubt not, are unknown to their employers, who would not stoop so low. But many of these agents sell upon commission, and think more of the almighty dollar than they do of the commands of the Almighty, and, for the sake of making a few dollars extra, do not hesitate to lie a little.

Canadian nurserymen, as a class, are not slow in procuring new fruits when they know them to be really valuable, though they may be behind their neighbours in puffing every new thing that comes up for the sake of making a little money out of it, and did our fruit growers patronize home industry a little more they would be far less liable to be swindled.

Generally when men find an enemy to their fruits at work they try to exterminate it, yet what has ever been done to stop the ravages of these enemies? There are laws against swindling, yet who ever heard of these swindlers being handled by the law? There is no doubt in the mind of any sane man that thousands of dollars have been lost to the country by them, yet still they are allowed to work. It seems to me we need a little wholesome legislation on this subject. Pass a law (and enforce it) that no man should be allowed to sell trees without a license and a certificate of agency from the nursery he pretends to represent and then make the nurseryman responsible for the varieties sold, and we shall have far less vexation from these fellows, and when fruit growers can, let them go to the nurseries and select trees for themselves of men whom they know to be reliable and responsible, and then we shall have one enemy less to the fruit interests of our dominion.

ON SMALL FRUITS.

(*Written for the Annual Report.*)

Another small fruit season has passed away, and established the reputation of some whilst others are being discarded in this section. The old English Fastolf Raspberry is still, and justly, esteemed as the leading berry of the Antwerp family, and for several reasons is superior to the much-vaunted Philadelphia, being larger and continuing longer in bearing, thus rendering it more suitable for the requirements of a private family. The Philadelphia is most prolific, but the latter part of the crop is small and ill-formed. It ripens its fruit in a few days, and for this reason is, perhaps, more suitable for preserves and vinegar, one of the most delightful and cooling drinks to be had during hot weather. Both the above varieties are equally hardy here without protection, where the snow lies deep, as, indeed, is also that queen of berries, the Brinckle's Orange, whose fine flavour is of the highest degree of excellence.

The Raspberry, as a rule, has not received that universal attention in this country which it merits, principally on account of the great quantities of wild ones grown in the neglected corners of old "snake fences," or springing up in every direction amongst the new "slashings" on the borders of "clearings." Any one, however, who is fond of this fruit—and who is not?—would do well to have say twenty-five bushes of each of the different sorts named—Brinckle's Orange, Fastolf and Philadelphia. With these kinds, and the above number of plants, he may have raspberries on his table every day for four weeks during summer, and plenty for cooking and preserving, &c. The farmer will find that, by cultivating a small "patch" as recommended, he will have a more constant supply than by relying on the wild ones. The women or children could pick sufficient for a meal during the time it would take to go to the far field and back. I should not, however, be doing justice to this subject did I omit to mention the Black Raspberry family. Another year has fully confirmed my preconceived notion that the Mammoth Cluster, distributed by the Fruit Growers' Association in 1871, is not equal to the American Black Cap, either in size or richness of fruit, its only better quality consisting in its not being so prickly, as it is almost devoid of spines. The Black Cap makes a very fine preserve, and I believe has been found one of the best fruits for drying.

In large patches of Raspberries, the greatest trouble has been found in tying them to stakes. This has been obviated to a certain extent by keeping the bushes pruned short. It is believed, however, that no extra crop can be either grown or saved without stakes, because, if the canes are heavily loaded, the fruit will bring some of them to the ground, thus doing considerable injury. As a tie, nothing has been found better than No. 13 galvanized iron wire, cut into eighteen-inch lengths; then with a pair of round-nosed pliers turn an eye on one end like the head of a skewer; take the wire in both hands, and pass it from you round the bush and the stake, and run the end through the eye, and give it a turn back, and the job is done. In cutting out the old canes, this wire is easily undone, and is ready for the new ones, and will last for years.

The Gooseberry question here, is a mixed and a vexed one. Further experience shows that only in spots can the English varieties be found to succeed. They appear to require a low, damp soil, not one that is bog in winter, and turf fit for burning in summer, but a soil that is moist all the year round. The Houghton, though not entirely free from mildew, is not affected to such a degree as to injure the berry on the lightest sands, it is an immense and constant bearer, and its only fault lies in the smallness of the fruit, this, however, is no argument against it for the various purposes for which it is employed whilst green, but merely in its ripe state. For tarts, preserves and stewed gooseberries, it is quite equal to the largest grown. I yet feel satisfied that Mr. W. Saunders, or some other hybridist will be able to overcome this "small fruit" difficulty. The Currant crop has been one of the largest ever known, the white grape and the red cherry both doing splendidly, the saw fly has not been so persistent in his attacks as formerly, and it is hoped this pest, like the Dodo, may soon become an extinct species. For some reason the white varieties of currants do not sell so readily as the red, whether it is that the beautiful tint of the syrups and jellies is sought for

in those of a darker hue I know not, but to my mind the white fruits appear sweeter and of a higher flavour than the others, but in "gardening for profit," it is necessary to catch the public taste.

Black Currants are more generally cultivated than the others by private individuals, being freer from the attacks of insects, but the measuring worm made sad havoc in places where he was an unsuspected guest, and consequently not looked after.

In conclusion, I may add there is no use trying to grow the small fruits to perfection, without four requisites: 1st, manure; 2nd, heavy pruning; 3rd, clean cultivation; and 4th, for gooseberries and currants, hellebore.

First—Thirty waggon loads of manure per acre is none too much to apply annually, lightly digging it in with a digging fork, or applied on the top of the soil to such fruits, whose roots run nearest the surface.

Second—Summer pinching for currants in June and July, and taking out entirely those shoots of the present year's growth, which spring up in the centre of the bushes, pinching back all the new branches required to extend the size of the plant when they have grown fifteen inches, thus preventing them from breaking off at the base during high winds, which they are apt to do when the foliage is abundant on rich soils. The Houghton gooseberry should be grown on a *single stem* and all suckers and branches removed within eight or ten inches of the ground, the main stem should be secured to a stout stake, driven firmly into the ground, and standing from four to five feet high. The best timber for this purpose is a two or three inch cedar pole, or if of pine it should be dipped in a pail of gas tar.

In a few years the stem will be of sufficient strength to sustain the bush, but the weight of fruit would soon bring it to grief. With regard to the raspberry, so soon in the spring as the new canes attain one foot in height, four or five should be selected for the next year's crop, and the rest persistently weeded out through the season.

Third—Clean cultivation may be obtained in small patches of half an acre or less, by frequently going over the ground, say once a fortnight, or whenever the weeds appear, with a fifteen inch wide steel rake, a process which will be found neither laborious nor troublesome if the ground is kept in high order.

Fourth—Hellebore, a free use of this article during the fruiting season is absolutely necessary, but it should not be applied when the berry is near ready for picking. Paris Green may be more economically used and with equally good effect at other times, that is before the trees come into bearing, or after the fruit is gathered. Both these chemicals should be used in water, and applied with a garden syringe, a teaspoonful of the green to a pail of water will be quite sufficient. By this method of application no danger from the dust need be apprehended. By drawing the syringe handle back and giving it a sharp push forward, a fine spray will be thrown out, quite sufficient to check effectually any depredations of this insect pest. Care must be taken not to have the water too highly charged with the green, or it will kill the bushes. I have also found this a good protection against the dark potato beetle and grasshoppers, which have been very numerous this season, also vine insects when the plant is not fruiting.

The application of Hellebore or Paris Green should always be made on a *hot, calm* day, so that it will dry rapidly, and not be removed by the action of the wind. A sediment is thus soon formed on the leaf, which defies the attacks of any injurious insect.

P. E. BUCKE.

Ottawa, 15th August, 1873.

ANOTHER YEAR'S EXPERIENCE OF FRUIT GROWING ON BEAR CREEK, MOORE.

(Written for the Annual Report.)

Last winter has been more disastrous in its effects on fruit trees than any that has occurred for many years. Of the tenderer varieties of apples, pears, and plums, several have been completely killed, and others so seriously injured as to preclude the hope of their regaining their former vigour. Contrary to previous experience trees growing in situations sheltered by rising grounds or woods suffered equally with those more elevated and exposed, and

during the coldest weather, with no wind blowing, a perpendicular elevation of 20 or 30 feet was sometimes attended with a perceptible rise in the thermometer.

Every plant being an individual, living being, and passing through its periods of youth, maturity and reproduction, must be properly nourished so as to be fully developed. Some of the conditions of its development are beyond our control, such as the life and physiology of the plant, and such severe changes of the weather as were experienced last winter, which are subject to the fixed and immutable laws of the Creator. Experiments, however, have shown that although we cannot materially change the climate we can produce artificial changes in the soil and by planting hardy varieties, and by proper cultivation, and drainage, render the porosity and dryness of the soil such as to greatly aid plant life in resisting extremes of cold. Every variety of soil in every climate supports its own vegetable tribes, and of the five thousand flowering plants of Central Europe, only three hundred grow on wet peaty soils and these are chiefly rushes and sedges. The unlettered explorer amid our native forests hails the gleam of the broad-leaved trees, glittering in the sun amid the ocean of solemn pines, as a symptom of good land on which he may profitably settle. In Britain I have seen peaty soils drained—the heaths disappearing and the soft woolly grass (*Holcus lanatus*) overspreading the surface. By the application of lime, sorrel and sour grasses banished, and by guano, or the liquid of the farm-yard spread on scanty pasture soon the humble daisy and worthless moss—symbols of poverty—disappeared and rich crops of hay followed proving the close connection of the plant with the soil on which it grows.

The stunted growth of the trees in too many of the young orchards, and the prevalence of certain weeds, demonstrate that before fruit growing is as successful as it ought to be, in our stiff clay soils in Moore and elsewhere, a more thorough system of underdraining must be introduced than has hitherto been practised. Had this been attended to more before planting I believe many fruit trees irretrievably injured would have suffered less last winter.

The varieties most injured with me are the Duchesses d'Angouleme Pear, growing in the face of a bank well sheltered from the north, but killed down to the ground. Bartlett Pears, in sheltered and exposed situations, suffered equally.

Fondante d'Automne, slightly injured, and three or four other varieties somewhat hurt by having spots frozen round many of the buds and small branches.

The Flemish Beauty all right.

Clapp's Favourite (Dwarf), although in an exposed position, none worse.

Beurre d'Anjou, none worse, and Doyenne d'Ete, Howel, and Seckel, not much harmed.

The old Peach trees were killed to the ground.

The Lady Apple, Early Harvest, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Red Canada, Hawthornden, Bellflower, King of Tompkins and young Golden Russets and Greenings all suffered less or more, though some of these varieties, six and eight years planted, were scarcely injured.

The Spy, Snow Apple, Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Maiden's Blush and some others marked hardy in Mr. Beadle's Catalogue and Fruit Gardener, escaped injury.

Most of the varieties of Plums suffered much. Even the common *Blue ones* were long of showing signs of life. At last they began to bud feebly, and in August some of them blossomed as if making a last desperate effort at reproduction before "shuffling off the mortal coil."

It is probable that trees and plants suffered much from the frequent freezing and thawing of the ground from the first thaw early in March to the end of the month. On the 26th of that month we were visited by one of the severest snow storms of the season.

Grape vines laid down, and lightly covered with earth, came out all safe, whilst some left exposed were killed to the roots. Those covered shoot vigorously, and were from one to two feet long on the 30th May, promising a good crop; but on that night a frost killed the young shoots right back. After two or three weeks they again sprouted, but too late for a crop, although a few bunches on the Fumelan and Isabellas ripened.

Apple and other blossoms also suffered in this section, except near the St. Clair River, where the water modifies the temperature of the atmosphere, and often saves fruit and tender plants when injured inland by summer frosts.

No effectual means having been taken to destroy the Codlin Moth, it has seriously damaged apples and pears, which are otherwise good in quality, and superior to any that I saw exhibited at shows in the neighbouring State of Michigan.

The gooseberry blossoms escaped the frost, and the appearance of the bushes indicated a rich crop of this delicious fruit; but soon mildew (*Puccinia*) showed itself on the young shoots and fruit.

In our sea-girt native island, surrounded as it is by moving seas which the winds frequently raise into rolling waves, and lash into foam, sweeping upwards the light spray, carrying it far inland, and mingling its saline particles with the atmosphere, I have seldom noticed gooseberries injured by attacks of this fungous plant. Supposing that the sea air might to some extent account for this immunity, I resolved to experiment a little with chloride of sodium, chloride of magnesium and sulphate of magnesia, which, according to Riegel, are the principal parts in the solid matter of sea water. By sprinkling the bushes with a weak solution, and incorporating some in the soil, by hoeing it in under the bushes for a week or two, its progress seemed arrested, and the bushes cleaned. On examining them some time afterward, it seemed returning, but meantime the fruit matured all right.

This was but one experiment, and the success to a certain extent may have depended on atmospheric changes or conditions.

One remarkable thing about the thousands of species of the fungi family is, that none of them are green. They grow wherever there is damp and shade, upon trees and bushes, living and dead.

They are interesting to the scientific observer from their inscrutable ways—at one time adopting one form of development, and anon changing the whole tenour of their life. The same species, in one form, spreading a film of mould on the contents of a pot of preserves, and may be seen growing white, sometimes, on the black surface of the ink in an unused ink-bottle. But the more we study their nature, and the conditions under which they are developed, the more successfully can we combat them when they attack our grains and fruits.

JAMES WATSON.

Birkhall, Moore, 29th October, 1873.

THE FRUIT CROP IN THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Cherries a heavy crop, and sold at from 5 to 10 cents per quart. I sold 140 quarts from one tree. Early Richmond at 10 cents per quart and 14 cents. Also 90 quarts from one tree (Elton) at 10 and 9 cents. Plum crop good, the best for last fifteen years; sold at from \$1 00 to \$1 75 per bushel. Pears a good crop, sold from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bushel. Apples a light crop, summer sold at 80 cents to \$1 00 per bushel; fall apples \$1 25 to \$1 75 per barrel; winter at \$1 50 to \$2 00 per barrel. Strawberries a good crop; sold at from 10 cents to 25 cents per quart. Raspberries a heavy crop; sold at from 5 to 10 cents per quart.

JOHN MCGILL.

NOTES ON SOME FRUITS AT GALT.

PEARS.

My pears have, during the last two seasons, suffered much from fire blight, especially the Buffam, White Doyenne, Belle Lucrative, and to some extent the Bartlett and Seckle varieties. Last spring I got iron filings put round, which has, I think, in some degree remedied it. I have found great benefit from spreading fresh wood-ashes in the garden, which is effectually clear of insects. The Ananas d'Ete, is the finest flavoured I have, although the tree is rather delicate.

GRAPES.

The Eumelan early and hardy, but prone to having the fly, and the fruit comparatively worthless. Rogers' 3, 4, 15 grow well here, but Nos. 4 & 15 have not ripened well this season. Thé Rebecca and Diana do well, but not the Delaware.

WM. TASSIE.

REPORT FROM F. H. HORA, KINGSTON.

VINES.

Eumelan has done well; borne abundantly; bunches improved in size. A few ripe by the 15th, but the average crop not ripe and fully flavoured before the 25th inst. No mildew, but does not seem with me a very free grower. This grape must be fully matured to bring out its fine flavour.

Othello has made good healthy growth, but the fruit is not yet ripe, nor so forward as an Isabella growing next it. No mildew; seems very late, and I fear will not ripen here.

The exotic vines have all done beautifully; not one failed.

PEARS.

Josephine de Malines and Beurre Clairgeau have both done well, but have not made much growth.

Bartlett was killed by the blight in the first week in September.

APPLES

Grime's Golden Pippin is healthy, and doing very well.

RASPBERRY.

Mammoth Cluster seems quite hardy, bears well, but there is nothing in the fruit superior even to the wild varieties. Will try it another season, and if no improvement, will then root it out.

BLACKBERRY.

Early Wilson seems very tender indeed; evidently will not ripen here without winter protection.

Of Pears I have Belle Lucrative, Flemish Beauty, Ananas d'Eté, Doyenne d'Eté, Glout-Morceau, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favourite, Beurre Clairgeau, Tyson, Duchesse d'Eng-hen, Vicar, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Josephine de Malines, and some others in dwarf, of which I know not the names. There have been no signs of blight on any of them this year, so that I am inclined to think that this disease must have been dormant in the Bartlett when received this spring from the Association. Some of these trees are now six years old from the nursery, but none have yet borne any fruit except one of the Vicars. This is the first season I have been unvisited by blight.

I have two large Isabella Vines trained east and west, but this year I led some of the branches out to the north at a right angle to the others; the bunches on these certainly ripened earlier than the others, and I think the berries are altogether finer. Are you aware of any facts in corroboration of this, or the contrary?

This season I have had several bunches on my vines girdled (I suppose by an insect). In some instances the mischief occurs on the stalk, and the whole bunch shrivels without ripening. In other cases the injury is in the middle or towards the lower end of the bunch, when the berries above ripen, and all below the girdling remain green and shrivelled up. This occurs just as the berries are maturing, and before commencing to colour. I cannot find any allusion to this in the treatises on insects injurious to the vine in your annual reports.

The last spring frost with me was on the 16th May, but the night of the 29th May was very cold, and evidently did much mischief to both apple and pear blossoms. No frost perceptible yet, here on the lake shore. Plums have been an abundant crop this year, but I am inclined to think apples are scarce and inferior in size and flavour.

I would suggest for a subject for discussion at some future meeting of the Association—"The best stock for, and the best mode of grafting apples and pears."

I cannot help thinking that the common practice of root grafting on seedling stocks must be wrong in principle, and is the primary cause of both the borer's attacks and the pear

blight. I have not much studied this subject, but have no recollection of ever having seen such a mode practised in England, where, if I mistake not, the custom is to graft high on the wild stock, which of course is perfectly hardy; whereas here the hardiness of the seedling stock must always be doubtful, or rather, I should think, it can seldom be hardy. Now I question if any species of beetle ever deposits its eggs in healthy wood, from the simple fact that sound, healthy wood does not afford suitable food for the larvæ. Take for instance the different species of borers attacking the pines. If I am rightly informed, as long as the trees are healthy and vigorous no borer attacks them; but let a fire run through a pine district killing the trees, and then the lumberman cannot secure the timber in a sound state; let him hasten the chopping all he may, the borer will beat him in the race. And so it is, I believe, with all the beetle tribe; therefore, judging from analogy, I should say there must always be disease and decay before the borer appears, or the natural instinct would not lead the parent beetle to deposit its eggs where there would not be a suitable supply of food for its offspring. The borer, in my opinion, must always be the result of, and not the cause of, decay and injury.

Again, in this root-grafting, I have already in my short experience had more than one case where I have found (from bad manipulations, I suppose) that the wood of the stock and scion has never united; the bark has closed round, but the wood beneath has never joined, and after a year or two the young tree has either died or broken off at the graft.

In the absence of any wild apple indigenous to Canada, I would suggest that only the very hardiest of the crabs should ever be used for stocks. How would the wild thorn answer?

FRANCIS H. HORA.

Glen Lawrence, near Kingston,
September 26th, 1873.

FRUIT REPORT.

OTTAWA, 27th Sept., 1873.

Our summer here has been cold, and not at all favourable to early ripening.

Tomatoes and melons were generally late in coming to maturity.

My cherries, common red, have had upon their leaves a small greenish-looking snail in quantities, and I have observed other trees in this vicinity similarly affected. Can you tell me the name of the snail (or whatever it is), and how to destroy it?

One of my apple trees is badly mildewed; can you tell me what to do with it?

Fire blight has been very destructive this year in and near this city; several instances have come within my own personal knowledge.

Of the trees which I have received from the Association, the Wagner apple is growing well; Clapp's pear is also doing well; the McLaughlin plum does not like my sandy soil; nor does Grimes' apple, which has failed to grow altogether.

In my cold vinery, I have this year fruited (for first time) Black Hamburg, Gros Colmar, and Grizzly Frontignan. My other vines are not yet bearing. Out of doors I have Delaware, Isabella, and Concord; all doing well.

WILLIAM WHITE.

ESSAY, WRITTEN FOR THE REPORT, BY R. B. WERDEN, PICTON.

MR. SECRETARY,—At the request of your Association, I desire to make a few remarks in my humble way, on my experience and observations of fruit growing in this section of Prince Edward County; but with some reluctance, as there is so much up-hill work respecting its cultivation, that it may have a tendency to discourage some from undertaking what they might otherwise do, but your request prompts me.

About thirty years ago I commenced planting fruit trees of all sorts, and soon found we had a very ungenial climate to contend with, partly by nature and partly by our country having been denuded by the merciless axe-men of its forest; opening up inroads for the cold north winds, changing our climate and making it much more difficult to grow fruit than formerly; nothing to prevent our rain clouds from sweeping by us and carrying the rain to other

parts, leaving us to be parched up with the extreme droughts and cold frosty winds ; leaving nothing but destruction to vegetation and disappointment to the planter. Learning the causes and effects, I saw every branch reaching out its hand for help ; I heard every voice cry out for protection.

And it was too plain to be misunderstood, that if man and the animal kingdom require protection, so with the same principle the vegetable kingdom does likewise require to be sheltered from the extreme changes of heat and cold that our climate is so subject to. Seeing the necessity, I set to work in right good faith planting a belt of forest trees around my orchard, but, alas ! too late for many of them, for the breath of the north-wester had already breathed its poisoned atmosphere on many of them to the tune of thirty degrees, and sometimes more, below zero, to which tune they could not dance long, especially those with long trimmed-up distorted trunks, thereby causing the sap to be diseased and disarranged, causing the tops to become blighted, and the sun to scald their bodies, and the bark to peel off, and ultimate death.

I then thought I would try another plan. I let the trees grow as nature had designed all trees to grow, in the open fields, with the limbs branching out from the ground, what some call Dwarf Standards. But I call them Self Protectors, as they ward off the whiplike trees, and the plough, keeping them at a proper distance from tearing off the best roots, and causing the cold winds to sweep over them instead of through them. I considered then I had them safe in the fold from all enemies, but not so, for on comes the extreme drought we are getting subject to here for the past summers, penetrating and drying every particle of moisture to the very ends of the roots, causing many of the trees to become weakened in their constitution, and then the cold winters would finish them.

And to my observation, this is the doom the most of the trees meet with when planted on high and dry soils, without any lakes to the north of us to protect them from the poisonous dry north-easterly winds. Thus my belief is the dry summers are as detrimental to our trees as the cold winters are, being the first cause to weaken and make them tender.

But I would not have you think that all our orchards are so badly affected. There are some sandy loamy soils that do not suffer so with the drought, and along the lake shores and points projecting out into the lake, where we have some fine orchards. They are doing well, but not to be compared with those I saw this summer at Rochester, Lockport, and at Niagara, where I saw large orchards, and was told they were from fifty to eighty years old, without a scald, blight, or a decayed trunk about them.

And now I hope I have said nothing to discourage any one from planting, for every tree, if it don't live to over twenty years, will pay all expenses in half that time. So plant away and keep on planting ; abandon many of what we had learned to consider as our best or most desirable varieties of fruit, but too tender, and substitute for them those that have come to be designated as Iron Clads, because of their ability to withstand our trying winters and summer droughts. Then let us plant a screen of forest trees for their protection around them, not forgetting our hardy sugar maple, so useful for the production of that article, sugar—the emblem of our Dominion—until they will attract the passing clouds of rain, as the rod draws the electric fluid, and the tops will catch and tear open and let the rain fall on us ; also serving as pumps, drawing the water from the great reservoir below, and emitting it from the leaves ; keeping the air moist, which makes it so beneficial for all vegetation.

Then for a noble and good cause let us go to work in right good faith, and try to restore that paradise which has been lost by our transgression, and be as great benefactors to our country as Lord Athol was to Scotland, who planted over fifteen thousand acres of a barren waste of sandy plains to forest trees, and made it to valuable and green pastures, and lived to build ships and sail across the ocean on timber of his own raising. Now can't we do as much as one man, if not, then let us petition to the Legislature to help us, and pass laws as they have done in other countries, and release any one from a portion of his taxes by his planting trees along the road sides, for timber and shelter, thereby save our country from famine and destruction that may await us. For, among all the utilities relating to the improvements of our great country, no one thing interests us more than the cultivation of trees, trees for fruit, for timber, for ornament, &c. All our waste places should be dotted with acres of forest trees. Our mountain tops and sides, our hills, ravines and vallies, may, and should be planted to trees. It has long been considered an admitted fact that the existence of timber growths in a country, has the

effect to secure to such country a more considerable rainfall than would otherwise occur, and as evidence of such fact, it is stated that the Island of Madeira, when first discovered by Europeans, was clothed with timber, and enjoyed an ample and well distributed rainfall, but since their advent the forest has been gradually melting away, till little is now left to decoy the moisture from the passing clouds, and as a consequence, droughts have been steadily becoming more and more severe, occasioning the failure of the crops, and compelling the levy of contributions in other countries to save the population from the horrors of famine.

Germany, Spain and France are also quoted as furnishing a similar result from the same causes, and extending over a far more lengthened period. A very striking instance of change of climate from this cause is said to be even now in progress on the Island of Barbadoes, one of the West Indies, on a portion of which the timber has been entirely removed, thus giving the ocean full sweep from shore to shore. The portion of the island so denuded of timber, is said to have become in consequence almost, or quite a desert from lack of rain, and this process is extending over the now fertile portions of the Island, as rapidly as the forest disappears.

Science, with unerring finger, is pointing to our treeless plains, swept by parching winds in summer, and arctic gales in winter, as the true and present cause of the dire calamity. The acceptance of this conclusion, carries with it the further conclusion that the work of destruction is yet far from complete, but is rather proceeding at an accelerated rate, and that if allowed to progress unchecked, it is difficult to imagine when, and at how calamitous a point the evil will culminate.

R. B. W.

REPORT BY GEORGE PEACOCK, MOUNT SALEM.

Fruits generally about Mount Salem scarce. Strawberries were a good crop, and sold at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 10 cents and 8 cents per quart, main crop Wilson of course. Raspberries bore well this year, which sold for about 8 cents per quart. Blackberries none in market.

Cherries very good yield this year, sold at 6 cents to 4 cents per quart, some wormy ones for less.

Peaches none, all winter killed.

Plums, heard of none in market except by one individual who attended to Curculio catching, prices consequently were 3 to 4 dollars per bushel, while more customers went without plums than could be supplied.

Apple trees suffered last winter so much that some have not yet recovered. We have King of Tompkins and Baldwin trees nearly dead, which would have borne from 10 to 12 bushels each. Some trees look like recovering, others seem like dying.

REPORT BY GEORGE COWAN, CRAIGVALE.

I became a member in '71. The pear and raspberries sent me that year are all dead, the two raspberries died at once, the pear lived and did well until this spring. It came out in leaf in the end of May, but on the nights of May the 30th and 31st it was a very hard frost; it burst all the bark of this tree from top to bottom; it died at once. The trees sent in '72 are doing well, pear and plum, also '73 pear and apple, both doing well. Fruit in this part was a great crop this year, especially old orchards, young trees being more tender. Plums were the largest crop I have ever seen; the trees had all to be propped up to prevent splitting. All kinds were alike, Lombard, Washington, Golden Drop, Green Gage, and others. I got two first prizes at the County Show for Lombard and Coc's Golden Drop. Plums sold from 10 to 15 cents per quart. Apples from $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents to \$2 per bushel, for early sorts; good keeping apples about \$1 per bushel. In mostly all the old orchards here are seedling apples. Orchard planting is going on very brisk just now. Several agents have been travelling here for the Rochester Nurseries, this summer, and taken a great many orders. We had two worthies in this neighbourhood this spring from the State of Ohio, grafting. They came round last fall,

with a book showing the different kinds of apples. Parties selected the scions from the book, all were to be brought from Ohio, true to name; their operations extended from Bradford to eight or ten miles north of Barrie. It has now been found out that these grafters pruned a man's orchard near Bradford, and got their scions there, for their trouble. They grafted at the rate of one hundred per hour, two scions to every limb, or cut at 8 cents each, some trees, large ones, they put in a considerable number, twenty to thirty. Some parties had to pay from thirty to forty dollars for a few hours' work; in about four weeks they took from the district mentioned, eleven thousand dollars (\$11,000). There is also a considerable number of shade and ornamental tree-planting, such as hard and soft maple, spruce, balsam, cedar, hemlock, larch or tamarack. I myself supplied parties with about 1,200 of the above.

FRUIT REPORT, BY DANIEL MACPHERSON, LANCASTER.

MR. SECRETARY,—You will doubtless think me very careless and ungrateful in neglecting you so long. At your request I made inquiries, and obtained all information possible when I travelled in Glengarry and Stormont. The only information of any value was varieties successfully grown. Waiting to receive promised lists of them is the cause of my waiting so long. Unfortunately, I have not yet received them, and I will send you a few hurried *items* of information in the meantime. I found that seedling apples, some very valuable, were formerly successfully grown in nearly every locality; that the "*blight*" killed or injured the apple trees through all this section; that seedling apples seem yet to grow well in many places, though a failure in others; that improved varieties of apples introduced within six years have generally failed; that native plums do well in nearly all sections, where soil is suitable; that pears are not grown; a few were in old orchards, and seemed as hardy as the apple; but there is not a single specimen now in the County.

Very few berries grown.

Strawberries grow well when tried, but generally neglected, and so with all small fruits. Currants all destroyed by worms, and cultivation neglected.

There is a general want of information on the subject of fruit growing; and the result of these efforts, in nine cases out of ten, is complete failure.

Though the majority of those experimenting with fruit trees blame the nurseryman for their want of success, and doubtless in many cases the trees furnished were very much abused, still the almost universal ignorance is a great cause of failure also. Dozens of parties take no care of their trees, know nothing of varieties, and when they have a few surviving specimens cannot say what they are, or order more of same variety if they need them.

A great many Toronto trees were introduced and very extensively distributed three years ago through Glengarry. Unfortunately, they are nearly all dead, and the parties have decided to try no more. In nearly every case there are survivors, precisely the information you want; but I could not ascertain the varieties. Still I have found trees, and in some cases *lots*, which have all lived, procured from the same source. Of these I am promised lists, and will soon be able to send names.

Several gentlemen are succeeding with young orchards; a very few have very fine ones, of which they are justly proud; but the majority are hopeless of ever growing their own fruit, and will take no interest in the matter.

To give you an idea of the interest taken in Glengarry generally. With the repeated tale of anxiety to grow fruit, of efforts and failures, of confession of ignorance on the subject, and wish for information, I succeeded in introducing in Lancaster about 15 to 20 copies of the "*Fruit Gardener*"—about half of them to farmers; in Charlottenburgh only 4 copies—a member of Fruit Growers' Association, a Secretary of Agricultural Society, a manufacturer, and a young lady interested in horticulture, being the only parties.

In the rest of Glengarry not one copy, though I called upon many hundreds.

Still a few are successfully growing apples, and a good many have set out from a dozen to hundreds of apple trees last year; and though my experience is limited, I have met with as fine specimens of apples in Charlottenburgh, especially at Mr. Cameron's, as I have ever seen in localities considered more favoured.

Formerly a great many apples were grown. A good many—some very fine—are yet

grown in Charlottenburg; a few barrels are imported yearly; but the majority of the inhabitants use very few green apples, or simply do without it.

Several gentlemen have united in the effort to grow apples. Mr. Young, of Lanark, has a fine young orchard of several hundred trees, all bearing, principally seedlings. Mr. McLennan has set out within six years about 1,000 trees, a very small percentage lost with the hardier varieties. He has many of the tender varieties which I believe are doing well, *but he pays attention to them.* Unfortunately I have not his list, but I am aware of it being a good selection, has been a fair test, and a success. Mr. Cameron has splendid Fameuse and Golden Russets.

I must not forget that where I found there was a survivor of trees formerly introduced before the "*blight*" it has invariably proved to be Talman Sweeting, at least I presume so from description given. Mr. Dingwall will shortly be experimenting on a very extensive scale, he has a fine nursery and will test a great many varieties. His trees received from Association are flourishing.

My pear Beurre d'Anjou received last spring lived, but did not look very thrifty.

Plum, ditto.

Of varieties which I grafted and budded in nursery and planted in spring of 1871, I found during summer specimens of all living and doing well; where some had died I knew the cause had been want of shelter during the first early frost of December, 1871, the mulching being removed to escape mice and snow not yet fallen to pack. I enclose a list. You must excuse these horrid lines without any arrangement. I will give you a few notes from my memorandum book, "*Answer to enquiries made.*" I consider them satisfactory in many cases, so far as showing that 25 to 60 and 75 per cent. of trees lived, and with more information and a better selection, apples can be successfully grown here.

FRONT LANCASTER, 4TH CON.

Two or three good orchards, generally seedlings, '69, '70, '71. A great many young apple trees set out lately, a general failure. A few summer trees planted in '72 generally have succeeded.

RIVIERE RAISIN, NEAR FRONT.

I. M. L. does not succeed in growing apples. 20 from Leslie 1870; 15 living.

CHARLOTTENBURG.

I. G.—Set out a great many young trees; all dead.

McD.—Old orchard dead; young trees all die in about two years. Suppose when reach clay.

D. G.—Grew apples extensively formerly; tried Seedlings, Swaar; failed.

Native Plums do well.

Strawberries do well.

Cherries failed.

McD.—Apples did well previous to blight; cannot grow them now; all die.

Plums and Berries do well.

J. R. H.—Grew Toronto trees; did not live.

Plum do well.

Grapes, well.

Currants, not grown.

J. H.—Consider apples should do well; succeed with seedlings.

A. McL.—Seedlings succeed.

Plums do. Foreign born, do.

E. Cherries; planted 20; few do well.

R. K.—Grew apples previous to blight; fail now; consider drought the cause.

Native Plums do well; curculio injured badly, 1870, 1871.

S. E.—Grew apples formerly; Toronto trees all dead.

D. C.—Apples did well formerly; all planted since failed.

Native and Blue Plums succeed.

New Peaches and Pears failed ; same with Grapes and Berries.

All through Charlottenburg I received nearly the same reply.

Old trees all killed by blight, and winter apples should do well, as formerly.

Mr. Murray Tried Toronto trees in 1870 ; 50 trees ; 3 living.

Tried Hamilton trees ; all dead.

Tried Montreal, 1 dozen ; 2 living ; a lot of seedlings have grown well.

Another account from Kenyon :—Failed with apples now. Tried 15 Toronto ; 3 living. Hawthornden, Baldwin and Crabs ; Pear and Cherry of same lot, living.

It would appear that in the greater number of localities I have visited apples did well formerly, and that in many cases seedlings still grew well ; but in nearly all cases the trees of improved varieties introduced lately have died. As I went along, each party's statement was but a repetition of the last, so I ceased making inquiries until I entered another route. Of course many reasons were argued for the failure, and many in bitter terms expressed their disappointment ; however, the success of a few individuals will, I hope, encourage them to make further and more intelligent efforts to grow at least their own fruit.

On receipt of the promised lists of summer apples promised by several parties, I will send you a further statement, that will be more satisfactory than this my hurriedly written letter. I hope shortly to send the names of several parties who will join the Association.

Please send me one of the first copies of report for 1872, as I go into the section this winter.

I send list of trees out of my own memory, planted in spring of 1871, specimens now being apparently healthy of following varieties :—

Fameuse.

St. Lawrence.

E. Harvest.

Bourassa.

T. Sweeting.

Red Astrachan.

Sweet Bough.

Sour Bough.

20 Ounce.

Early Strawberry.

Porter.

Baldwin.

N. Spy.

Spitzenberg.

King of T. County.

Golden Russet.

Seek-no-further.

R. I. Greening.

Ribston Pippin.

Primate.

Fall Sweeting.

Dormer.

Wagener.

Snow Apple.

Colvert.

With several seedlings of hardy varieties of Summer and Winter.

REPORT ON SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES, AND RASPBERRIES.

26th July, 1873.

SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

Mr. R. Ibson, Malton, sent two seedling gooseberries, from Whitesmith and Crown-bob. Crown bob, fair sized and well flavoured ; Whitesmith, scarcely ready, good size, and free from mildew.

SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES, FROM JAS. DOUGALL, ESQ., WINDSOR.

No. 1. Seedling from Houghton ; green, small, and indifferent flavour.

No. 2. Seedling from Houghton ; dark purple, small, pleasant wild flavour.

No. 4. Seedling from Houghton ; green, very small, indifferent flavour.

No. 5. Seedling from Houghton ; green, small, little flavour.

No. 6. Seedling from Houghton ; green, small, disagreeable after-flavour.

No. 7. Seedling from Houghton, male parent, English ; green, large, well flavoured, and agreeable, worth propagating.

No. 9. Seedling from Houghton, light purple, small, flavour not agreeable.

No. 11. Seedling from Houghton ; very light purple, medium size, thin-skinned, inferior flavour.

No. 16. Seedling from Houghton ; green, small oblong, firm berry, scarcely mediocre in flavour.

No. 17. Seedling from Houghton ; purple, rather small, watery, and insipid.

American seedling ; dark purple, small, wild flavour.

No. 13. Seedling from Houghton ; English male parent, green, approaching medium, poor flavour.

No. 2. English seedling ; green, very small, indifferent, worthless.

No. 4. English seedling, Houghton male parent, green, very small, sweetish flavour ; worthless.

No. 12. English seedling, green, small, soft berry, watery flavour.

No. 3. English seedling, Houghton male parent, dark purple, good size, good flavour, resembling Ironmonger ; would preserve well ; worth propagation.

No. 8. English seedling, Houghton male parent, green, small, disagreeable after-flavour.

No. 7. English seedling, green, rather small, very poor flavour.

No. 1. English seedling, green, very small ; worthless.

No. 6. English seedling, soft and indifferent.

The seedling gooseberries shown by Mr. Dougall are very much alike, in character and colour, with few exceptions. A large number are worthless for cultivation.

No. 3 is really the only red one we can commend for propagation.

No. 7, green, is a good berry, and also worth propagating.

They came to hand in good condition ; they were well and carefully packed. All which is respectfully submitted.

Seedling raspberries, sent by John McGill, of Oshawa. Good size, well flavoured, soft, and therefore useless for market.—21st July, 1873.

PETER MURRAY.

ROBERT BURNET.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SEEDLING APPLES, AT THE WINTER MEETING AT HAMILTON IN 1873.

The first sample—Entered by Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, of Caledon East ; medium size ; handsome apple ; a little out of season. Committee are unable to say, from its present condition, whether it be worthy of cultivation or not.

Second sample—Entered by J. W. Johnston, of Campbellford ; medium size ; pretty firm flesh, and from its appearance, we judge, would be a good market fruit, flavour pleasant.

Third sample—Entered by Mr. W. Brooking, of Ancaster. It was ascertained to have originated in the United States, and therefore not in competition with Canadian seedlings. But the Committee cannot pass by remarking that this fruit they consider worthy of cultivation. Size over medium ; handsome flesh ; crisp, juicy and good flavour.

Fourth sample—Entered by W. Nicoll, of Cataraqui, very large ; over-ripe ; fine, showy apple, but not in a fit condition to judge of its quality.

Fifth entry by Amos Chamber, of Winona ; medium size ; handsome and showy dark red apple ; almost sweet ; lacking flavour.

Sixth entry by Wm. L. Stott, of Markham ; above medium ; yellowish ground ; sprinkled with russet ; fine grained ; agreeable aromatic flavour. Committee think this apple worthy of extended cultivation, and would recommend it for the prize offered by this Association for the best apple exhibited at this meeting.

Seventh entry by D. Vanduser, of Grimsby ; below medium in size ; fine grained ; white flesh ; past its true season ; might be a good dessert apple in its season.

Eighth entry—Mr. Charles Arnolds, No. 4 ; scarcely medium ; not showy ; mild spicy flavour ; rather over ripe. Committee think it would be a good dessert apple in season.

No. 3—Committee see nothing in its appearance or flavour to recommend its cultivation.

No. 1—Above medium ; juicy ; rather acid ; think it would be a good cooking apple.

Ninth entry by Mr. Jonas Neff, of Port Colborne ; small ; not attractive nor sufficiently high flavoured to recommend it as a dessert fruit, or large enough for cooking.

Ten entries by James Cowtherd, of Newport:—

No. 3. Below medium; imperfect specimens; all its characteristics very much resembling Vandevere.

No. 4. Medium size; acid, pleasant flavour; specimens imperfect.

Of the eight others, the Committee regret that the specimens are so imperfect that they would not be warranted in expressing a decided opinion of them.

One entry by A. B. Bennett, of Brantford; small; high coloured; agreeable sprightly flavour; quite juicy. We think it would be a good dessert apple.

PEARS.

One entry by James Reid, of Hamilton; very large handsome fruit; not yet ripe, but very juicy and free from grit; having all the characteristics of a good baking pear. We cannot judge of it in its present unripe state as a dessert fruit, but consider it worthy of the prize offered by this Association for the best seedling pear now on exhibition.

One entry made by Mr. James Hislop, of West Flamborough; rather above medium size; flesh rather fine grained; pleasant flavour, even in its present unripe state; and although not so handsome a fruit as that of Mr. Reid, we think it has points of excellence of its own which entitle it to an equal prize.

Mr. Brooking, of Ancaster, exhibits ten varieties of apples in good preservation, embracing some of the leading varieties. The Fallawater, we consider particularly fine; also fair samples of Vicar of Winkfield and Doyenné Sieulle.

Mr. Bennett also exhibits fair samples of the following pears:—Lawrence, Winter Nelis and Jaminette.

Some fine samples of unusually well-preserved Isabella grapes are shown by Mr. Vanduser, of Grimsby.

President Burnet exhibited nice specimens of Hubbardson's Nonsuch in good preservation.

Mr. Freed also had on exhibition, from Elwanger and Barry, of Rochester, handsome specimens of Hubbardston's Nonsuch and Red Canada.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PROCEED TO LONDON, TO VISIT MR. SAUNDERS' FRUIT FARM.

During the course of this summer the Direction of the Fruit Growers' Association, at the request of Mr. Saunders, of London, appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Arnold, Beadle, and Burnet, to proceed to London, examine and report on the hybrid seedlings of Mr. Saunders, and generally give such a *vidimus* of his doings, successes and failures, as might be profitable to the members of our Society. In pursuance of our commission, your three members of committee put in appearance at London on the days designated by Mr. Saunders. We need not say how cordially we were received by Mr. Saunders, and welcomed by a thousand nameless courtesies. Indeed he did everything to render our labour of love agreeable and pleasant, and explained and unfolded every mystery connected with his intellectual and refined pastime of hybridization. To a less modest worker than Mr. Saunders, the results of his labours would have called forth a large amount of trumpeting. Issues, however, were left to do all this, and verily they did this with trumpet-tongue. We lost no time in finding our way to the farm. On our way, having an invitation extended to us, we cursorily examined the grounds of the London Institution for the Insane. The place is just in its infancy; the planting, however, has been judiciously performed, and shortly the trees will afford an abundance of shelter, which is at present much needed. The ribbon culture was much admired as exhibited in the different flower plots in front of the main building; the taste was good, and the varieties of plants very choice. From the delight arising from viewing the finely adjusted hues of nature's flowers, we were ushered into the Institution, where several hundreds of immortal human beings had been deprived of the godlike rays of intellect, and where drivelling idiocy proclaimed in unmistakable language that the flowers of Divine genius were withered, and the full fruition of reason nipt in the bud! The offi-

cers were to us all that could be desired in the way of guides, and various curious episodes with the inmates afforded us food for talk for hours to come. Thankful to the Sovereign Disposer of all events, that reason, use of sense, a sound mind in a sound body, were vouchsafed to us, we left the close stifling atmosphere of the corridors of the Asylum for the exhilarating beauties of nature, and the nice manipulations of human genius as presented to us on Mr. Saunders' fruit farm.

The farm to be visited lies immediately opposite the Asylum on Dundas-street. It has a pleasant aspect, the location being admirably adapted for the purposes of the owner. The day being warm, a severe thunder storm looming afar in the western horizon, we stripped for our work. The first sight that greeted our astonished vision were some rows of very heavily loaded Raspberries. Entering through the gate we found them to be :

THE PHILADELPHIA.

They were really fine, a most abundant crop, and ready for gathering. They bore no evidence of winter-killing, and as usual justified the almost universal experience of being exceedingly hardy. To them succeeded

THE CLARKE.

A very fine crop, large berries, bright, very bright red fruit. The grains were very large, noticeably large, but soft, this latter quality being the great drawback to the excellence of the fruit as a good market variety. In succession to these were

WILSON'S EARLY AND KITTATINNY BLACKBERRY.

In the rows of these varieties of blackberry, we found unmistakeable evidences of the severity of the winter. Indeed we might say with truth, that *they had suffered much*. The Wilson was almost killed to the ground, the Kittatinny had not suffered quite so much—here and there branches in sheltered positions had escaped, which were loaded with unripe fruit.

THE DOOLITTLE BLACK CAP

Succeeded, and showed a good, fair crop.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER

Followed, with fair fruit, and very heavily laden. We then examined

WHITE CAP.

Fruiting very heavily. We noticed and noted that the wood of this variety was poor, ill-grown, but such of the fruit as was fit to taste, rich and well flavoured.

THE HORNET

Came next, which we found had partially withstood the winter ; it had in consequence made weak growths of wood, but the berries which were matured were indeed very fine.

BRINCKLE'S ORANGE,

We found a complete failure ; only a small cane here and there having survived the winter.

CURRANTS.

Black, white, and red currants succeeded these other varieties of fruit. The foliage of the red and white currant was damaged a good deal from the ravages of the currant worm. We learn that they had been treated with hellebore. The insect had been very abundant. The berries, notwithstanding the multitude of enemies, of the white and red varieties were very fine.

THE FRANCONIA.

Raspberry came next. It had suffered much from the winter. Here and there was found a cane with fine fruit.

THE GOOSEBERRY.

We found in the rows of gooseberries an almost indefinite number of hybrids, exhibiting almost every characteristic of colour, of fruit, variety of wood-growth, fruitfulness and barrenness. There were twenty-three varieties of hybrids, which claimed and received our especial attention. Mr. Saunders made us acquainted with the genealogical descent of his pets, of which he had great reason to be proud. Houghton's seedling was the female, crossed with Roaring Lion, Ashton seedling, and Warrington.

The first of those, viz., Houghton seedling crossed with Roaring Lion, which we noticed, though not the first examined, was No. 6. We may mention, once for all, that sometimes it happened that the fruit was unripe, or perhaps, during this season, some of the hybrid plants had not borne. In such cases, with some exceptions to be noticed, we altogether omitted mention of such varieties, and hence the many blanks in our enumerated list. To return to

No. 6. We found it of medium size; thin skinned; sweet; colour, red. There was no difficulty in characterizing it as *promising*, a verdict passed unanimously.

No. 11. Was larger than "American seedling," sweet, and good. The emphatic word "propagate" was unanimously recorded after our examination, which means that it is well worthy of propagation, as a serviceable variety.

No. 17. Fruit large, and promising.

No. 19 was a hybrid between Houghton seedling and Ashton seedling. Large berry, pale, very prolific; unripe when examined. Mr. Saunders afterwards forwarded samples of this sort to the President, who found it good flavoured when matured.

No. 21 was a cross between Houghton and Warrington. The berries were larger than Houghton, with the colour of Warrington, being similar in form of berry; very promising, good and sweet.

No. 24. The same parentage as the last. Large, white fruit, thin skinned, rich and sweet; *very promising*.

No. 26. Same parentage, very promising, fruit large.

No. 31. Same parentage. In shape subovate, abundant bearer, larger than Houghton seedling, red, sweet, good.

No. 33. From Houghton seedling with Warrington; has a long, reddish, large berry. Our Secretary, who always has an eye to the practical and useful, at once with some emphasis exclaimed "propagate." This expression became identified as a kind of free masonry, as the other members of the committee were ready to acquiesce when the result of the examination warranted the exclamation. The peculiar merit of No. 33 is, that it is a very late variety, and will serve to lengthen out the season of the gooseberry. The flavour is fair and good, and from partial examination when matured, the berry is all that it is here represented to be.

BLACK CURRANT.

The seedlings of the black currant were found generally not to be an improvement on the Black Naples, although it ought to be mentioned that on a second investigation, we were inclined to note *one* of these hybrids as bearing a berry over the average, and with a very decided black currant flavour. This is true of Nos. 35 and 42. The fruit of these two were large, sweet and good. They will probably prove to be superior to the Black Naples, and will, at least, be worthy of further trial.

RASPBERRIES.

These hybrids were from the Philadelphia, crossed with Brinkle's orange. No less than 49 of these varieties were carefully examined, 26 of these were worthless from not setting their fruit well, of the remainder many seemed no improvement on the Philadelphia, though varying somewhat in form and size.

No. 3. Fruit large, large grain, bright red, fair flavour, promising.

No. 4. Did not appear perfectly hardy, fair size, rather large fruit. It was observed that some canes were partially winter-killed. On further examination the ground was found to be a little damp, probably the growth had continued longer in the Autumn than usual, and contributed to this result.

No. 6. Fruit fair size, red, conical, moderately promising. It was noticed that its softness of berry was against it.

No. 7. late variety, fair,—not ripe, but promising.

No. 9. Also a late variety, promising, berry red, did not seem perfectly hardy.

Nos. 15 and 16. Were both noted as of fair promise.

Nos. 31 and 33. Good medium sized berries, good bearers, promising.

No. 34. Late berry, very abundant bearer, large size, *very large grain*. Note, the grains separate from each other very readily, which was considered a disadvantage by the committee as affecting the value of the berry for market purposes. This berry was moderately firm.

No. 36 was an abundant fruiter, not extra large, red, fair flavour.

No. 39. Conical berry, very promising, good bearer. The flavour very like Brinckle's Orange, the berry considerable firmer than Brinckle's and begins to ripen about the 24th of July.

No. 40. High flavoured, softish, good bearer, fair size.

No. 72. This plant we found growing in Mr. Saunders' garden in town. It was very prolific, large, fine flavoured, strong grower.

No. 73. Not so good a bearer as the former, though growing near it, equally sheltered and cared for. Prolific, sweeter, fair size, good flavour.

DOOLITTLE BLACKCAP CROSSED WITH PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRIES.

Mr. Saunders' hybrids from the Doolittle Black Cap, crossed with the Philadelphia Raspberry, are very interesting, and surprising in many respects. There is nothing so apparent as that they are PERFECT HYBRIDS, so perfect that there is no predominant feature of either parent, and yet there is such a blending of the characteristics of both parents as to prove the complete hybridization. In taste as well as in appearance this is the case. There is a remarkable blending of both parents in the flavour of the fruit of these hybrids. The growth of the plants, the fertility of some individuals, the habit of the bush, all proclaimed the respective family connection to the practised eye. It may be worthy of note, too, that while in the former class of hybrids, there were many worthless from imperfect setting of blossom and fruit, only ONE of this class could be said to be so.

No. 28. Examined. A very large proportion of these were similar in their characteristics, though firm and good sized, but rather too acid to meet with general favour. There are, however, among them some berries of great promise.

No. 53 is an enormous bearer, fruit large, fine flavoured, firm berry, sweet. In reporting on the colour of the whole of these berries, we may say once for all, that they are uniformly of a dark purple colour, sometimes of a very deep purple, especially when a little over-ripe. In form, they are intermediate between that of a large Black Cap and Philadelphia Raspberry. They are propagated by rooting from the tip; the plants are Black Cap in growth, the berries grow in clusters, similar to those of the Mammoth Cluster, but looser. The wood varies very much in colour, from pale to very dark purple. We may mention that they vary in the season of ripening as much as several weeks, a consideration not to be lost sight of by producers, seeing that the season of the raspberry is so brief. The hardness of these hybrids is all that could be desired; all are perfectly hardy; there is not even the least sign of winter killing; they had received no protection, no extra nursing, no special care. Last winter, from its severity, was well calculated to test the hardness of these plants. The committee are unanimously of the opinion that having stood the test of last winter in the neighbourhood of London, they would flourish much further north and west with a little care and protection. This judgment was the more readily arrived at, as these plants have had no protection whatever before or since the seed germinated.

In reference to this particular No. our Secretary emphatically remarked: "Propagate this, Gentlemen, propagate it by all means." A testimony not to be lightly received, considering the temperament and correct judgment of the speaker.

No. 55. First class, sweet, well flavoured, late.

No. 60. Late, good, sweet. Mr. Saunders, in imitation of Mr. Beadle's last exclamation, cried: "*Propagate, propagate.*"

No. 62. A like sentence was unanimously passed on this number: "*Propagate, because promising.*"

No. 63. Was superior to the last in many respects, although a little more acid.

No. 67. First class. The fiat went forth regarding it also, that it was to be propagated.

No. 69. Proved to be the Belle of the whole. The committee beg leave to direct particular attention to this plant. Our Secretary's opinion was that it was the most promising of all hitherto examined. In this opinion there was perfect unanimity. It is an immense bearer, having, in this respect, the characteristic of its parent the Philadelphia. Your committee never saw anything like it in productiveness—the berries were very large and fine in quality. Indeed, the flavour was most excellent. This variety will probably turn out a great acquisition. We think it might, with some propriety, be styled "*Saunders' ne plus ultra.*" (Scotice "*it caps aa!*")

No. 70. About equally good, scarcely so sweet, would suit more palates. There is little difference in other respects between the two plants.

In concluding our report on these hybrids, your committee would take the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Saunders on his marvellous success, and would rejoice that fruit cultivators have, through his hybridization, been put in possession of another variety of raspberry—a variety which immensely lengthens out its season. Members of your committee were favoured with samples of the varieties marked "*late*" in the foregoing report, after they had matured, and in almost every instance, they proved to be of superior merit, great size, and good flavour. Some believe that hybridization is only in its infancy, but if such results have flowed from these essays, what may we expect in the future. Whatever may transpire in the future, we are persuaded that these efforts of Mr. Saunders will gain for him a name and a fame, which will always rank among the premier hybridists of our country.

Perhaps it may not be considered an unnecessary digression for us to state, that having tasted these fruits, after being cooked, we can also testify to their singular adaptation for the table after the culinary process.

GRAPES.

New Seedling Grape Vines.—The members of our Fruit Growers' Association will be partially prepared to hear a report of Mr. Saunders' Seedling Grape Vines, from the publication of certain particulars regarding them in last year's Report.

At the first blush of our examination of these seedlings we were much struck with the appearance of the foliage—its variety, its colour, its form was most interesting. Every now and again we were ready to exclaim in wonder at the (to us) new colours and forms of beauty which they presented. Judging from appearances—and we had no other criterion—we may indulge great expectations. Many of the plants were singularly thrifty, short-jointed, some showing the characteristics of both parents. One claimed our attention simply from the beauty of its foliage—a hybrid between the Concord and the, which would well reward its cultivation as a beautiful creeper. Were it even to turn out worthless as regards its fruit, we are still of opinion that it ought to be propagated for the singular beauty of its leaves. We trust, however, that the fruit as well as the foliage will prove an acquisition to our grape list.

SEEDLING PEARS[§]

Mr. Saunders has a goodly list of seedling pears. They nearly filled two long rows. They had all the appearance of being thrifty; not being yet in bearing, it would seem to be almost premature to pronounce any judgment. We had noted several for comment, but we esteem it better to wait and let them prove themselves. By their fruits we shall yet know them. The variety of foliage and wood was as remarkable in them as in the seedling grape vines. Some seedlings from the Seckel were of themselves quite a study. Some of them bore unmistakeable marks of their parentage; others of them were, in wood and foliage, not unlike the Glout Morceau. In the language of one of the committee, "*the foliage was queer, and the wood very strange.*"

Your committee also inspected seedlings of a younger growth and earlier stage, which

had not yet fruited—seedlings of gooseberries and raspberries, vines, &c., many of which exhibited unmistakable signs of vigorous growth. We trust that a rich harvest awaits Mr. Saunders' labours, and much important information and instruction to the members of our Association.

We examined seedlings from seedlings. Mr. Arnold declared that in his eyes these were the most interesting plants that we had yet seen.

A few seasons, of course, will test the utility of these plants. Some looked very promising—there is something about a plant, just as about an animal, that you cannot doubt is a good token. Some of these seedlings from seedlings in appearance, at least, were very taking to our fancy. Probably there were not less than a thousand of these plants.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Your committee believe themselves to be safe in saying that the fruit farm of Mr. Saunders in the immediate neighbourhood of London is the most extensive in the western portion of the Province of Ontario. It consists of a hundred acres under the closest fruit culture. The pear orchard received careful attention. We found over 2,300 trees, divided in the following proportions between summer, autumn and winter varieties, viz: nearly 500 summer pears, about 1,500 autumn pears, and 300 winter pears. Last winter was very trying to the pear orchard. Mr. Saunders assured us that 300 to 400 trees newly planted last year died from frozen sap blight. These blanks were replaced with fresh trees this spring.

On examination, and much to our surprise, we found that these orchards have suffered but little from fire blight. Our astonishment arose partly from the fact that fire blight has been severely felt all over the Niagara, Toronto, and Hamilton districts, and great damage from that cause has accrued to fruit growers. The trees, many of them, were in bearing. We had thus an opportunity of seeing the fruit of the *Beurre Clairgeau*, *Belle Lucrative*, *Duchess D'Angouleme*, *Beurre D'Amanlis*, *Osband's Summer*, *Doyenne D'Eté*, *Tyson*, *Bartlett*, *Baron de Mello*, *Sheldon*, *Seckel*, *Urbaniste*, *Winter Nelis*, *Beurre Giffard*, *Kinsessing*, *Kirkland*, *Dearborn's Seedling*, *Brandywine*, *Beurre Diel*, *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, *Ott's Seedling*, *Doyenne Dillon*, *Fleur de Neige*, *Vicomte de Spoelberg*, *Jules Brevort*, *America*, *Flemish Beauty*, &c., &c.

The soil is clay loam, and well drained, and to your Committee seemed admirably adapted for the growth of *Clapp's Favourite*, *Beurre Clairgeau*, and *Beurre Diel*. We noticed that the trees were doing well, little blight, good fair growth, and no crop cultivated between the rows.

APPLE ORCHARD.

Apples can scarcely be said to be Mr. Saunders' specialty. He has indeed planted a large number of apple trees, but his apples bear no proportion to the number usually planted by orchardists. 2,500 comprise the number of his apple-trees and these embrace all the leading varieties, such as the *Golden Russet*, *Rhode Island Greening*, *Baldwin*, *Grimes' Golden*, *Famuse*, *Northern Spy*, *Swayzie Pomme grise*, *Roxbury Russet*, *King of Tompkins County*, *Spitzenburgh*, *Ribston Pippin*, &c., &c., and thirty or forty other varieties, for testing their respective merits. These trees had nice shaped heads, the bark was fair and clean, the whole appearance indicating good cultivation and consequent healthy action. The same may with truth be said of the 150 varieties which we saw. As we have said the bulk of the trees consisted of old well tried sorts; other sorts being represented by one, two, three, or four trees, as the case might be. The trees sent out by the Society were growing, that is almost all that can be said of them; they had nothing to boast of in their growth.

There was a row of *Clapp's Favourite*, very fine indeed, bearing splendid samples of fruit, which might be characterized as grand. There was not the least appearance of suffering from blight or winter. The foliage was luxuriant and beautiful, showing no indications of fire blight as yet.

PLUM ORCHARD.

The Plum Orchard consists of about 700 trees, comprising forty-seven varieties, embracing most of the sorts cultivated. Many of the plum trees had made but poor growth, some

were dead, and many sickly-looking. Mr. Saunders accounted for this state of things in the plum orchard by saying that the ground was not drained before the trees were put in.

Planters cannot be too particular on this point. We are persuaded that draining will not dry the ground too much. It is almost proved to a demonstration by the condition of Mr. Saunders' plum orchard, that draining should in all cases precede the planting of fruit trees.

Notwithstanding the activity of the curculio there was a fair crop of plums. There were fine specimens of McLaughlin, Washington, Poud's Seedling and Lombard. Mr. Saunders had a large number of other varieties fruiting, which were only cursorily examined by your committee. We noticed among others Coe's Golden Drop, which has the excellent property of coming in late, when other varieties have almost all disappeared.

CHERRY ORCHARD.

We had looked forward with great pleasure to an examination of the cherry orchard. There was felt, however, considerable disappointment, when we found the trees not in such good feather as we could have wished. The number of cherry-trees was over 330, comprising 35 varieties. We know of few cultivators with more varied experience than Mr. Saunders. He has spared no expense in gratifying a natural taste for fruit trees, and the choice he has made has always been after careful deliberation. A portion of the cherry orchard was in the same state as the Plum patch. The ground had not been properly drained before planting. The trees had died, and have all been replaced. If we mistake not, some of them more than once.

This was apparent from the size of the trees, exhibiting an aspect entirely different from the pear and apple orchard, which were generally regular in size, with well shaped and proportioned heads. The older trees presented a melancholy aspect, the bark having burst, as it were, calling for our utmost commiseration—pity, however, for the planter, not for the planted. We learned, for the season of cherries was past, that some varieties bore fair crops during the past season. We found that the winter severity had killed limbs here and there, and some have had whole sides destroyed from the same cause. The Reine Hortense, we observed, badly affected by the bursting of the bark, while the Elton in the immediate neighbourhood was free from this scourge. The impression left on the minds of your committee on the survey of the disaster to Mr. Saunders' plum-trees, was, that the cultivator of the cherry, under such drawbacks, must certainly be a man of unwonted patience and indomitable perseverance.

PEACHES.

The report of your committee on the peach orchard is as brief, as the facts are disastrous. The orchard comprised at least 100 trees—which had been planted for four years. They have never borne a single peach yet. The winter has invariably killed trees, buds and fruit. Peach culture may with propriety be said to have run its course at London and neighbourhood. We are persuaded, however, that were a straw rope to be used in protecting the trees, by gathering in the heads and saving them from the cutting winter winds, peaches would flourish even in this forbidding climate.

VINERY.

Mr. Saunders cannot be said to have succeeded with his vinery, nor has he failed. He has planted 500 vines. Clinton and Concord are the two prevailing varieties. There are not less than 350 plants altogether of these two sorts; about 100 Clinton and 250 Concord. Probably on account of the unsuitability of the soil, the better varieties of vines have not succeeded. The plants that were fruiting fruited finely; indeed, we were inclined to think that they were a magnificent crop. They did not seem to please Mr. Saunders, however. There was a portion of the vineyard composed of younger plants, which were not yet in bearing. They appeared, however, to be healthy and vigorous, and free from thrip. We noticed the *cultivation*, the cleanness of the land, abundance of care bestowed on this culture, as well as the other portions of the farm, and did not wonder at one attending to the first principles that good crops were the issue. Indeed, Mr. Saunders is to be fairly commended

for his unusual perseverance. Obstacles, drawbacks, blights, which would have overcome other men, seem only to have inspired him to go forth to combat with and conquer them. All honour to such a fruit culturist.

PROTECTION.

Shelter, and the means of shelter, have been carefully studied by Mr. Saunders. Its advantages are too apparent to need to be insisted on. Hence Mr. Saunders has all along the front line a belt of trees planted, which subserves several important purposes—1st, for winter protection against hyperborean blasts; 2nd, against intruders, or those who but for the blind would intrude. The latter object is gained by obstructing the view of the fruit trees. Outside is an eight foot picket fence, which is a pretty formidable front of itself. Then there succeeds, two feet from the fence, an osage orange thorn hedge, which, although it does not stand the winter well, grows vigorously, and the mixed dead and living wood forms an admirable fence against interlopers. Three feet from that is the barberry, growing thriftily and doing well. At a distance of four feet is the acer dasy carpum (silver maple), which, having made fine growths, presents a fine row of trees. The next row is composed of Scotch fir and Austrian pine, planted in the following fashion:—

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We were at a loss whether to admire most the beauty of the Scotch fir, or the lovely colour and fine spray of the Austrian pine. Both were superb. The next row consists of Norway spruce, the whole making 27 feet of unsurpassed wind break. The trees are planted diagonally, already almost meeting, presenting a mass of foliage, which, for beauty and usefulness, is difficult to be excelled. This frost windbreak, as hinted at already, serves a double purpose:—It runs along the northern road, and serves to hide the view of the fruit farm from the road, a most necessary object, and it at the same time screens the trees from the sweep of the biting northern blast.

Along the west side suitable provision is also being made for future protection. Immediately west of the vinery, is a closely planted row of Norway spruce, planted three feet apart, to make a close evergreen hedge of 8 or 10 feet in height, which will serve as a protection against high winds, and even when it does not entirely serve this purpose, it will in effect sufficiently break the force of all winds, and thus prove of essential service to the vineyard and trees.

Following and bounding the apple, cherry and peach orchards, is a belt of thrifty mazzard cherry stocks, which are forming nice heads. Planted ten feet apart, they promise to make a handsome belt of beautiful trees in a very short time, and besides serving the purpose of windbreak, it is hoped that the fruit, which they will bear, will be a source of attraction to the birds, and keep them from the other cherries. Should this experiment prove successful, our friend, Mr. Saunders, will give an impetus to tree planting for shelter, which it has never heretofore had in this country.

For a short distance there is a double hedge of wild apple stocks, which are being grown as an experiment—the remainder of the boundary being fenced with a double hedge, the westerly and outer one being honey locust, and the inner one barberry, extending nearly the whole depth of the farm on that side.

Along the eastern border, the hedges are as yet only partially planted. Five or six hundred feet are planted—that nearest the northern boundary, already described, being a double fence; the eastern row is composed of alternate plants of barberry and honey locust, the inner row being entirely of English white thorn.

DRAINAGE.

This fruit farm is thoroughly drained with over three miles of drain tiles. We visited one of the outlets, and then only fully understood the power of thorough draining. Though it was in the driest season of the year, the drain was accomplishing its purpose. The flow, indeed, was wonderfully less than in spring or fall, but there was enough to show the utility of good under drainage. Over the whole farm there were three outlets, all built of four-inch tiles. The smaller tiles are two-inch, the mains four-inch.

Thus terminates a report, the subject-matter of which has given your committee abundant pleasure. We trust that it may be accepted by your honourable Board, that hereafter it may stand in your Reports, a testimony to the unflagging zeal of one of our most earnest, most disinterested, and most talented of our co-labourers.

All which is most respectfully submitted by your committee.

D. W. BEADLE.

C. ARNOLD.

R. BURNET.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FRUIT-GROWING AND THE FARMING INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE.

(Read at the Winter Meeting.)

Your President is in a position to know that no subjects have been prescribed for Essays to be read at the present meeting. It has occurred to him that a volunteer paper with the above caption might not be out of place, and might prove acceptable to the members present, as it might afford a peg on which to hang some useful remarks by the hearers.

That there is an intimate connection between fruit-growing and the farming interest of our own, and of the sister Provinces of our Dominion, cannot be gainsayed. The subject of fruit-growing is looming up in such large proportions that it is beginning to affect all the large productive interests of our country, and through the fostering care of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, it is assuming such a shape and bulk as to interest the Government and the Parliament. This is as it should be. There is no class of persons, however, more benefited by the furtherance of fruit interests than the farmers. As yet, being almost the only producers of the staple fruits of Ontario and the States, they must be brought to the conclusion that whatever affects fruit-raising, less or more, affects themselves. On the threshold of our paper, we may be met with the oft-started difficulty that, as a general rule, farmers, as a class, have too many irons in the fire—that the rearing of cattle, the cultivation of the ground, and the rotation of crops is enough to engage the attention of any man, or any body of men. This assertion, to a certain extent, is true, and it has been truly said that one man can only carry out one business well. But there are many good reasons why farmers should plant, care for, and reap the full advantages of a good orchard. The trees are growing and bearing when he sleeps. The product of the orchard is singularly conducive to his health, and the recreation and pleasure which it affords to the mind are not to be overlooked. It is, however, on the pecuniary benefits of fruit-growing to the farming community that we would like to say a little. In New York State, especially in the more favoured sections for fruit-growing, fruits are becoming not only an interest, but an object of immense wealth. It is a low calculation, I understand, which infers that there are not less than 300,000 barrels of apples exported from the Genesee valley alone, every year. It may be easily summed up what amount would be realized on this quantity at the low estimate of a dollar and a half the barrel. Our fruit is not inferior to that of any part of New York State. In fact, we are led to believe that the Niagara district, the Hamilton, the Toronto, the Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair districts, produce fruits not a whit behind the choicest samples in New York State, or, indeed, in any part of the Union. What we require is to foster fruit-growing; recommend the best varieties, the kinds that have the most money in them, and advertise the best markets for the choice fruits. Much has been done, much remains to be done.

An objection commonly heard from farmers is the difficulty of procuring a man to prune and care for their trees. We are persuaded that the time is not far distant when the advance of fruit growing will necessitate several farmers joining to secure the services of a competent pruner. After all much depends on the care bestowed in training the trees. After a few years from the planting, trees require less and less attention. Early attention secures a good head, prevents interlacing of the branches, overcrowding of the limbs, and generally as the result good crops. The outlay necessary to secure these objects will soon pay for itself. A season's good crop, fair prices and a ready market will bring the cash into the farmer's pocket, and it is almost found money. It is within my knowledge that some tenants who occupy rented farms of one hundred acres pay their rent from the produce of their ill-attended, neglected orchard. What would be the result were proper care and cultivation given to the trees?

Farmers sometimes say, as some have said to us, trees require attention in spring, just when the farm requires attention, and in the fall when work is not to seek in securing the crops. True! The orchard work, however, ought to be done in early spring, and done by competent hands. The apple crop may be easily gathered by selling the fruit to the buyer, who himself should be ready to gather them. Let the farmer team the loaded barrels to the nearest mart or shipping place; let the purchaser be at all necessary expenses. We believe that every sack should bear its own seam, and where the farmer cannot grow fruit to make it pay, he ought to let it alone, and allow others to grow and reap the benefit. It not unfrequently happens in our latitude that the summers are warm, dry, and the cereals suffer in consequence. With a diminished crop there is probably a diminished income. Such seasons, it may be, are just those prolific in fruit. Apples may abound, grapes are luxuriant, and the deficiency from the farm may be partially made up, if not entirely covered, by the income from the abundant fruit crop.

Farmers have not yet sufficiently estimated the benefits of fruit as an article of diet. In almost every case fruit is wholesome. From the present mode of living it is especially beneficial to the farmer, and that both in winter and summer. Few articles of food are more conducive to health than dried or canned fruit. It tends to add to one's comfort, happiness, and health. In the south of France, on a parallel of latitude similar to our own, fruit constitutes a large staple of the food of the cultivator. It would be peculiarly beneficial in summer, when our temperature is so high as to render much animal food greatly prejudicial to health. An outcry is sometimes made that the best trees for planting are not known. The following kinds of apples will be found profitable for pleasure or for market, and give a continuous succession the season through:—Red Astrachan, Hubbardston's Nonsuch, King of Tompkin's County, Rhode Island Greening, Swazie Pomme Grise, Roxbury Russet, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Cayuga Redstreak, Ribston Pippin, Pomme Grise, Swaar, Norton's Melon, Snow, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Newton Pippin, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Esopus Spitzenburg. Such a collection will not only enable the farmer to compete with his fellows at the county or township shows, but if produced in sufficient quantities, would take the highest prices in the European markets. No farmer, however, need be at a loss for a list of good apples, who has the opportunity of consulting the back numbers of the Reports of the Fruit Growers' Association.

There is no good reason why pear culture should not be made to enhance the profits of the husbandman. Sir William Hamilton used to say to his students, "*Gentlemen, read non multa sed multum.*" So we would say to pear-growers, cultivate not the many varieties, but the few. If our experience is worth any consideration, we would be inclined to recommend the few following varieties for the suitable localities of the Province:—Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, White and grey Doyenne, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Gracelin, Supreme de Quimper, Doyenne du Comice, Josephine de Malines, Bartlett, Winter Nelis, Lawrence.

Fruit drying and canning have both important bearings upon fruit growers. In the United States the questions for discussion at most horticultural meetings are less or more connected with improved modes of fruit preservation. Most farmers have good cellarage, and where the cellarage is dry, and even in its temperature, fruit can be kept considerably beyond the season. Pear is an important item, and has a ready sale in the markets of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Large prices are also to be had for the Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou and Clairgeau in Montreal and Ottawa.

There is also nothing to hinder, but a want of sufficient energy, any farmer from having his five or six acres of vineyard, which would furnish him with means of adding to the comforts of his table beyond his most fabled wishes. Grapes preserved, grapes dried, grapes from the vines are most valuable as an article of diet. Where the usages of society demand the moderate use of wine as a health preserver and invigorator of the human system, we can conceive of nothing more conducive to a manly feeling than the fact that, from his own vintage, he has derived the means of cheer and soberness.

A cultivation of fruit little thought of by the farming community, and yet very important in its connection with the farming interest is the culture of the cranberry. There are very few farms in which there is not a swale or spring swamp, from which, with very little trouble in grubbing up the useless scrub which luxuriantly grows in our marshes, and planting a few thousand plants of the cranberry, our farmers might not raise a bountiful supply

of berries for their own table, and from which their wives might not add to their house money, by carrying with their butter to the nearest market a few bushels of this delicious fruit. Indeed we are not sure but that our professional gardeners might do something in this way, and speedily earn a competency to enable them to retire comfortably in their latter years.

We notice in the printed report of the Fruit Growers' Association, that Professor Buckland has introduced the coloured lithographs of our society into the Agricultural Report. This is as it should be.

Who can estimate the silent influence of our utilized works thus spread broadcast among our farming community? Men learn as much by the eye as they do by the ear.

We regard this as one of the best directions which our efforts can take for the quiet advancement of our fruit interests. The more we can amalgamate the agricultural and horticultural interests of our Province, the more successful will be the ultimate results of both. Let us only excite a general interest in two of the principal productive industries of the western Province, and not one of the other industries will suffer.

ROBERT BURNET.

REPORT ON FRUIT PROSPECTS, BY MR. JAMES DOUGALL, WINDSOR.

MR. SECRETARY,—Last winter was a most severe one on many kinds of fruit trees here. The old peaches are either killed entirely or badly injured. Many of the old cherries and plums are also killed or injured, and all the bearing quinces are killed to the ground. Pears have also in many cases suffered severely. The young trees in nursery, however, suffered very little, being more vigorous. What is most strange is that a great many apple trees in thrifty bearing orchards, have been killed or injured so badly that they will never recover.

There will be very little fruit here of pears, plums and cherries, and no peaches or quinces. The trees were loaded with blossoms, but I noticed that the blossoms were very small in general and weak, and at the time I did not think they would set. I think we may attribute this to the weakening influences of the two previous years of intense drought, not enough of rain falling here during the whole two years to reach the roots of the trees, causing them to succumb to the severity of last winter, which healthier trees would and did with stand with ease,

Yours, &c., J. D.

REPORT OF INJURY DONE TO GRAPE VINES AT HAMILTON,
JUNE 8, 1872.

The grapes of J. B. Bagwell, as they appeared on June 8, 1872 :—

	Good order.	Killed.	Injured.
21 Clinton vines 4 years planted.....	17	3	1
24 Concords "	20	0	4
18 Delawares "	16	0	2
6 Dianas "	0	0	6
3 Isabellas "	0	3	0
4 Israellas "	0	0	4
3 Hartfords "	2	0	1
2 Rogers 15 "	1	0	1
2 " 19 "	2	0	0
2 " 4 "	0	1	1
2 " Salem "	1	1	0
3 Iona "	1	2	0
1 Creveling "	1	0	0
91 Vines.....	61	10	20

REPORT OF PERMANENT SEEDLING COMMITTEE, MET AT LONDON,
JULY 17, 1873.

Samples of two seedling cherries were exhibited by Mr. J. Rattenbury, sen., of Clinton Co. Huron, one a seedling from the White Heart, a light red cherry a little below medium size, tender, juicy and sweet. The other a seedling of the Mazzard, under medium size, black, juicy, sweet and of good flavour. The President was requested to write to Mr. Rattenbury to get further information in reference to the hardihood and productiveness of the trees.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, submitted samples of seedling raspberries, raised from seed of Hornet, crossed by Orange King, and from seed of Orange King, crossed with Hornet. No. 1, which belongs to the latter cross, is a large conical orange yellow berry, a good bearer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE FRUITS AT ANNUAL
MEETING IN LONDON.

A very promising seedling grape is exhibited by Mr. Dempsey, of Prince Edward County—a cross between the Hartford Prolific female and Black Hamburg male. Bunch large and slightly shouldered, berry large, sweet, with a pleasant melting flesh; in flesh and flavour it very much resembles the Black Hamburg. The foliage, which is also shown, is very much like that of the Hartford.

Also a promising white grape, from the same cross. Mr. Dempsey informs us that out of a number of seedlings of this cross *five* out of every seven were white.

In view of the fact that the first grape mentioned, although grown so far east, is now fully ripe, and of so good a quality, your Committee are so favourably impressed with it, that they would recommend the Directors of the Association to appoint a Special Committee to visit the grounds of Mr. Dempsey next season, and see this grape and any other seedlings he may have in fruit, so that we may learn more of them.

Mr. Wm. Haskins, of Hamilton, has on exhibition two new seedling grapes, one of which is also a cross between the Hartford Prolific and Black Hamburg, and is very promising. This Mr. Haskins calls seedling A. Bunch compact, above medium size, slightly shouldered; berry of medium size, sweet, juicy, with readily melting pulp, and of fine flavour. Seedling B is a cross between the Oporto and Black Hamburg. Bunch large, loose and heavily shouldered; berry black, scarcely medium in size, with a melting pulp and sprightly flavour. A very promising wine grape.

A number of seedling apples were shown, some of them of promising appearance, but in consequence of their unripe condition, your committee are unable to express any opinion regarding them. One exhibited by Mr. Stibard the Committee think favourably of, and would suggest the propriety of Mr. Stibard's submitting this apple again to the Seedling Committee when in perfection. Mr. Russell, of London, also exhibited a handsome seedling apple, but unripe.

By special request of the meeting your committee on the following morning examined the seedling apples of Mr. Cowherd shown in the Brantford collection at the Provincial Exhibition;—

No 1. Is a fall apple; large greenish yellow, splashed with red in the sun, mixed with russet. Flesh fine grained, yellowish, and of good flavour.

No. 2. A handsome looking apple, medium to large, very much resembling Ribston Pippin in appearance. We think it promising, but it is not ripe enough to judge of.

No. 16. A very pretty looking winter apple, resembling Maiden's Blush. Nos. 3, 26, 21, 20, were also winter apples.

Nos. 37 and 32 are fall apples, which your committee do not think are equal to some of the varieties already in cultivation.

A seedling from *Snow* in an unripe state is, we think, promising, of medium size and good appearance. Also one other variety without name, resembling Ribston Pippin; a fall apple above medium size, juicy and of good flavour.

An interesting specimen was shown of No. 19 of the crop of 1872, in an excellent state of preservation. It is a pretty dessert apple, below medium in size, of a green colour, and as far as we could judge from a sample so long kept, of good flavour. We should like to see more of this apple.

Mr. Cowherd also exhibited some ten varieties of seedling Crabs, some of them very pretty; these may prove of value in some of the colder sections of the country, where the apple will not succeed.

Mr. George Smith, of Brantford, also exhibited several varieties of seedling apples, which we should like to inspect again under more favourable conditions.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

CHARLES ARNOLD.

SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS.

The Directors have to intimate that they proposed to send out the Barry Grape (Rogers' 43) in the Spring of 1874, and instructed the Secretary, by correspondence with leading nurserymen, to secure them. He was only able to find one man who would undertake to furnish the required number. Late in October, he received word from this person that, owing to the drought of the last summer, his plants were poorly grown, and that he could not conscientiously send them as agreed upon, and sent samples to the Secretary in verification of his opinion. After consultation, it was determined to issue, instead of the Barry, another of Rogers' hybrids—the Salem—a grape by some esteemed equal if not superior to the Barry. This course was made imperative from the fact that it was impossible to obtain more than two hundred plants of the Barry anywhere, and the Salem was the only one of the Rogers' Grapes that could be procured in sufficient quantity.

Those members who do not wish to receive the Salem will have the Barry sent to them as far as the number we have will allow, if they will intimate their wishes to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of March, 1874, when remitting their annual fee.

The Secretary, in distributing the Barry, will be instructed to act upon the rule, "First come, first served." In order that credit may be given to those to whom it is due, it is further proper to notice, that the gentleman who acted thus honourably with your Association was Dr. Schröder, of Bloomington, Illinois, from whom we have received the small number of Barry which we have.

The Salem grape vines have been obtained from Mr. Hubbard, Fredonia, New York. The gooseberries sent out this Fall were procured from Graves, Selover, Willard & Co., Geneva, New York, and those that will be sent in the Spring from Mr. Arnold, Paris, Ontario.

We regret to hear from various quarters that a number of the Grimes' Golden Pippin sent out in the Spring of 1873 have died. From what has been represented us, we are inclined to believe that they were injured before they were received. Owing to the impossibility of procuring a sufficient number from any one person, they were obtained from several different sources, so that we are unable to trace whence the defective trees came. Unfortunately, our finances are in such condition that we are unable to replace those trees that failed to grow last Spring. We trust, however, notwithstanding occasional failures in the apple trees, enough will have survived to test their adaptability to the climate of the various sections of our Province.

It gives us much pleasure to learn that the pear trees, although they were obtained from very many different nurserymen, have generally lived, and made a healthy growth.

The Directors have learned that there is a wide-spread desire to make a trial of the English Filbert. In order to meet this wish, they will distribute it, in the Spring of 1875, to those members who may intimate such wish to the Secretary, on or before the 1st March, 1874.

Those who choose the Filbert will not receive from the Association any other trees in the Spring of 1875.

It is necessary that we should know, as early as the 1st March next, who desire to have the Filbert, in order that arrangements may be made to procure the requisite number of plants.

PRIZE LIST.

PERMANENT PRIZES.

First.—AN HONORARY MEDAL to the originator of any new fruit which, having been thoroughly tested for a series of years, is found to be worthy of being placed among the fruits of its class for cultivation in Ontario.

Second.—FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Late Winter Apple, to be at least equal to the old popular varieties now in cultivation.

Third.—THIRTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Harvest Apple of like merit.

Fourth.—TWENTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Autumn Apple of same excellence.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

PRIZES FOR 1874.

First.—Awards may be made by the Committee on Seedling Fruits of sums *not exceeding Ten Dollars* for any seedling fruit that may be submitted to them during the year which they may deem worthy, although they may not yet be prepared to advise the Directors to bestow either of the permanent prizes. Such award shall not in any measure disqualify the exhibitor from eventually receiving, for the same fruit, one of the permanent prizes.

Second.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Winter Seedling Apple, fruit to be grown in 1874, and exhibited at the succeeding winter meeting of the Association.

Third.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Autumn Seedling Apple to be shown at the next Provincial Exhibition.

Fourth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Summer Seedling Apple, to be sent when in condition for examination to the President, Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, all charges prepaid, and to be by him submitted to the Committee on seedling fruits.

Fifth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Winter Pear, fruit grown in 1874, and exhibited at the succeeding Winter Meeting of the Association.

Sixth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Autumn Pear, to be shown at the Provincial Exhibition.

Seventh.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Summer Pear, to be sent, when in condition to be examined, to the President, Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, carriage prepaid, for submission to the Committee on Seedling Fruits.

Eighth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Plum, to be sent to the President when in season.

Ninth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Peach, to be sent to the President when in season.

Tenth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Grape, of any colour, to be sent to the President, when ripe.

Eleventh.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Strawberry, to be sent, if possible, to the Summer Meeting; if not possible, then to the President.

Twelfth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Raspberry, to be sent, if possible, to the Summer Meeting; but if that be impracticable, then to the President, when in season.

Thirteenth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Gooseberry that is not subject to mildew, whether of European or American parentage, or a cross between them; to be sent to the Summer Meeting, if possible, otherwise to the President.

Fourteenth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Blackberry sufficiently hardy to endure the climate of Ontario. Fruit to be sent to the President, when ripe.

Should two or more Seedlings of equal merit be shown, the prize shall be awarded to each. The Committee shall in all cases withhold the prize altogether, if they do not deem the fruit worthy.

A Seedling to which one of these annual prizes has been awarded cannot compete a second time in this class, but may compete in the class of Permanent Prizes.

A Seedling Apple which has received one of the money prizes in the class of Permanent Prizes cannot again receive a money reward but may be offered in competition for the Honorary Medal.

 CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Seedling fruits which have received any of the foregoing money prizes may be offered in competition for certificates of merit.

The Committee on Seedling Fruits will report to the Directors those fruits which they think to be worthy of a Certificate of Merit. The Directors will then make full inquiry and examination concerning the character of the fruit, including size, appearance and quality, the habit, vigour, health, hardihood and productiveness of the tree or plant, and its general adaptation to the climate of Ontario; and bestow such Certificate, if any, as they may think it worthy to receive.

A fruit which has received a Certificate of Merit may be offered in competition for the Honorary Medal.

The Honorary Medal may be given any number of times to the same person for different fruits, but only once for any one fruit.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

Seedling fruits offered in competition for these prizes must be shown in quantities of not less than *half a dozen specimens* of each sort, if they be Apples, Pears, Plums or Peaches; if Grapes, not less than *three bunches*; if Berries, not less than *one pint*. Each sort or variety must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the person sending the fruit, setting forth the origin of the tree or plant, if known; if the origin be unknown, then so much of the history of the tree or plant yielding the fruit sent, as may be ascertained—its vigour, hardihood and productiveness, the character of the soil in which it is growing, and what, in the estimation of the sender, are the peculiar excellencies of the fruit. This rule *must be observed in all cases*, whether the fruit be shown at the meetings of the Association or sent to the President for the examination of the Committee.

 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The Directors would call the attention of the members to the following announcement of the trees and plants which it is their intention to distribute to all members of the Association in the several years mentioned below.

1874.

THE DOWNING GOOSEBERRY.—THE SALEM GRAPE.

See page 267 of this Report for explanation of the necessity for substituting the "Salem" Grape in place of the "Barry," (Rogers, No. 43.)

1875.

THE SWAYZIE POMME GRISE APPLE, AND EITHER THE GOODALL PEAR OR THE FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR.

Members in sending in their annual fee to the Secretary will please to notify him which of these pear trees they prefer to have sent.

1876.

GLASS' SEEDLING PLUM.

This variety of plum was originated by Alexander Glass, of Guelph, Ont. It is of more than usual promise as a very valuable market plum. It is of large size, dark purple colour, and attractive appearance, ripens after the bulk of the plum crop is harvested, keeps a long time after being gathered, bears handling and carriage well, and, so far, has been exempt from the rot.

The tree is a strong, upright, vigorous grower, very productive, quite hardy at Guelph and Berlin, and gives promise of proving hardy generally. The trees will be grown by Mr. Glass at Guelph.

The Directors find that it will not be possible to send any other tree with this, and feel assured that members will be well satisfied to receive one tree of such a promising Canadian seedling fruit, and one which they could not purchase for less than a dollar per tree.

1877.

NEW CANADIAN HYBRID RASPBERRIES.

Members will find in another part of this Report an account of some of the wonderful results produced by our indefatigable Hybridists, W. Saunders, of London and Charles Arnold, of Paris. Your Directors have made an arrangement with these gentlemen whereby they are enabled to announce that these interesting and very promising raspberries will be distributed among the members, for trial by them, and it is believed that those who receive them will find that they are exceedingly valuable additions to our list of small fruits.

1878.

NEW CANADIAN HYBRID GRAPE.

Believing that P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, County of Prince Edward, Ont., has produced a Hybrid grape that excels in quality any grape now in cultivation, and which ripening as early as the middle of September in that County, gives promise of ripening throughout a large part of the Province; your Directors have entered into negotiations with Mr. Dempsey to have a sufficient number of vines grown for distribution among the members, and now announce that they expect to be able to send it out in the spring of 1878.

1879.

NEW CANADIAN HYBRID APPLE.

This apple is the product of the labours in cross-fertilization of Charles Arnold, of Paris, whose skill in this department of labour is so well known to most of our members. This apple sprung from the seed of the Northern Spy, fertilized with pollen of the Wagener and Spitzenburgh. It shows unmistakable marks of its parentage, combining many of the excellencies of all of these valuable fruits. The trees will be grown by Mr. Arnold, at Paris, and will be sent out to all who may be members at that time.

1880.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRES PEAR.

This is a new French Pear that is but recently introduced to the notice of fruit growers on this continent. It is of very large size, ripening a little before the Bartlett, and much resembling that popular variety. We shall endeavour to perfect arrangements for securing a sufficient number of the trees to enable the Board of Directors to send a tree of this splendid variety to each of the members of 1880.

REPORT ON EXOTIC AND HARDY GRAPES, &c.

BY ROBERT RUSSELL, BRANTFORD.

I have growing at present in my vinery, viz. :—

White Frontignan.—Bunch medium, but good flavour.

Chasselas Musque.—Bunch medium, but berry liable to split.

Chasselas Golden.—Splendid flavour, bunch medium but pretty.

Chasselas Rose.—Flavour medium, bunch medium, good keeper.

Mudresfield Court Black Muscat.—Not yet fruited.

White Nice.—Bunch very large but poor flavour.

Black Hamburgh.—The very best, take it all and all.

Grizzly Frontignan.—Bunch medium, flavour No. 1, but last season the berries shrunk and wilted bad (vine appeared in splendid health all season), would thank any one to give me a reason.

Victoria Hamburgh.—Flavour good and fine bunch.

Black Frontignan.—Not much account, going to inarch it.

Bowood Muscat.—Flavour good, large berries but shy setter.

Duchess of Buccleuch.—Very good flavour, but rather shy setter. Don't think that it will realize all that is said about it.

Muscat Cannon Hall.—Fine berry, good flavour, shy setter.

Muscat of Alexandria.—For a cold vinery, not to be depended on.

Muscat Hamburgh.—Flavour No. 1, bunch a little loose.

In regard to open air grapes, some of them I have succeeded very well with, such as the *Concord*.—One of the best for this locality.

Delaware.—Answers well, bunch small but good flavour.

Isabella.—Good bearer, but altogether too late.

Sweet Water.—Did splendid when the vines were 3, 4, 5 and 6 years old, but since have not done near so well.

Hartford Prolific.—Some seasons done well.

Rebecca.—Not to be depended on, too tender.

Have tried a few of Mr. Roger's Hybrids, but have not succeeded well in starting them, but going to try again.

Now for a few words in regard to that excellent fruit the *plum*, and its great enemy the *Little Turk* or *Curculio*.

I cultivate the *Yellow Magnum Bonum*, *Duane's Purple*, *Bolmer's Washington*, *Bradshaw* and *Imperial Gage*, *Pond's Seedling* and *Purple Magnum Bonum*, which are all doing well now, thanks to the information received, I think from the report of 1867.

My expectations when I first beheld them all covered with blossoms, and after the fruit, were high indeed, but must say they were like the plums to be brought very low—being at the time a novice at growing fruit. However, I thought if this is growing fruit, there is not much pleasure in eating it. Having made up my mind not to be discouraged, after some inquiries as to the cause, I soon found out what it was like, also its name. Now as to the jarring of the trees, I must say that my success was small indeed, taking into account the havoc they had made. On examining the fallen plums I found a small insect or worm in the most of them, so I came to the conclusion if I could not catch the old ones, I would the young ones, leaving the old ones to die the death of Jenkins' hen for the want of breath. I, therefore made a contract with my family that for each quart of fallen plums, and also the plums on the trees that had the *Turk's* mark, by bringing them to me I would pay them 5c per quart. No doubt I paid attention to them by burning them entirely up. Now I have the pleasure to say that the sign of a *Curculio* is a rare occurrence on my premises now a days. It is my opinion that if this was carried out to the letter of the law, the place that knows them now would soon know them no more.

REPORT OF STRAWBERRIES SHIPPED FROM OAKVILLE.

OAKVILLE, Nov. 27, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—Having noticed in last year's Report of the Fruit Growers' Association that there was no return or report from Oakville of the Strawberries grown there, I beg to send you the following, thinking it may interest members and others:—

Total of cases shipped from Oakville, 2,682, or 144,828 quarts. The principal growers are:—

Mr. Robertson, who raised off	4½	acres, old and new,	22,000	quarts.
Mr. Shelley	6	"	17,000	"
Messrs. Jones & Lackie	4½	"	15,000	"
Mr. W. Martin	4	"	14,017	"
Mr. M. Phelan	3¾	"	12,000	"
Mr. Baker	4	"	6,048	"

Yours truly,

ARTHUR L. F. BRYMER.

D. W. Beadle, Esq.,
St. Catharines.

LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EXHIBITION OF
THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, HELD AT BOSTON, ON THE 10TH, 11TH,
AND 12TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

A. M. Smith, of Drummondville and Grimsby, sent in 22 varieties of pears, 38 varieties of apples, 4 varieties of crabs, a large assortment of peaches and other fruits. Charles Woolverton also contributed.

R. E. Hammill, of Ancaster, sent in plums, pears and apples and crabs. Those contributing were John Hyslop, John Cruickshank, Fred. Shaver, Daniel Shaver, M. J. Olmstead, W. E. Garner, S. N. Olmstead, W. B. Garner, Edward Armstrong, William Hardy, J. Trotman, Allen Smith, A. J. Swaizzie, John Robertson, Charles Phillips, Charles E. Whitcombe, Eyre Thuresson, Thos. Bauslaugh, John McMillan, George Thomson, John Curry.

John B. Osborne, Beamsville, sent 8 varieties of grapes, several varieties of apples, 5 varieties of pears, seedling peach, from Royal Kensington, and 1½ dozen almonds.

James Hyslop, Ancaster Township, sent in 10 varieties of apples, pears and crabs. Moore and Kitchen helped.

Charles Meston, of Hamilton, 5 varieties of apples.

D. Nichol, of Kingston, varieties of apples.

Charles Arnold, of Paris, was a very large contributor, and took much pains to make the collection complete. He sent in a large variety of rare apples, pears, grapes and plums. His coadjutors were William A. Smith, Paris Road; C. Whitlaw, Paris; N. Hamilton, J. W. Acres, John Arnold and Henry Hatt.

Mr. Arnold also sent 18 varieties of seedling apples, which were brought under the attention of the Seedling Committee appointed by the Pomological Society.

They were all from seed of the Northern Spy, crossed with pollen from the Wagener and Spitzenburg.

A. J. Faulds, Walkerton, sent in apples, plums, crab and seedling apples. His assistants were Wm. Rowan, Rev. M. Moffat, William Lamb.

W. H. Brooking, Ancaster Township, sent in 21 varieties of apples, 2 seedling apples, called the Wentworth Seedling and Ancaster Seedling, a variety of plums, 10 varieties of pears, and took much trouble and pains to forward the views of the Association.

Beadle and Buchanan, St. Catharines, sent 43 varieties of apples, some of them rare varieties, 24 varieties of pears, good specimens, and some of them not otherwise to be had; 42 varieties of hardy grapes, including common sorts, Rogers' and Underhill's varieties.

T. H. Graydon contributed a large number of choice varieties of grapes.

W. H. Reid sent his seedling grapes.

Geo. B. Wilson got up the collection from R. N. Ball and S. J. J. Brown, of Niagara; Gage Miller, Wm. Longhurst, and J. A. Wilson, of Virgil; R. Niven, Wm. J. Parnall, Seymour Parnall, and W. H. Nelles, of Grantham; and Mr. Bowman, of Harrisburgh.

A. M. Ross, Goderich, sent a box of splendid plums. The Victoria and Pond's seedling from A. Watson; and the McLaughlin from J. Brophy.

George Elliott, Guelph, sent 14 distinct varieties of plums, nicely and carefully packed. They carried almost without a bruise. David Allan, Wm. Alexander, Thos. Halliday, Charles Davidson, And. Armstrong, and Alex. Taylor were contributors. Alexander Glass's seedling plum arrived in good condition.

William Sanderson sent 5 baskets of apples, pears, grapes, &c. We regret we cannot give the names of our friends at Brantford who aided Mr. Sanderson. The contributors' names were written on the address on the baskets; amid the haste in getting the fruit ready for Boston, the names of the gentlemen contributing were forgotten to be copied. A. Rainey contribute.

James Dougall, Windsor, sent a large basket of pears, a large number of which are only cultivated by himself. A seedling grape, which was submitted to the Seedling Committee of the Pomological Society. A few varieties of apples not usually cultivated. The sum total was about 70 varieties of pears. Among the apples, Garden Royal, Fenonliet Beausoleli, and Scarlet Nonpareil.

W. Mackenzie Ross, New Rossford, Chatham, 25 varieties of apples, and a seedling of Mr. Ross's No. 1. Alex. McDougall, Kent, Geo. E. Tate, Alexander Dolson, James Higgins, David Wilsyn, E. Smith, Jas. Smith, Michael McGavin were his coadjutors.

Jonas Neff sent some splendid samples of apples. William Faris, South Wainfleet, sent two varieties of apples.

D. Hammond Sheridan sent 4 varieties of seedling apples, of large size, and very fine samples.

William Saunders, London, sent some magnificent samples of plums, grapes, apples and pears. He took immense trouble, and contributed much to the successful issue at Boston.

Simon Roy, Berlin, sent 33 varieties of plums, and made every effort to make the Association's Exhibition at Boston a success.

A. W. Taylor, of Hamilton, sent 2 varieties of apples.

Warren Holton, of Hamilton, sent in pears and apples.

John Freed sent in pears and apples.

Rev R. Burnet, 64 varieties of pears.

REPORT ON SEEDLING FRUITS FORWARDED TO PRESIDENT OF FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following members of the Association have sent in fruits for the purpose of being submitted to the Seedling Fruit Committee, viz:—

William Saunders, London, samples of his No. 55 hybrid raspberry (Doolittle Black Cap with Philadelphia) of his Nos. 34 and 39. These latter are both crosses between Philadelphia male and Brinckle's Orange female. 39 resembles Brinckle's Orange somewhat in shape. 34 is unlike either of the parents, but inclines to the conical form. They are both very heavy bearers.

Isaac Rattenbury, senior, Clinton, Huron, sent in three varieties of cherries, which were examined by Seedling Committee, and reported on. (See Report.) I. Rattenbury says the trees are perfectly hardy. The last variety sent was tough-skinned. Keeps for weeks after it is gathered. The tree is prolific; the fruit growing in handfuls. The winter does not injure a single bough.

A sample of seedling peach was also sent, but they were rather inferior fruit.

W. Haskins, of Hamilton, forwarded to the annual meeting a seedling grape, from the Hartford Prolificero sed with Black Hamburg. This was the first fruit; four years from the seed. Is as early as the Hartford in a similar situation. (See Report.)

Also, a "Wine Seedling," from the Oporto, crossed with the Black Hamburg. The vine on which this grape grew was six years old, and this was its second year of bearing.

D. Nicol, of Kingston Nurseries, sent in a sample of seedling apple, well adapted, he thinks, for central Canada. Ripe about middle of August, and beginning of September. This is a promising seedling.

J. H. Williams sent in a splendid specimen of accidental seedling grape. Owing to J. H. Williams not sending his post office, it has been found impossible to communicate with him.

J. D. Roberts, Cobourg, forwarded No. 1 and No. 2 seedling apples. No. 1 of poor quality, large core. No. 2 somewhat better, but not valuable.

P. Pennoek, Elgin, Ont., sent in three winter varieties of seedling apples. They cannot

compare favourably with other samples sent to the committee. The small white apple has a good flavour.

G. G. Hamilton. Ailsa Craig, 3 seedling apples: No 1 Red, raised by John McEwan.

No 2 Yellow	do	do.
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No 3 Red do Alex. Henderson.

These are fine, large, showy fruit, but not equal to well known varieties ripening at the same time with them.

Charles Arnold, Paris, sent Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 seedling apples. No. 5 was fully ripe when received. It has been pronounced by competent judges a fine dessert apple. The other varieties are being kept for trial in their season.

Levi Turney, Colborne, forwarded a large, first class baking seedling apple. The tree, on which it grew, is over 70 years old.

Col. McGill, Oshawa, forwarded some seedling raspberries—highly flavoured, large berry, but a little soft.

From D. Hammond :

APPLE No. ONE.

Fruit large, roundish, slightly conical ; skin. thin, smooth, yellow, striped and splashed with pale and dark red on the sunny side ; stalk $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, set in a deep rather broad, cavity ; calyx small, closed, set in a basin of moderate depth ; flesh white, tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid ; very good, core small. Ripe middle of October.

APPLE No. Two.

Fruit large, globular, a little flattened; skin, yellow overspread with light and dark red stripes; stalk short; calyx small, closed, in a shallow corrugated basin; flesh pale yellow, mild, pleasant subacid; core large.

APPLE No. THREE.

Fruit large, roundish, conical ; skin yellow, splashed and dotted with red deepening in the sun ; stalk short and stout in a narrow irregular cavity ; flesh white, moderately juicy, very mild, subacid, almost sweet ; core, medium or rather large.

To Revd. Mr. BURNET.

DEAR SIR,—Your note with the apples came to me when I was exceedingly busy with my fall delivery of trees. They were put aside and overlooked until to-day. I have just made the above short descriptions of each as they now appear to me. No. 2 was over ripe, and they all I believe were past their best state. No. 1 appears to me to be the best and well worthy of further notice. Hoping the above may be of some service and begging you to excuse the delay.

I am very truly, Yours,
W. HOLTON.

Saturday, 25th October, 1873.

FRUIT TREES *VERSUS* TREE AGENTS.

(Written for the Annual Report.)

We are strongly impressed with the conviction that a mine of wealth—a mine as yet but very imperfectly developed—lies at the door of almost every one of our Canadian farmers, in the cultivation of fruits, more especially apples and pears. We still find many timid and over-cautious people who are unwilling to set out orchards through a fear of the market getting overstocked; but the great majority of our farmers are now being awakened to a full sense of the importance attaching to this matter, and are taking immediate steps to remedy

the supineness which has only too long held possession of them. The danger to be apprehended from a "glut" in the market—especially of choice specimens—is very remote indeed, so long as our wealth and city populations continue to increase at their present ratio, and the Atlantic remains navigable to our steamers. The reception accorded the "Beaver-Brand" in the Mother Country should be enough to dispel all fears on this head, even were no other market open to us. Let our farmers produce a superior article—which can only be done by careful planting of the best varieties, and afterwards giving them generous treatment—and we vouch for it, that the demand will at all times be greater than the supply, and the prices realized be fifty per cent. more remunerative than from any other crop. Of course, bad varieties, and good varieties badly grown, will ever remain a "drug" in the market—home or foreign. We are pleased to find our Canadian farmers awakening to a full sense of the importance of fruit culture. Too long, and by too many, has it been looked upon as a luxury to be indulged in only by those farmers and others in the enjoyment of "easy circumstances," and altogether beyond the reach of the struggling farmer, or of those whose sole object is a pecuniary one. Every day is making it more apparent that this is an erroneous and very mistaken idea. It is urged that the land occupied by young fruit trees is practically lost for some four or five years, until they come into a bearing state, and that for two or three years more they will barely pay current expenses. This is another mistake, as there is no good reason why ground set out with fruit trees should not be employed to raise other crops until the trees come into full bearing, and be all the better for the cultivation necessary for their production; always provided that due care is taken to return to the soil,* by proper fertilizers, what is being in the meantime abstracted from it.

There are indirect ways in which the cultivation of fruits pay, although in a manner not generally recognized. The influence exerted by fruit culture upon the youth of our rural districts—who, unfortunately, are only too much dissatisfied with the routine and monotony of ordinary farm life—cannot be over-estimated. It is an influence not to be determined by dollars and cents, but which is, nevertheless, inestimable. And when some of our agricultural friends wish to part with their farms, either by letting or selling, the advantage of having a well stocked fruit garden on them will soon become apparent. Of course, a great deal will depend upon the judicious selection of varieties and the health and vigour of the trees. And as thrifty young trees of the best varieties cost no more when obtained from the proper source than do indifferent varieties of forced, unripe stuff, we cannot help asking how much longer will men, men who are intelligent and shrewd business men in every other respect, allow themselves to be made the dupes of Yankee speculators, whose only object is to obtain their "dimes," irrespective of the value rendered, who are totally irresponsible, having no stake or interest in the country which can be affected by their dealings, and who most probably will never be seen or heard of after once the purchase is completed. What prospect can there be of obtaining a really genuine article from such parties, and what remedy is there for the victim when such is not obtained? The very fact of their being absolutely irresponsible renders them utterly negligent, while the absence of any remedy or protection simply offers an inducement to unscrupulous characters to defraud many of our too confiding farmers. We do not by any means include *all* the so-called "tree agents" in this category. Far from it; as it is well known there are many upright, honourable men amongst them, men who would scorn to do a mean or dishonourable act; and we quite mistake if these very men will not be the first to join us in denouncing those *confrères* whose sole desire is to take advantage of the carelessness or ignorance of purchasers. Nor are these remarks intended to apply to parties directly representing particular "firms," who assume or are more or less responsible for their acts—and who, of course, have the same right to send out their representatives as any other branch of commerce—but are intended solely to apply to those unprincipled men who do not obtain their trees from the parties they pretend to represent, but furnish inferior trees, or what is worse still, inferior varieties, or varieties not true to name, the prices charged being the same—often more—as the best trees, of the very best sorts, could be had for, if procured from some respectable Canadian nursery. While the after consequences can scarcely be put down as peculiarly agreeable; when, after years of patient care and good culture, the trees arriving at the bearing state are found to be utterly worthless, not only is there the incalculable pecuniary loss, but the chagrin and disappointment of finding that, after years of watchfulness, your trees are at best but fit for grafting other and better sorts upon. It is claimed for these parties that they have been productive of good, that, by sheer *importunity*

and *effrontery*, they have induced many to make purchases who, it is more than probable, would not have done so. Granted; but the good done is entirely of a negative character; and it is a question if they have in those very cases not done more harm by supplying indifferent and worthless stuff, thereby causing many to desist from planting who otherwise would have done so had their friend's or neighbour's venture turned out successful.

In selecting and purchasing fruit trees of any description, it is of the first importance to get the best, and the sorts most suitable to the peculiar locality. We don't believe the best results are likely to be obtained from young trees which have been raised in some mild section of the United States and transferred from thence to the cold, bleak regions of some of our own northerly counties. We would rather not be responsible for the results—more especially when sorts are employed which, through climatic reasons, are wholly unsuitable. And yet this is what is taking place continuously. Every section of the country is being overrun twice a-year by gentry whose constitutional element is evidently “brass,” and whose educational training has been so shaped as to render them wholly incapable of understanding a simple answer when it assumes the form of “no,” but who are sufficiently conversant with that portion of natural history known as human nature, as to have at all times on hand a ready and an inexhaustible supply of “soft sawder;” and so high is their appreciation of this, that it is generally applied *ad libitum*. The successful results arising from this application is seen each spring and fall in the dissemination all over the country of thousands of fruit trees which could be had equally cheap, and immeasurably superior, almost at their own door.” In almost every town of any pretension all over the Dominion, the leading sorts of apples and pears are raised, and can readily be obtained, with the incalculable advantage of having been tried and found suitable to the particular locality, while, dotted over the country, within easy access, are many eminent nurseries, at which everything adapted to our climate which is worthy of cultivation may be obtained, at prices which will compare favourably with our smart cousins across the line. With the agents under notice, it is a favourite, and to many, unanswerable argument, that the bulk of fruit trees sold as Canadian have in reality been raised in the United States. That, in the ordinary course of business, any nursery establishment may have an unprecedented “run” on a particular age or variety of tree, and that to fill existing orders they may be obliged to obtain them whence they can, is no more than is daily happening in every other branch of business. When such and similar cases do arise, we may rest assured that every necessary precaution will be taken to obtain the very best to be had from the proper source, the “trade,” in all cases, having facilities quite unknown to private individuals. To say that this occurs frequently, and as a matter of course, is simply to state what is manifestly untrue; and to prove this, we have only to remind our readers of the difference in the cost of labour in the United States as compared with Canada, besides the additional expense of freight and duty, which amounts to no inconsiderable item. With the increasing interest now taken in fruit culture, we hope this portion—the foundation upon which all success or failure depends—will receive a degree of attention from intending purchasers commensurate with its merits. To those purchasers our advice is to deal only with some one of our respectable Canadian nurserymen—there is plenty of choice—who have a name and character to lose, and whose future prospects are dependent upon their supplying a genuine article, instead of patronizing strangers, whose commodities have been frequently found to be dear as a gift—a form, bye-the-bye, they are never found to take. In our opinion, Canadian nurserymen are far from blameless in this matter; to us there is an evident supineness, a want of “push,” anything but creditable to them. While we are being pestered bi-annually by agents who hail from all parts of “Yankeedom,” such a thing as the representative of a Canadian firm is a *rara avis*.

JOHN M. BOTHWELL.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO BOSTON.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—By your appointment we were delegated from your Association to the meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States, at Boston, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th September. It is befitting that we should give you an epitome of what was seen, said, and done for the furtherance of your views as Canadian fruit growers. The members of your

delegation were appointed a Committee to collect samples of the fruits of our Province. A large amount of correspondence, some travel, and a deal of trouble and work were involved in the undertaking; pains and labour which were cheerfully undertaken by a large number of your Society's members, and by which alone could the objects contemplated have been accomplished. Elsewhere the names of prominent collectors and contributors are fully acknowledged. The entire collection reached Boston in good condition, and, what was unexpected, in good time, the express agency doing everything within their power to forward the packages.

Our Secretary took considerable trouble in announcing the objects of the Pomological Society, and issued the following circular to prominent members, soliciting their assistance and co-operation:—

“DEAR SIR.—The American Pomological Society—an Association formed by fruit growers from the United States and Canada, and therefore an International Society—proposes to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence, by an unusually attractive meeting, and large display of fruits. The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario at its last meeting voted the sum of one hundred dollars, which has been increased by a grant of two hundred dollars from the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, for the purpose of defraying the expense of sending a collection of fruits of Ontario to that meeting. The meeting will be held at the City of Boston, in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on *Wednesday, September 10th, 1873*, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue for three days.

“The members of this Association who were present at the last meeting, were very desirous that Ontario should be represented at this Exhibition, not only by her men who take an interest in fruit culture, but also by a full display of her fruits. They felt that the fruits of Ontario ought to be placed side by side with the best that North America can produce, believing that they can hold an honourable place even in such a great Fruit Exposition.

“In carrying out the trust thus committed to them, the Directors have instructed me to ask you if you are willing to visit the principal fruit growers of your vicinity, and ascertain what specimens of fruit can be obtained of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, and Grapes; also of Seedling Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches and Grapes; and induce the growers of the fruit to care for it, by proper thinning out where it is needed. &c., so that the fruit samples may be well developed, and communicate the result of your enquiries to the Secretary. Also if you will be willing to undertake the trouble of having these specimens gathered, three of each variety, each one carefully wrapped in paper, and then all carefully packed, so that they cannot shake in the box or barrel, and sent to our President, Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, by express, in time to reach him not later than the second day of September next. The funds at the disposal of the Directors for this purpose do not admit of any compensation being given you for this trouble, but the express charges on the fruit will be paid by the President on its arrival in Hamilton, and any necessary disbursements made by you will be refunded.

“Each person so contributing fruit should be named by you, with a list of the samples sent from him, so that due credit may be given to each contributor in the Report which the Directors will make, and both the person furnishing the samples, and the section of the Province from which they came, will in this way receive full acknowledgment for whatever they send.

“You will not need to send more than three specimens of each variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Grape, etc., but you should obtain specimens from different persons, and send the three best you can select from all that are offered you.

“Please to have the kindness to reply to this circular as soon as possible, and if you cannot spare the time to attend to it, have the goodness to mention the name of some one in your locality who can devote the requisite time, and who would feel an interest in this matter.

“The silver medal of the American Pomological Society and fifty dollars are offered to the State, Province, or Society, which shall exhibit the largest and best collection of Apples, correctly named: and a like prize for a similar collection both of Pears, Plums, Peaches and Grapes.

“We believe Ontario ought to carry off one or more of these prizes, and that such a result would do much towards turning attention to the fruit products of this Province.

“Please give the Association then such help as you can, and if we fail—we fail. But let us each do what we can, and we will not fail. Try then; please stir up the fruit men to thin

out their fruit at once, and prepare for the contest. Send at the above mentioned time, to the President, the best you can select—from these the cream will be chosen, and Ontario will win.

“Your obedient servant,

“D. W. BEADLE.

“Secretary.”

“St. Catharines, July 25th, 1873.

The response was a noble one—from Goderich, Chatham, London, Paris, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara, Port Credit, and Kingston, contributions poured in, and were duly contributed.

At Boston the expectations of your delegates were more than realized. It was the grandest exhibition of fruits ever seen, and the greatest gathering of eminent horticulturists ever held in the United States. It was the fourteenth session, and the quarter centennial celebration of the American Pomological Society. In connection with the fruit exhibition of the American Pomological Society, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held its annual Floral Exhibition in the Music Hall, of most rare and beautiful exotics.

The chief contributors of the London district were as follows:—W. Saunders, pears, plums, apples, crabs; Dr. W. Woodruff, magnificent specimens of plums, of many of the leading varieties; Dr. V. A. Brown, some very choice pears and plums; W. Birrell, many varieties of apples, also some pears; E. West, a number of very fine pears and apples. Henry Taylor, some excellent pears and a few apples; Wm. Barker, pears, plums and apples: including Grimes' Golden; —Waddel, very fine specimens of Belle Lucrative and Flemish Beauty pears. Dr. Francis, of Delaware, pears and apples; John Williams, of London, good specimens of Flemish Beauty; G. Watson, apples and pears. George Birrell; some very fine apples.

All those called upon contributed most willingly, and with many good wishes for our success. Many other members of the Society and lovers of fruit, would have aided us just as willingly, had there been time to call upon them. As it was, the fruit brought together filled five half-barrels in which they were carefully packed, each wrapped separately in paper, and with paper shavings between the different layers. On the day appointed, these packages were forwarded to our worthy President, and by him forwarded with the other contributions by express to Boston. The large number of packages got together, some thirty-eight in all, taxed the carrying powers of the express company, and grave doubts were entertained of their ability to deliver them all in Boston in good time. It gave us much pleasure and no little relief, to find when we reached the place of meeting on Tuesday morning, that all our barrels, boxes, &c., were on hand in the building awaiting our disposal. The only thing which in any way marred our pleasure, was an intimation to the effect that our esteemed friend and fellow delegate, Mr. James Dougall, would be prevented, in consequence of illness in his family, from being present with us. These untoward circumstances at home did not, however, prevent him from doing his utmost to aid us in the undertaking, by contributing from his own and neighbouring collections, a number of very choice pears, &c., &c.

Now began the tug of war. On every hand we were surrounded by competitors in all departments—all most good-naturedly greeting and welcoming us to this great gathering, while, at the same time, each one was anxious for the success of his own particular State.

Nebraska had spent a large sum of money and much labour in bringing her collection to its greatest possible state of perfection, and every precaution had been taken to preserve the fruit from injury during the long journey from the so-called “Great American Desert” to Boston. A special car had been built for this purpose, and some of her leading agriculturists, along with the Governor of the State, sent to represent her interests. Kansas, also, had made great efforts to hold the position she had so well won at the previous meeting (two years before) in Richmond, where she carried the palm over all others. California and Utah were also represented, as well as nearly all the Middle, Western and Northern States, as well as some of the Southern ones.

The Committee of Arrangements treated us very handsomely, giving us what we considered as the *place of honour* in the Hall, viz., the head and forward half of the large centre table, which was about 60 feet long, by 12 or 14 feet wide. Nebraska occupying the lower half; so here, on entering the main hall, the first thing that struck the visitors' eye was the display from Canada—of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. By dint of many hours

of toilsome and unremitting labour, in which we were ably assisted by the ladies and other helpers in our party, and also by Mr. — Gibb, of Abbotsford, Quebec, who very kindly placed his time entirely at our disposal until our arrangements were completed. Some of our choicest specimens had been too much damaged in transit to admit of their being shown; still, when we overlooked our entire stock, we had so much to select from—thanks to our many kind contributors—that our display, when completed, was truly magnificent. At the head of our table, as visitors entered the room, fifty varieties of the choicest plums first greeted the eye. In this department no other collection came near us. Our plums astonished almost every one. Next, fifty varieties of grapes, arranged on plates stretching across the whole width of the table. Next, the peaches, which were very fine, and most of which had been contributed by our esteemed friend and former Director, A. M. Smith, of Grimsby—fifteen varieties in all. Then followed a truly superb collection of pears, embracing one hundred and twenty-two sorts, together with a beautiful private collection of our President's, including one hundred and ten varieties; and last, but not least, our valuable and most creditable collection of apples, numbering, in all, one hundred and forty kinds.

On Wednesday morning, before we had fully completed our arrangements, the hall was thrown open to the public, and soon the passages were crowded with deeply-interested spectators. Notwithstanding the fact that we had large placards, on which Canada's fair name was duly displayed throughout our collection, as well as that of "The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association," here, there and everywhere, still we met with many such remarks as the following:—"Is this the California table?" "These fruits are from California, aren't they?" And when told that they were all from Canada, eyes were opened wider than before, and the greatest astonishment expressed, and sometimes doubts expressed as to their being grown in the open air.

Nebraska had the *best* display of apples, consisting of 190 named varieties, besides a number unnamed. *Nebraska* also exhibited a few varieties of pears.

Kansas brought a *very fine* collection of apples, second only to *Nebraska*, also 20 varieties of pears, 5 varieties grapes, and specimens of the fruit of the Osage orange.

Connecticut had less than half the display which Canada produced. About 100 varieties pears, 80 or 90 apples, 10 varieties of grapes, and several sorts of cranberries.

Ohio's display consisted of 100 varieties of apples.

Georgia exhibited 12 or 14 varieties of pears, among which we noticed some unusually fine Seckel, and very large specimens of Duchess d' Angouleme.

Virginia, 12 to 15 varieties of apples, among which were immense samples of Mammoth Pippin, 25 pears, including enormous Seckel and Duchess, also five varieties of figs grown in open air.

District of Columbia, from 70 to 80 varieties of pears, and 3 sorts of peaches.

California exhibited 12 varieties of grapes grown in the open air, among which we observed five bunches of Black Hamburg and Muscat of Alexandria, one dish of sweet green oranges, one plate green olives, about 22 varieties of pears of immense size, among them were Seckel, Vicar, Duchess, Easter Beurre, Beurre Clairgeau and Belle Angevine; 44 varieties apples, among which were very fine specimens of Spitzenburgh, Wagener, Greening, and Northern Spy, also several varieties of lemons of enormous size, and specimens of Shaddocks, an immensely large variety of the orange, but of inferior quality, with a plate of Pomegranates.

Mr. Clapp, of Dorchester, Mass., exhibited a magnificent plate of his Clapp's favourite pear, with samples of 86 other varieties of seedling pears. His No. 83 was a very handsome pear—No. 37, a seedling of Beurre Bosc, was not unlike the Beurre Clairgeau in form and colour, but his No. 33, as far as appearance goes, carries the palm. It is of a lovely pear shape, a bright colour, and ripens with the Clapp's Favourite; it seemed to be inclined, however, to rot at the core. No. 117 was also a handsome pear, not unlike the Vicar in form. No. 22 was a large and very beautiful pear. No. 111 not so handsome in form, but ruddy and of good size. No. 55 resembled Marie Louise in form and size. Besides those mentioned there were many others of promise. We anticipate with great interest the appearance of the report of the Committee appointed to examine these seedling fruits.

John B. Mann, or Moore (I don't know which), of Massachusetts, had on exhibition 55 new seedling grapes, many of them much resembling the Concord, and some of them very handsome. No. 1 is a large black grape, which claims to be 10 days earlier than the Hartford Prolific. If it is as good as it looks it will be a valuable acquisition.

Mississippi exhibited 8 varieties of green oranges attached to the branches on which they had grown.

Utah had about 40 varieties of apples and about 20 of pears; none, however, of any special interest; some plates of peaches and plums were also shown from that distant region, but they were both in a very bad state of preservation.

Iowa had 125 varieties of apples.

Delaware was first in peaches, having about 30 varieties, some of which were very large and handsome; also about 40 varieties of pears, among which we observed very large Sheldon, Bartlett, Duchess, Beurre d' Anjou and Seckel.

Indiana had rather a meagre display; about 14 kinds of apples, 10 of pears and 6 of peaches.

Wisconsin—about 75 varieties of apples and 13 varieties of pears.

Michigan showed some bottled fruits, plums, peaches, red and white raspberries, strawberries and figs, also 9 plates of peaches, consisting of not more than two or three varieties, and two large plates of Delaware grapes. Besides this, Michigan had 16 varieties grapes, 11 of plums, and about 25 of pears, and 75 of apples.

Illinois was very poorly represented in one corner by about half-a-dozen varieties of pears and one variety of apple.

Vermont made a very good display, consisting of 117 varieties of apples, 26 of pears, and 20 of crabs.

New Hampshire showed only 8 varieties of apples, 22 of pears, and 16 of grapes.

Connecticut had on exhibition from 70 to 80 varieties of pears.

Among the private collections entered for competition, that of Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, demands first notice. It consisted of varieties of pears, being a most complete collection of the rarer as well as the standard sorts, and attracted general attention from their great beauty. Almost every specimen was perfect in form, well coloured, and in an admirable state of preservation. It was in all respects a first-class collection, and well deserved the award made to it of a silver medal and \$50. Among the newer varieties which, as far as appearance went, impressed our minds most favourably, were the following:—*St. Crispin*, a magnificent-looking pear; *Adams*, very handsome; *General Canrobert*, large, and much like Vicar; *Black Worcester*, a large Winter sort; *Horton*, a beautiful-looking Fall pear; *Lieutenant Poiderin*, a late Fall pear, not unlike Duchess, *Niles*, a handsome pear, something like the Sheldon; *Therese Appert*, very like Beurre Clairgeau; *Hericarte de Thury*, a handsome Winter variety, and of fair size; *Loriol de Ramay*, of Vicar shape, a fine Fall pear; *Madame Andre Leroy*, a handsome Winter pear; *Hebe*, ripens in early Winter—resembles Beurre Clairgeau; *Schenck*, a beautiful Fall pear; *Souvenir de Congres*, a very large early Fall fruit; *Lodge*, a handsome russetty Fall fruit; *Beurre d'Assomption*, a large Summer pear.

Mr. Moody, of Lockport, had a very fine display of pears, consisting of over a hundred varieties. Among them we observed a magnificent plate of *Beurre d'Anjou*, also extremely fine *Sheldon*, *Flemish Beauty*, *Bartlett* and *Kirtland*.

Messrs Hoag & Clark, of Lockport, showed twenty-two varieties of hardy grapes, some of them very fine.

Messrs. Smith & Powell, of New York, about sixty-seven varieties of pears and one of grape. Besides these, there were several other smaller collections of seedling and other fruits, consisting of apples, pears and grapes.

The Massachusetts fruit growers did not enter their fruits for competition, but merely for display, and were shown in, a large room below. Here that enterprising and worthy veteran, President Wilder, filled an entire table with pears of his own growing, comprising 404 varieties. Messrs. Hovey & Co. were not far behind the President, having on exhibition no less than 325 varieties of pears. N. Durfee, of Fall River, showed one variety of nectarine, nineteen of peaches, and twenty-two of grapes grown under glass. There were also quite a number of other smaller contributors to the Massachusetts department.

FIRST DAY.

Everything done in Boston, in connection with the gathering of Pomologists, was done in good taste and with exquisite unanimity and forethought. The members of the Pomologi-

cal Society were considered the guests of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. President Strong welcomed the members in the Wesleyan Hall, where the business meetings were held. The welcome was responded to by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, than whom no man can better discharge the duties devolving upon him.

Letters were read from Mayor Pierce, extending the hospitality of the city to the Society, and tendering a public reception at Faneuil Hall; from Mr. Gray, inviting the Society to breakfast, at his residence in the Highlands; and from H. H. Hunnewell, to visit his grounds. Your President was made Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and appointed a vice-President of the Society.

The reception at Faneuil Hall was really magnificent. The surroundings, audience, speakers, and notabilities, were singularly impressive. Though no American, your President could appreciate the reminiscences and struggles of the pilgrim fathers. At every allusion to their achievements, and they were many, he felt himself more thoroughly a Briton, for the men who vindicated American liberty and stood by human rights, could only act as they did by themselves, being Britons. President Wilder's mention of Washington, Webster, and other heroes, called forth hearty plaudits.

The next meeting of the Pomological Society was fixed to be held at Chicago two years hence. In the afternoon President Wilder gave a long, eloquent, and thrilling address.

SECOND DAY.

The proceedings of this day began very early, especially to those who had been diligently at work late the night before. The cars to take visitors to Mr. Gray's residence started promptly at 7 o'clock from the Temple. We were greatly struck with the public spirit and munificence of the proprietors of the beautiful private country residences in the neighbourhood of Boston. When one enquired for a ticket for the journey, the answer was, step in, nothing to pay. The street cars on this occasion were free, and in the afternoon, when proceeding to H. H. Hunnewell's, railway accommodation was again provided free of cost. The great wealth, and horticultural taste of the Boston princes, have made that section of the United States famous over the world for its horticultural products. The unselfishness of their wealth was surprising. Possessing large means, and spending their money freely on the beautifying of the face of the country, they desire to give to others the enjoyment of the beautiful creations of their wealth, as they themselves enjoy. Many of the grounds surrounding princely mansions are open to the public, who eagerly avail themselves of the privilege without any appearance of vandalism, either in wandering through the parks, flower gardens, conservatories or orchard houses. H. H. Hunnewell and William Gray, jr., are not only munificent patrons of horticultural art, but public educators, whose ennobling lessons characterize the splendid civilization of Boston society, and the reflex influence of which will sooner or later find its way to more western cities, and even penetrate, we trust, to western Canada.

Public recognition of Mr. Gray's munificence was made on assembling for business. In fact every thing seemed to be done in the right way, and at the right time.

At four o'clock, the members of the Society proceeded to the station of the Boston and Albany Railroad, where a special train took them to Wellesley, the country seat of H. H. Hunnewell, Esq., who had courteously invited the members to visit his grounds. On arrival at the villa, the party were not formally received, but were at liberty to stroll in such directions as they desired. The large assemblage, therefore, divided itself into several parties, and scattered over the extensive grounds. The wonderful perfection of the grounds, which combine the highest refinement of landscape gardening, elicited universal wonder and surprise, and many exclamations of delight were heard on every side. To give a description of these grounds, which are justly acknowledged to be the finest in America, would require volumes—a passing notice being inadequate to do them justice, or convey an idea of their transcendent beauty. The Italian garden, with its grand terraces and exquisite evergreens trimmed in fanciful shapes, and in the perfection of the topiary art, together with the granite balustrades of the parapet, and its vases and statues, reminded many of the visitors of the splendours of the Lake of Como, in Italy. Without question, this is the most successful attempt on this Continent of this unique feature of gardening. The flower garden, where exquisite combinations of ribbon bordering were in profusion, was not less admired; the magnificent lawns, with the grouping of the different trees, forming a most perfect instance of landscape garden-

ing, together with the very extensive ranges of green and orchard houses, were only successive displays of beauty which surprised the delighted guests at every step. To crown this feast for the eye, the doors of the mansion were thrown open, and a superb collation of the most elaborate productions of the culinary art was served. After enjoying the generous hospitalities of Mr. Hunnewell, the party returned to the city, highly pleased with the rare opportunity which was afforded them of seeing this earthly paradise—it being unanimously conceded that Providence, in allotting to Mr. Hunnewell a large share of this world's goods, had bestowed it with a discriminating hand, as he had wisely expended a portion of them in creating such a marvel of rural art and taste, from which the public were not excluded, thus giving to others a share of the pleasure derived from its possession.

The following Committee on Award of Premiums for fruits was announced. We give it just as it was passed, that our fruit growers may have a list of the eminent fruit judges of the United States.

Apples.—Messrs. Downing, of N. Y. ; Bateham, of Ohio ; Richmond, of Louisiana ; Bowditch, of Massachusetts ; Moore, of Rhode Island.

Pears.—Berekmans, of Louisiana ; Hooker, of New York ; Manning, of Massachusetts ; Earl, of Illinois ; Quinn, of New Jersey.

Grapes.—Hoag, of New York ; Shaw, of New Hampshire ; Hamilton, of Nova Scotia ; Sargent, of Massachusetts ; Thurber, of New York.

Seedling Fruits.—Messrs. Thomas and Ellwanger, of N. Y. ; Hovey, of Massachusetts ; Burnet, of Canada ; Meehan, of Pennsylvania.

Figs, etc.—Messrs. Leighton, Breckinridge and Swazey.

Peaches.—G. W. Campbell, of Ohio ; Edward Adair, of Michigan ; Judge Schley, of Georgia ; Dr. E. W. Sylvester, of New York ; H. Saltonstall, of Massachusetts ; Dr. Prettyman, of Delaware.

Plums.—P. T. Quinn, of New York ; W. M. Howsley, of Kansas ; F. M. Hexamer, of New York.

John J. Thomas, gave in a report on rejected fruits and synonyms. He said that catalogues had been long ago prepared, separating worthless varieties of fruit from the valuable ones, and now the really worthless kinds would pass away without a list.

Mr. Barry gave in the report of the Fruit Committee. The reports received from societies in the States, territories and the provinces, were ordered to be compiled for publication in the proceedings of the convention.

President Wilder introduced the subject of money premiums for fruit. Dr. Howsley hoped that hereafter medals only would be offered for new and specially meritorious productions. This opinion carried generally, and a resolution was brought in to give it effect.

The catalogue of fruits was then taken up. The discussion elicited the fact, that State reports from one individual do not give satisfactory information as to the excellence of a particular fruit over the whole area of the State. Examples were given, where at one point of New York State, Northern Spy was pronounced a failure, and at another point, as fine specimens as could be imagined were produced. The result comes to show evidently that certain peculiarities of soil, good culture and management, influence certain varieties more than the climate of a certain geographical zone.

THIRD DAY.

President Wilder took the chair at the hour named in adjourning, and reports were presented by the Committee on foreign fruits, apples, peaches, figs and oranges, these were held as read, to save the time of the Society. They will all appear at full length in the published proceedings.

A Committee was appointed to investigate the origin of the *Phylloxera Vastatrix*, an insect which is devastating the best wine growing districts of France, and whose introduction there has by some French wine-growers been attributed to American nurserymen. The object of the Committee being to practically refute this accusation.

The President submitted an essay by Professor Asa Gray, entitled, "Were the Fruits made for Man, or did Man make the Fruits?"

Awards were then submitted by the Committee as follows:

Apples.—The report of the Committee on apples stated that the collection was very large

and excellent, and embraced some 2000 plates, of which the best were from Nebraska, 190 varieties, to which was awarded the first premium of the Wilder Silver Medal and \$50 for the largest and best collection of apples, correctly named, from any State or Society, three specimens of each variety. The second premium, the Wilder Bronze Medal and \$25, to Kansas for 175 varieties. For the largest and best collection, correctly named, grown by one individual, the first premium of the Wilder Silver Medal and \$50, to J. W. Ross, of Perrysburg, Ohio, for 100 varieties. The first and second premiums which follow, are the same as these above.

Pears.—First premium to the Cambridge Horticultural Society for 133 varieties; second, Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, 122 varieties. Best grown by one individual, Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester, N. Y., 317 varieties; second, Hovey & Co., Cambridge, 325 varieties.

Grapes.—Best collection of named varieties, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; second, South Haven, Mich., Pomological Society. Best grown by one individual, J. H. Rickets, Newburgh, N. Y.; second, Hoag & Clark, Lockport, New York. Largest and best collection grown west of the Rocky Mountains, James Rutter, Florin, California. Best collection grown under glass, George B. Durfee, Fall River, Mass.

Peaches.—Largest and best collection from any State or Society, Central Delaware Fruit Growers' Association; second, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Best private collection, David F. Myers, of Bridgeville, Del.

Plums.—Best State or Society collection, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association; second, Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, Utah. Best private collection, C. H. Grierman, Milton, Wis.; second, C. P. Pepper, Pewaukee, Wis.

Nebraska, Connecticut and Ellwanger & Barry returned the money premiums awarded them to the treasury of the Society. There was also a large number of silver medals awarded as special premiums, and gratuities for fruits and seedlings.

The foregoing result will show well how Canada stood among the States of the Union; and the following synopsis, from the pen of Mr. Beadle, will give a fair view of the results accruing to Ontario as a whole.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUIT.

MOST GRATIFYING SUCCESS OF ONTARIO.

There has been the largest and most brilliant display of fruit at Boston, under the auspices of the American Pomological Society, the world has ever seen. Premiums were offered for the largest and best collection of apples; also of pears, plums, grapes, peaches, &c., shown by any State or Province. The Government of our Province, on the recommendation of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, granted the sum of \$200 to the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario to aid in defraying the expense of sending a collection of the fruits of this Province to that exhibition. The officers of that Association, with a most commendable zeal, undertook the labour of gathering and exhibiting our fruits, and the results we announce to-day are surprising even to ourselves.

The State of Delaware, as might well be expected, received the first prize for peaches; but Ontario carried off the second prize, thus showing that in an unfavourable year, such as the present, we stand second to the greatest peach growing State in the number and quality of the varieties of this most luscious fruit.

But in hardy, open-air grapes, Ontario took the lead, and carried off the FIRST PRIZE for the largest collection. Much has been said over the border about the peculiar advantages which one State possessed over the other for the cultivation of grapes, and we think it must have opened their eyes a bit to the *peculiar advantages* we enjoy in Ontario, to have us step in and carry off the Silver Medal.

And yet, again, Ontario bears the bell. Her collection of plums distanced all competition, and the FIRST PRIZE was again borne away, carrying with it another Silver Medal.

Nor were these all the honours. Although quite out-numbered by Massachusetts and Connecticut, in the number of varieties of pears exhibited, so that Ontario could not carry off either of the prizes offered; yet such was the excellence of the sample shown that the judges awarded a Silver Medal to Ontario for her collection of pears.

But we have not yet enumerated all. Her total collection of fruit was so large, and of such fine appearance, as to astonish every one; and the judges expressed their admiration of its beauty and excellence by bestowing another Silver Medal upon Ontario for the entire collection.

In addition to these awards for the Provincial collections, there was awarded to the President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario a Bronze Medal, for his own fine and varied private collection of pears grown in his own grounds.

Thus it will be seen that Ontario comes off with flying colours, having been awarded Six Medals, four of them silver and two bronze, and of these two at least were won in earnest, downright competition with each and all of the States of the American Union.

These competitions have a value in bringing before the world the fruit productions of different States, and we doubt not many will be surprised to learn the high place we really hold among the fruit growing countries of this Continent.

A Delegate from Philadelphia made a statement relative to the coming Centennial, which is to take place in that City in 1876. He said that the Commissioners of Fairmount Park had assigned 300 acres for that purpose, some 39 of which would be devoted to the Horticultural Department. He sought the co-operation of the Pomological Society. It would be well for Canadian fruit growers to begin early to prepare for this grand display. I notice that Count Bismarck, of Germany, has promised the countenance and aid of his Government, and that of His Majesty the German Emperor to forward the objects contemplated. Canada ought not to be behind, and now is the time to prepare.

A grand Banquet was given on Friday evening, in the Music Hall, by the Mass. Horticultural Society, to the Delegates of the American Pomological Society. The Hall was transformed into a scene of festivity and fairy-like splendour. "The fragrant offerings of Flora, and the luscious fruits of Pomona; the bright colours of the northern conservatories, and the dark, feather-like foliage of tropical growth; the brilliancy of flashing silver, relieved by delicate twining vines; the elegant costumes, bright faces, and sparkling eyes; the deep tones of the great organ, and the sweet strains of the Germanic orchestra, combined to please the eye and the ear, and gratify that finer taste in which cultured men and educated women find the highest delight."

W. F. Strong presided; and after a speech of kindly welcome to the members of the American Pomological Society, and to the guests, he gracefully requested the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder to preside, which he did, giving universal satisfaction.

Sentiment, song, speech, and response followed in quick succession, after the viands and delicacies had been done ample justice to by all present. Your President and Secretary were honoured with a position near to the place of honour on the platform.

The main attraction of the hall was a large table, which ran lengthwise of the floor from the centre of the platform, and was covered with the most elaborate silver ware as an appropriate offering to the silver anniversary of the Society, in whose honour the banquet was given. Tall flower stands of solid silver, wrought into the most perfect semblance of the ferns and floral ornaments they upheld; brilliant candelabras of silver, and all of the necessary accessories of the table, made of the same precious metal, were festooned and linked together in the most graceful designs, with graceful cables of smilax, which sprang from the nicely arranged pyramids of flowers placed at regular intervals. Tall ferns and palms waved their delicate green foliage above the heads of the passing throng, and the sides of the hall were bordered with a variety of variegated plants and flowers.

Governor Washburn, Mr. Shaeffer, of Pennsylvania, Mayor Pierce, of Boston, Governor Furness, of Nebraska, the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, the Hon. M. Daniels, of Virginia, Dr. George B. Loring, your President, Judge Schley, Rev. Dr. Parker, London, England, Mr. Meehan, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rowe, of New York, took an active part in this glorious reunion of horticulturists.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder gave a brief address, and expressed his thanks for the various congratulations bestowed upon him and the Association.

Friendly farewell greetings having been indulged in, the Delegates and guests departed, carrying with them the most pleasant reminiscences of the Quarter Centennial celebration of the Pomological Society at Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

My note-book contains more memoranda than you would like to hear. There are a few, however, which might prove profitable and interesting, which, in conclusion, I crave your indulgence in submitting.

A dish of the most gorgeous fruit seen at Boston was one of Clapp's Favourite pear. Mr. Clapp, whose acquaintance I made, is a gentleman of great and varied attainments, and has successfully hybridized a vast number of splendid varieties of pears. It was something startling to see the size and beauty of Clapp's Favourite, a pear not unknown to Ontario. The flavour is as good as the appearance of the pear would indicate. There were exhibited on the same table a large number of seedling hybrids from "Clapp's Favourite." 83 equally handsome as the parent; 135 large and good; 114, 113, 78, 112, 117, and No. 37, a seedling from the Beurre Bosc; 13, 23, 105, a very large dark-green spotted pear; 93, a very large handsome dark-spotted pear; 44, bright gold, very large; 111, a remarkable red pear, and superb in flavour; 92, 2, 49, from Beurre Bosc; 78, large, green, 104, medium-sized, dark-green spotted pear; 10, beautiful shape; 25, 73, handsome, over medium; 34, a seedling from Beurre D'Anjou; 57, from Bartlett; 50, 71, large; 64, lovely shape; 26, from Clapp's Favourite; 31, from Beurre D'Anjou; and 55, peculiar shape, like Louise Bonne de Jersey. These all may be relied on as commanding both look and taste. When they are once in the market, a large number of superb pears will be added to present collections. Mr. Thomas, in speaking to me of them, said of the seedlings of Mr. Clapp, "that they were turned in Nature's finest lathe."

Dr. Sylvester showed a seedling early Fall apple, red cheek, white crisp flesh; an exquisite apple, cooks well, with sub-acid flavour.

ELLWANGER AND BARRY'S LIST

St. Marc, medium fair fruit. Beurre de Waterloo like Louise Bonne de Jersey in shape (*a*).

Louis Vilmorin, large, handsome, dark red pear (*w*).

Puebla, very large, rough green (*f*).

Duchess Precocoe (*s*), Bartlett like.

Calabasse D'Octobre (*f*), very large, green fruit.

Bonne de Zees (*f*). Beurre D'Assomption (*s*), large yellow beautiful pear. Dr. Bouvier (*f*), large pear. Jackson (*f*), deep red, under medium.

Tarquin (*w*), bright green, large. Bonne Roi Rene (*f*), handsome, pale blush Edmond's, yellowish green (*s*), very large. Lodge (*f*), drab, yellow green, over medium, large. St. Francois Seigneur (*s*), Bergamotte shape.

Souvenir de Congres, monster size, handsome, remarkable pear, French origin (*s*).

Vanderpool (*f*), pale yellow, handsome shape. Cabot Golden (*f*), small. Coits' Beurre (*f*), small, pretty pear.

Henkel (*f*), stem singularly inserted, a very remarkable pear. Van Asche (*f*), round, dark red spots, marbled red and green.

Rouge D'Anjou (*f*), blush pear.

Hebe (*early w*), shaped like Beurre Bosc, warm red cheek.

Piccola (*f*), like peach; hence, I suppose, the name.

Beurre D'Anjou (*f*), lovely pear.

Doyenne Robin (*f*), pale, spotted, roundish pear, large.

Belle Williams (*w*), large pear.

Paternoster (*w*), large.

Marie Louise d' Uccles (*f*), large, dull yellow.

Madame Andre Leroy (*w*), large, handsome pear.

Hericart de Thurry (*w*), very superb pear.

St. Crispin (*f*), rough, very large, bright green blush.

Uvedale's St. Germain (*w*) pound, very large monster.

Lieutenant Poitevin (*late fall*), monster, green, handsome

Newbury (*f*), large and handsome.

Ste. Therese (*w*), large and handsome.

Black Worcester (*w*), handsome.

Columbia (*w*), egg-shaped.

Horton (*f*).

Doyenne de Cercle (*f*).

Grand Mogul (*w*), large, roundish pear.

Therese Appert (*f*), large.

De Tongres, yellow, deep red, pretty pear.

Duchess D'Angoulême Panaché, a striped variety of the well-known Duchesse.

Beurre Gris D'Hiver Nouveau.

These varieties are first class in every respect. As regards to size, they are almost of the largest size. In point of flavour, some are of the highest excellence.

Messrs. Hoag and Clark, Lockport, showed some splendid grapes.

Rogers', No. 39, a very large, handsome, purple grape.

Rogers', No. 4, large, well ripened for the season.

Salem, good.

Walter, light purple.

Delaware and Eumelan, both good samples.

Rogers' 30, handsome, light grape.

Iona, good.

Rogers' No. 3.

Adirondac, ripe and good.

Wilder, good, dark grape.

Rogers' No. 19.

Creveling, good bunches.

Perkins, large and compact bunches—good sized berry.

Mr. Moodie, Lockport, had a table of beautiful fruit, very large; Sheldon, Winter Nelis. Easter Beurre, Beurre D'Anjou, Bartlett, and Hosenschenck.

Much to the regret of the members of the delegation present at Boston, Mr. James Dougall was absent, owing to the severe illness of his son. Many of the Pomologists on the other side made earnest enquiries after his welfare, and the reasons for his absence. Mr. A. B. Bennett, of Brantford, ably supplied his place, paying his own expenses, and assisting your delegation in every way within his power. Mrs. Bennett accompanied her husband, and contributed much to the kindly feeling that existed in our Canadian company.

Mr. Gibb, of the Province of Quebec, was more than an assistant. He became to us an able coadjutor, and put to his hand in arranging the fruit with a hearty good will. His presence and worth were not overlooked by the American Pomological Society, which made him one of their vice-presidents, as representing the Lower Province.

We met more Canadians who took an active part in the discussions, viz: Dr. C. C. Hamilton, President of the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society, from Wolfville, N.S., and his co-labourer, Mr. Starr, another enthusiastic fruit grower. Dr. Hamilton took an important part in the discussions of the Society, and showed his experience in fruit culture, as that of a gentleman of no mean attainments. The ladies and young people of our party, gave every assistance in unpacking and arranging the fruit. But for their timely assistance, your delegation would have had great difficulty in coming up to time. As it happened, everything was ready for the Committee of Awards when they came round.

All which is respectfully submitted for the delegation, by

R. BURNET,
President.

EXPERIMENTS IN HYBRIDIZING.

BY P. C. DEMPSEY.

Previous to the year 1865, I was frequently trying to cross the Clinton Grape with the best exotic varieties we had, but was unsuccessful, having to keep the pollen in a phial for some time, on account of those under glass blossoming in advance of those in the open air.

In 1864, I grew plants in pots, of Clinton, Creveling and Hartford Prolific. In the spring of 1865, I set those plants under glass, arranged so that I could retard or advance the blossoms, by raising or lowering the temperature of the house. When they were sufficiently advanced, I removed the stamens of about one third of the blossoms from about two bunches on each plant, the remaining were removed entirely. I fertilized the Hartford Prolific with pollen from Black Hamburg, the Creveling with White Sweetwater, and Clinton with Golden Chasselas. (As I kept no record of the experiment, I must write from memory.) There was about equal success, they were almost full bunches. But unfortunately a hen got at the Creveling and Clinton and destroyed the most of them; from the Creveling I grew three plants, two of which were so tender in foliage as not to be worthy of trial; one being a very fine plant, I thought it almost perfect; it disappointed me, having imperfect blossoms. From the seeds of the Clinton I grew five plants. The Thrips lived on them as long as there was a leaf left.

From the seeds of the Hartford Prolific I grew over fifty plants; they had the greatest difference imaginable in foliage; many of them would not resist the mildew, while some would curl from the effects of the sun. A few, however, are promising to be worthy of trial or cultivation. Nos. 18, 20, and 25, are white, and Nos. 5, 19, and 26, are black; the above varieties are all large in bunch and berries. hold their fruit well, and appear to have good foliage.

In 1867, I crossed Allen's Hybrid with Delaware; got about twelve plants, only two of which had foliage that would justify me in continuing the cultivation of them. One has fruited this year; produces a white grape, or rather very light amber colour, with the flavour, foliage, and wood, resembling that of the Delaware.

I have frequently made efforts to cross the different varieties of pear, in the blossom, always using bags made of tarlatan, to protect the blossoms being fertilized by natural means. I think it a very poor protection; I have several seedlings produced in this way in 1869; nearly, or quite all of them are perfectly thorny. The varieties used were *Beurre Clairgeau*, *Beurre d'Anjou*, *Passe Colmar*, *Fondant de Noel*, &c., but I kept no account of the experiment and which varieties were used as male, but have a record of the varieties of the fruits; that the seeds came from the female. I budded from fifty-eight of the most promising of the plants the same year from seed (or in 1870), in a bearing tree, none of which have fruited or shown fruit buds as yet, but nearly all are thorny.

In 1870, I experimented largely with the pear; as I had been gaining experience, I expected success. The pear blight took every branch, except one, that was operated on, and that was Osband's Summer, crossed with *Duchess d'Angouleme*. I only got one plant; that one is not thorny, it shows distinctly, in the foliage and wood, the habit of both parents.

In 1871, I planted some seeds of the Bartlett and Flemish Beauty (pear), intending to use them for stock; one plant resembled the former, and appeared to grow fine. I grafted the tops in a bearing tree. Last spring, one year from graft, it had one bunch of blossoms, that had so great weight, with the help of a little rain, the branch broke, it has now over forty blossom buds. I only mention this as an exception to the rule laid down by some authors: seventeen years from seed for a pear to fruit.

After so many years of failure, I adopted the theory laid down by Mr. Rivers, in his "Miniature Fruit Garden," to root prune some of my pear and apple trees. I differ with Mr. Rivers in the time to perform the job, he does it in the fall, I prefer the month of April, as soon as the frost is out, and the land sufficiently dry to work. I take the tree up, shorten all the roots that extend deep into the earth, and those side roots that are growing too strong, and plant in the same place, being careful to raise the roots as near the surface as possible. Manure on the surface. I prefer to commence with a tree one year from bud or graft, and transplant each alternate year.

By this process and summer pinching or pruning, we can bring a tree into fruit within three years from bud, and nearly two-and-a-half or three feet in height. I planted some trees in pots, tubs, boxes, &c., such as were convenient.

The advantage in having these small trees are: First, we can operate on the whole or a part of the blossoms, as we please, only remove those not required. Secondly, we protect them by making covers of newspapers or any refuse paper, by cutting them away the shape of the tree, and paste together, and place them over it. If there comes a rain, as it so often happens, these covers are supported by the ends of the branches, and the blossoms effectually protected. A strong wind will destroy them when wet: they must be carefully looked after, and replaced with others when anything happens; and the third advantage should not be lost sight of. We take the tree up, and plant by the tree bearing the variety of fruit we wish to use for the male. A large tree should always be chosen for this purpose, when it can be had. The east side of the tree should be chosen, where possible to plant: in this way we can operate without any protection, providing there are no other varieties very near. I had, last spring, twenty pear trees prepared as above. On some I used the protectors, and others were planted as described above. They ranged in height from two to five feet. I operated on the blossoms with great success, the results I give:

No. of trees in operation.	Female Blossoms.	Male Blossoms.	No. of fruit obtained.	No. of seeds obtained.
1	Seckel,	Beurre Clairgeau,	27	6
1	Bartlett,	" d' Anjou,	15	76
2	Beurre Clairgeau,	Duchess d'Angouleme,	23	139
1	" "	Flemish Beauty,	14	99
1	" "	Josephine de Malines,	2	16
1	" d' Anjou,	Duchess d'Angouleme,	7	45
1	Doyenne Boussock,	Duchess d'Angouleme,	11	44
1	Belle Lucrative,	" "	30	37
1	Seckel,	" "	2	2
1	Josephine de Malines,	Flemish Beauty,	3	19
1	Winter Nelis,	" "	1	5
1	Duchess de Bordeaux,	Duchess d' Angouleme,	1	5
1	Madame Beauford,	" "	1	10
1	Osband's Summer,	" "	78	380
1	Flemish Beauty,	" "	1	5
1	" "	Beurre Clairgeau,	2	9
1	A new variety, imported 1871; Name Lost; a very fine December Pear, large.	Josephine de Malines,	1	1
1	Doyenne du Comice,	Flemish Beauty,		failed.
1	Flemish Beauty,	Beurre Hardy,		failed.
1	Belle Lucrative,	Louise Bonne,		had one pear, lost.

As the trees were all exposed during the whole of the season, some of the fruit was blown off in September, they were all saved but not separated; there was nearly one hundred of them, with about five hundred seeds.

I have made several efforts to cross pear with the apple, and the apple with pear, but always failed till this year, 1873, and this remains still to be tested, the seeds being in the ground. In preparing for the experiment, I selected seven small apple trees, grown on pomme de paradis stock, planted in pots, boxes and tubs, every thing I had that would do. The varieties selected were Cellini, Lord Burghley, Lord Derby, Lord Duncan, Ecklenville Seedling, Margil and Cox's Orange Pippin, mostly new varieties and all imported. Pear trees on quince stock, treated and planted the same as the apples; had one tree Duchess de Bordeaux, and two trees of Josephine de Malines; the trees were all set under glass about the first of April; they came in blossom about three weeks sooner than those in the open air: so there was no chance for the blossoms to become fertilized from trees in the open air, or those growing out of the house.

I carefully removed all the male part or stamens from the blossoms on the apple trees, where there were too many blossoms I thinned them, and applied the pollen of the pear blossom. three or four times a day, as long as they remained fresh. If they were fertilized by any natural source, or with the aid of insects, it must have been with the pear. I applied the pollen with a fine camel hair brush part of the time, and sometimes by picking the blossom off, and gave it a sudden twist over the apple blossom, by taking the stem between the thumb and finger. I prefer the latter method, but they must both be in bloom at the same time.

The result of this experiment was four apples, all on one tree, variety Cellini, only seven seeds.

Cellini apple is large, striped and splashed with red, very pretty fruit, and matures about November to December. Those ripened in October, but they were about the size of a cent when those in the open ground were in blossom.

APPENDIX (D).

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.
1873,

INCLUDING A REPORT ON SOME OF THE NOXIOUS, BENEFICIAL AND
COMMON INSECTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PREPARED FOR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE ON
BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY.

BY

THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M. A.

*Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope ; President of the Entomological Society of
Ontario ;*

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

Editor of the Canadian Entomologist ;

EDMUND BAYNES REED,

Vice-President of the Entomological Society of Ontario ; and

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

Secretary-Treasurer of the Entomological Society of Ontario.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1873.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture,—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1873.

The accounts for the past year duly audited, and the list of officers elected for 1874 are also forwarded herewith. To carry out the design of the Department in promoting the knowledge of practical Entomology, the members of the Entomological Society again submit the Annual Report on some of the noxious, beneficial and common insects of this Province, which has been undertaken and prepared by the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Mr. Wm. Saunders, Mr. Edmund Baynes Reed, and myself.

The CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST is drawing to the close of its fifth annual volume and its general reputation and position as a scientific journal are well sustained; owing, however, to its necessarily limited circulation, the Society obviously can derive but little pecuniary addition to their funds from its publication.

In preparing the Annual Report the Directors strongly feel the necessity of obtaining a larger supply of woodcuts and electrotypes in order the better to illustrate its pages, and thus the more clearly and faithfully to lay before their readers a correct knowledge of the various insects treated of.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Secretary-Treasurer Entomological Society of Ontario.

London, Ont., Nov., 1873.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The Third Annual General meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, on Dundas Street, London, Ontario, on Thursday afternoon, September 25th, 1873.

The President, the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., in the chair. The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The address of the President, the Report of the Council and the financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer were then read and on motion duly received and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1874.

The following officers were then elected:

President.—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

Vice-President.—Edmund Baynes Reed, Esq., London, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer.—Joseph Williams, Esq., London, Ont.

Council.—Wm. Saunders, Esq., London; R. V. Rogers, Jr., Esq., Kingston; Rev. Canon Innes, London; G. J. Bowles, Esq., Montreal; J. M. Denton, Esq., London.

Auditors.—Messrs. C. Chapman and J. H. Griffiths, London.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Caulfield, of Montreal, on behalf of the Entomologists resident there, submitting their by-laws and requesting permission to found a branch of the Society in that city. This was most cordially given, and the Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Caulfield the best wishes of the parent Society for the future success of the Montreal Branch.

The President having intimated that owing to his residence at Port Hope, he felt great inconvenience in editing the ENTOMOLOGIST at London, and that he would prefer to resign the position of Editor-in-chief.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, was unanimously appointed Editor, and Messrs. Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, E. B. Reed, and J. Williams an Editing Committee.

Several Honorary and Ordinary members were elected.

A communication was read by the President in regard to the following resolutions, passed at the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science:—

“We, the undersigned Entomologists, assembled at the 22nd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Portland, hereby respectfully petition the American Entomological Society of Philadelphia, and the Entomological Society of Canada, to appoint yearly meetings to be held at the same times and places with the annual meetings of the American Association. The undersigned are moved to this memorial from the considerations, that such prospective action of the Societies would ensure the annual assemblage of a large number of Entomologists resident over a wide extent of territory, and also practically enlarge the sphere, and increase the usefulness of these Societies.

“Resolved—That the American Association for the Advancement of Science hereby endorses the accompanying memorial, and invites the Entomological Societies to call yearly meetings of their members in accordance with the request therein contained.”

After some discussion Mr. Saunders moved, seconded by Mr. E. B. Reed—"That the Entomological Society of Ontario has heard with much pleasure the above resolutions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and will gladly do everything in its power to carry out the proposed arrangements and facilitate the annual meeting of American Entomologists."

"That we hereby tender our hearty thanks to the American Association for their cordial invitation, and that the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the above Association."

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF
ONTARIO, 1873.

To the members of the Entomological Society of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—Ten years have now gone by since a few of us met at the house of Professor Croft, in Toronto, and organized this Society. We commenced with less than five and twenty members, and now our Secretary informs us that we have over three hundred names upon our roll. A twelve fold increase in a decade of years is certainly an evidence of progress upon which we may well congratulate ourselves, and which ought assuredly to stimulate all our members to use their utmost exertions for the maintenance and improvement of the Society. Those of us who from year to year have been entrusted by you with positions of office and duty in the Society, cannot but feel that it is for the best interests of our institution that more of its members should be led to take an active part in its work, and thus secure more efficiency in all our departments, and more certainty of a permanent development of our operations. Hitherto the work has fallen upon a few of us, and we have endeavoured to perform it as efficiently and heartily as we can; but we find that year after year our own professional and other duties make increased demands upon our time and attention, so that with all the desire in the world to devote ourselves to our favourite branch of Natural Science and the operations of the Entomological Society, we are unable to do so to the same extent as in earlier years. On this account—not from any diminution of zeal and interest on our own part—we are most anxious that more of you should take your share in the work, and aid us in maintaining unimpaired the good reputation that the Society has already achieved. Each one, we are sure, can do something, and the united efforts of us all must assuredly be productive of satisfactory and permanent results.

Our sister Society—the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario—we rejoice to see is rapidly growing in public appreciation and favour; its members' list of over 3000 names, its well-attended meetings in various parts of the country; its judicious distributions of fruit for experimental purposes, and the vigour and zeal of its executive, are all matters upon which we may well congratulate its President, Directors and Members. That it may go on and prosper, and extend its work throughout our land, till every resident of the Dominion enjoys the fruit of his own vine and his own fruit-tree, is our most hearty aspiration.

During the past year but little has occurred in an Entomological point of view that calls for especial notice on this occasion. A year ago I ventured to call your attention to the subject of Specific and Generic Nomenclature, which has been so unpleasantly exciting the minds of Entomologists both here and almost everywhere else. My remarks, I was gratified to find elicited a good deal of discussion in the pages of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, and brought forth a very able paper upon the subject from the pen of Mr. W. H. Edwards, of West Virginia. The question, however, has by no means yet been set at rest, and will no doubt continue to exercise us all for some time to come. At the Dubuque Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a sub-section of Entomology was formed, and a committee of its adherents specially appointed to consider and report upon a series of rules upon nomenclature. Unhappily—owing to various circumstances—no report was drawn up, though I must in justice state that my friend Mr. C. V. Riley, of St. Louis, took a great deal of pains to elicit the views of the members and to draw up some conclusions from them. Last month, at the Portland meeting of the Association—which, to my very great disappointment, unavoidable engagements prevented me from attending—a new committee was appointed to re-consider the subject, and we trust that some definite rules will have been decided upon by its members before the meeting of next year at Hartford, Conn.

You will all, I have no doubt, be gratified to learn that, upon the suggestion of the sub-section of Entomology, the American Association unanimously passed a resolution inviting our Entomological Society of Ontario, as well as the American Entomological Society, to hold a general meeting of our members at Hartford next year during their annual session. I trust that this invitation will be cordially accepted and that a large number of us may there meet our American friends and enlarge and strengthen these cordial feelings of scientific brotherhood which have so long pleasantly existed between us. I may add, as a notable token of the estimation in which our branch of science is now held, that the Association will meet next year under the presidency of our ablest American Entomologist—Dr. J. L. Leconte, of Philadelphia.

You have already heard from our Secretary-Treasurer's Report the satisfactory condition of our finances and other business matters; I need not therefore trespass further upon your patience and attention. Heartily thanking you, gentlemen, for your kindness towards myself and my colleagues during our term of office, and for the honour which you have conferred upon me by calling me to preside over you.

I have the honour to remain, with best wishes for the advancement and prosperity of the Society,

Your humble and obedient servant,
CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE,
President Entomological Society of Ontario.

Trinity College School, Port Hope, Sept., 1873.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING, SEPT. 23, 1873

Receipts.

Balance in Bank of Montreal, from previous year.....	\$ 255 19
Members' Fees	173 50
Government Grant—Additional for 1872	200 }
“ “ —Statutory Grant for 1873	500 }
	700 00
Cork, Sale of.....	15 58
Pins, “	38 66
CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Sale of back numbers.....	20 53
Lists and Labels, Sale of	1 90
American Naturalist.....	8 82
Individual Accounts.....	2 75
Expense Account, Discount, etc..	26 56
Library Sale of Duplicate Books.....	15 00
Bank of Montreal, Accrued Interest	1 45
	<hr/>
	\$1259 94

Disbursements.

Expense Account, including Salaries, Rent, etc.....	\$365 64
Engraving for Annual Report.....	140 72
CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Printing.....	375 26
Library	34 91
Pins.....	47 34
Cork	101 01
Individual Accounts	17 44
Cash in Treasurer's Hands.....	\$ 6 35 }
Balance in Bank of Montreal.....	171 27* }
	177 62
	<hr/>
	\$1259 94

*This Balance will all be absorbed in meeting liabilities to the end of December.

We certify that the above is a correct statement of accounts for the year ending Sept. 23, 1873, as shown by the Treasurer's books, with vouchers for disbursements.

JOHN H. GRIFFITHS, }
CHAS. CHAPMAN. } *Auditors.*

London. Ont., Sept. 21, 1873.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

At the expiration of this the third year of the existence of the Entomological Society of Ontario, it again becomes the duty of your Council to submit a Report of the state of the Society.

Owing to various causes, such as pressure of business and the great distance between their respective homes, the members of your Council have not been able to meet together so often as could have been wished, both for the interests of the Society and for the promotion of that good feeling and mutual intercourse which it is so desirable to maintain.

It is gratifying, however, to be able to report the continued progress of the Society, and to know that its efforts are being recognised as tending to further those agricultural interests which form the main source of wealth of our fair Dominion.

It is with pleasure that your Council refer to the proposed formation of a Branch of our Society at Montreal, and we feel sure that the members generally will gladly welcome this addition to our ranks.

The publication of THE ENTOMOLOGIST is still regularly maintained, and this termination of our fiscal year also brings us towards the close of the fifth volume. It is much to be regretted that we still experience a difficulty in getting our members to assist the Editor by furnishing contributions from their pens. We feel sure that there are many amongst us whose powers of observation and daily experience of insect life might be rendered most valuable and instructive to others by the aid of printers' ink, and we would again earnestly appeal to the members of the Society to come forward and enable the Editor to keep up the regular issue of our periodical, and to supply him with their notes on anything they may deem of interest to the lovers of Entomology.

Submitted on behalf of the Council by

EDWARD BAYNES REED,
Secretary-Treasurer.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

1. Francis Walker, Elm Hall, Wanstead, Essex, England.	Elected Feb. 16, 1865.
2. E. T. Cresson, Philadelphia, U.S.	" Nov. 10, 1868.
3. W. H. Edwards, Coalburgh, Kanawha Co., Virginia West, U.S.	" " "
4. Prof. Townend Glover, Agricultural Department, Washington, D.C.	" " "
5. Augustus R. Grote, Buffalo, U.S.	" " "
6. Dr. Geo. H. Horn, Philadelphia, U.S.	" " "
7. Dr. A. S. Packard, Jun., Peabody Academy, Salem, Mass.	" " "
8. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist, Missouri, U.S.	" " "
9. S. H. Scudder, Boston, Mass., U.S.	" " "
10. Dr. J. L. Leconte, Philadelphia, U.S.	" " "
11. Baron R. Von Osten Sacken, Late Russian Embassy, New York, U.S.	" Sep. 22, 1869.
12. Dr. Herman Hagen, Cambridge, Mass. U.S.	" " "
13. Dr. Asa Fitch, State Entomologist, New York.	" " "
14. P. R. Uhler, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.	" Sep. 25, 1873.
15. V. T. Chambers, Covington, Kentucky, U.S.	" " "

EDITORIAL.

(From the late Editor of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST: Published by the Entomological Society of Ontario.)

Our readers will observe, from the alteration in our title-page, that a change has been made in the occupant of the Editorial chair of this publication. At the annual general meeting of the Society, held at London on the 25th ult., the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune tendered his resignation of the office of General Editor, and Mr. Wm. Saunders was unanimously elected to take his place. This change of personality will make no difference in the character and management of this journal, except in the direction of improvement in material and greater regularity in issue. For some time past Mr. Bethune has desired to vacate the position of Editor—not from any diminution in interest in the publication, or from any cooling in zeal and attachment to the cause of Entomology—but solely because his position as Head Master of Trinity College School, entails upon him so much labour, and engrosses so much of his time, that he cannot satisfactorily perform the duties that properly devolve upon the Editor of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST. Since the removal of the head quarters of the Society to London, the labour attending upon the issue of this publication has gradually fallen more and more upon Mr. Saunders, though largely shared by Mr. Reed, the late energetic Secretary-Treasurer of the Society.

The retiring Editor—who will continue to aid in the maintenance of the journal, as far as his time will permit—begs to offer his most cordial thanks to all those kind friends who have rendered him so much assistance in the past, and to request that the same hearty support and co-operation may be afforded to his friend and successor.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE RASPBERRY.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Raspberry Rootgall Fly (<i>Rhodites radicum</i>, Osten Sacken). 2. The Red necked Agrilus (<i>Agrilus ruficollis</i>, Fab.). 3. The Raspberry Cane Borer (<i>Oberea tripunctata</i>, Fab.). 4. The Tree Cricket (<i>Enicurus canthus</i>, Serv.). 5. The Pale Brown Byturus (<i>Byturus unicolor</i>, Say). 6. The Raspberry Saw-fly (<i>Selandria rubi</i>, Harris). 7. The Raspberry Acronycta (<i>Acronyctavenillii</i>, Grote and Rob.). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The Fall Web Worm [(<i>Hyphantria textor</i>, Harris). 9. The Oblique Banded Leaf-roller (<i>Lozotenia rosacana</i>, Harris). 10. The Raspberry Plume Moth (<i>Pterophorus</i> —?). 11. The Cucumber Flea Beetle (<i>Haltica</i>[<i>Crepidodera</i>] <i>cucumeris</i>, Harris). 12. The Raspberry Geometer (<i>Aplodes rubivora</i>, Riley). 13. The Flea-like Negro Bug (<i>Corimelana Pulicaria</i>, Germ). |
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While the wild raspberries in most sections of our country, owing to the gradual clearing up of the lands, are yearly becoming scarcer, the cultivation of the better hardy sorts is on the increase, and will doubtless continue to extend in a ratio corresponding to the lessening supply of the wild fruit. In the natural state the individual plants of the raspberry are comparatively scattered and wide spread, in a cultivated one compact and thickly growing; and as this latter condition is much more favourable to the increase and spread of insect life, we may expect to hear in the future much more of "Insects Injurious to the Raspberry" than we have heard in the past. Hence an acquaintance with our foes present and prospective, and the best methods of successfully contending with them, will not be amiss, and in some measure to meet this want the present paper is offered.

AFFECTING THE ROOTS.

1. THE RASPBERRY ROOT GALL FLY (*Rhodites radicum*, OSTEN SACKEN).

This is the only insect which has thus far been found injuring the roots of the Raspberry. It is a small fly which produces a swelling or gall on the root, and although we have not yet heard of the work of this insect appearing anywhere in Ontario, it will in all probability be found here as it is common in Massachusetts and also in the Western States; hence as one of our prospective foes we shall devote a small space to it.

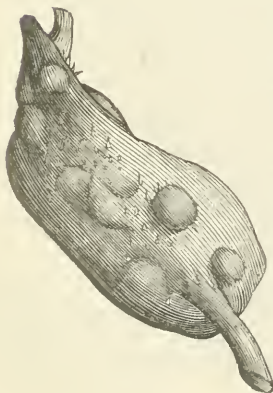


Figure 1 gives a good representation of one of these galls, which was found on the roots of a raspberry bush. The swelling is composed of a yellowish pithy substance, scattered throughout which are a number of cells, and in these are enclosed small white larvae, the progeny of the little fly. These soon change to chrysalides, and the latter in turn in a short time produce the perfect insects, which eat their way out through the substance of the gall, leaving small holes to mark their place of exit. This same insect attacks sometimes the roots of Rose-bushes.

Whenever and wherever these swellings or excrescences are found, they should at once be committed to the flames.

AFFECTING THE CANES.

2. THE RED-NECKED AGRILUS (*Agrilus ruficollis*, FAB.).

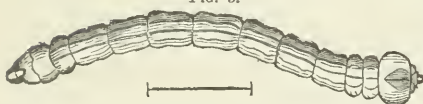
FIG. 2.



This insect was first described by the great German Entomologist Fabricius, in the year 1801, but for very many years after this nothing was known of its earlier or larval history. In 1846, Professor S. S. Haldeman contributed a paper to the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Agriculture" in which details of the injury it does to the Raspberry were first given. More recently Prof. C. V. Riley, in the second volume of the "American Entomologist" has given a fuller account of the operations of this insect, and from this source much of the following has been condensed.

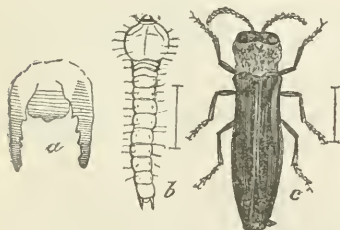
In the spring time when raspberry and blackberry patches are being pruned, the canes will often be observed to swell out in places to the length of an inch or more in the manner shown in figure 2. This swelling is a sort of pithy gall and has been named the Raspberry Gouty Gall, *Rubi podagra*, Riley, and is produced by the irritation caused by the presence of the larvæ of the Red-necked Agrilus. The swollen portions are not smooth like the healthy ones are, but have the surface roughened with numerous brownish slits and ridges. When these ridges are cut into with a knife there will be found under each of them the passage way of a minute borer. Figure 3 represents the little creature fully grown on a magnified scale, the hair line at the side showing its natural size. It is small, and with a body almost thread-like and of a pale yellowish or whitish colour, but with the anterior segments flattened out, somewhat like that of the larva of the common Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer, *Chrysobothris femorata*, but in a less degree. The head is small and brown, the jaws black, and the tail is armed with two slender dark-

FIG. 3.



frequently girdles and destroys the cane. Usually several of these larvæ will be found in the same cane, thus lengthening the gall and causing it to assume a very irregular shape. It is said to infest the Philadelphia raspberry, the Doolittle black cap and the Wilson blackberry worse than other varieties. In April or May the larva penetrates into the pith, where it is more secure from insect and other foes, and there changes into the pupa state, and early in summer the perfect beetle appears. It is probable that the sexes couple some time in July and that shortly after this the female deposits her eggs on the young canes, where they hatch out tiny young larvæ, which eating into the cane, in process of time, develop the mischievous results already detailed.

FIG. 4.



In figure 4 c we have the perfect insect magnified. It is about three-tenths of an inch long, with a rather small dark bronzy head, a beautifully bright coppery neck and brownish black wing-covers. The under surface is of a uniform shining black colour.

The best method of getting rid of this troublesome pest, is to cut out the infested canes and burn them in spring before the beetle escapes.

3. THE RASPBERRY CANE BORER (*Oberca tripunctata* FAB.).

This insect in the larval state lives in the centre of the cane, where it burrows a passage upwards and downwards often causing the death of the cane. Its natural home is among the

wild raspberries, but it has taken very kindly to the cultivated varieties and appears to like them at least equally well. The perfect insect is a long horned beetle, with a long and narrow black body with the top of the thorax and the fore part of the breast pale yellowish. The wing cases are covered with coarse punctures, and sometimes there are two black dots on the thorax. It is usually about half an inch in length.

This beetle appears on the wing in June, and after the pairing of the sexes, the female proceeds to deposit her eggs which she does in a very singular manner. She attacks the young growing cane and girdles it near the tip in two places, one ring being about an inch below the other. Between the rings—sometimes nearer the upper one, but more commonly nearest the lower one—the cane is punctured, and an egg thrust into its substance, near the middle. The tip of the cane above the upper girdle at once begins to droop and wither, and soon completely dies, when a touch will sever it at the point where it has been girdled, and no further growth takes place on that part of the cane.

The egg is a long and narrow one and quite large for the size of the insect; imbedded in the moist pithy substance of the cane, it soon begins to grow larger and in a few days it hatches into a small grub. The egg when of full size much resembles the egg of an Orthopterous insect, and this resemblance led both ourselves and Mr. Riley into an error, which was thus made public in our "Essay on the Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry and Currant." After having given details of the working of the beetle much as above, the following remarks occur: "A closer examination into the cause of girdling of the cane as described above shows that it is not always due to the beetle referred to, viz., *Oberea*.

"Indeed we now think it is doubtful whether that insect ever girdles the cane as described. We know that it does destroy raspberry canes, for we have found its larva late in the season boring down the middle of the stem, but at the suggestion of Mr. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri, we have carefully examined a number of these examples of girdling during the summer, and found in every case that they were the work of an Orthopterous insect, one of the Grasshopper family which, girdling and puncturing the cane as already detailed, deposits a single long yellow egg in it, which when hatched produces an insect at once similar to the parent but without wings, which works its way out of the cane to enter it no more." Mr. Riley examined specimens of these eggs with us and we both felt persuaded that the conclusion then arrived at was a correct one, basing our opinion mainly on the appearance and size of the egg. But during the past summer with the view of placing this matter beyond the region of conjecture we collected specimens of these eggs, and on the 12th of July, while examining them under a microscope had the good fortune to see a young larva in the act of escaping, and fully satisfied ourselves that they were the larvæ of the beetle before referred to, *Oberea*.

The following description of the young larva was taken under a microscope:—

Length $\frac{7}{100}$ th of an inch.

Head very small, reddish brown with a pale stripe down the front, and a few short yellow hairs; mandibles dark brown.

Body yellow, smooth and glossy, roughened a little at the sides with very minute hairs. the second segment or ring larger than the head, smooth, tinged with reddish brown in front, yellowish behind. The third segment is much swollen, while the remaining ones are nearly uniform in size, but less in diameter than the third—no feet perceptible. This larva lived for a few days only, when for want of the moisture and abundance of food which surrounds it when in its natural position in the cane, it drooped and died.

We have not yet seen the beetles in the act of depositing their eggs, but we have seen them flying around among the raspberry canes, usually late in the day, towards evening, and in a few days afterwards have noticed abundant evidence of their work in the drooping tips of the ringed canes. When the young larva hatches it burrows down the centre of the stem where it lives in the pithy portion until it is full grown. It is said to undergo the change to the chrysalis state, also, within the stem where in due season the beetle matures and eats its way out, thus gaining its liberty.

The presence of these enemies may be easily detected by the sudden drooping and withering of the tips of the canes, they usually begin to operate early in July and continue for several weeks; hence by looking through the canes occasionally at this season of the year and removing all the withered tops down to the lowest ring, these insects may be easily kept under, for they are seldom numerous.

4. THE TREE CRICKET (*Ecanthus niveus* SERV.)

Of all the insects affecting the canes of the raspberry, this in our experience is the most troublesome; it is not, however, confined to the raspberry, we have already referred to it at some length as injuring grape vine canes in our paper on "Insects Injurious to the Grape," in the report for 1870. We shall notwithstanding, even at the risk of a little repetition, detail



its history and describe its manner of working, since no doubt to many of our present readers the report of 1870 is not available. In the accompanying cut, fig 5 represents the male and fig 6, the female. Their colour is pale green, and they are exceedingly lively and musical, chirping merrily among the green leaves all the day. The perfect insects appear in the fall of the year, and it is then that the mischief making female in the carrying out of her instinctive desire to protect her progeny becomes such an enemy to the raspberry grower. She is furnished with a long ovipositor which she thrusts more than half way through the cane and down the opening* thus made she places one of her long narrow yellow eggs, a second one is then deposited in the same manner alongside of the first, and thus the work is continued until from five to fifteen eggs or more have been placed in a row. The stem of the plant thus operated on is very much weakened, and is liable to break off on very slight provocation, or where this does not occur the branch sometimes dies beyond the punctured part; should it, however, survive and also escape being broken in winter, it is very apt to break from its own weight as soon as the foliage appears in spring; and thus the crop of fruit which would otherwise be secured is lost.

Early in spring the eggs begin to swell, and about midsummer, or sometimes a little earlier, the young insects appear, which much resemble the perfect insect in form, but lack the wings. When first hatched they feed on plant lice, and very probably continue to do so until nearly full grown. We have seen the matured insect feeding occasionally on ripe plums. Since they are known to destroy plant lice, it has been urged by some that they should be treated rather as friends than enemies; but we are of opinion that the injury they do far more than counterbalances any good deeds which can be placed to their credit, and we should heartily vote for their destruction. In the first place we would advise fruit growers to kill as many of the perfect insects in the fall as possible, which may be done by suddenly jarring the canes, when the insects fall to the ground, and then before they have time to hop or fly away stamp on them with the foot. The second and probably the most effectual way to lessen their numbers is to cut out, late in the fall or early in the spring, all those portions of the canes which contain eggs, and burn them. Wherever the eggs are deposited the regular rows of pinhole punctures can be readily seen, and oftentimes their presence is rendered more prominently apparent by a partial splitting of the cane. We have dissected the bodies of many of the females at different times, and found them to contain from twelve to sixteen eggs; it is possible that, in the case of all we have thus examined, some eggs may have been placed before the insects came into our possession; still we do not think that the number of eggs ever exceeds much the highest figure given.

Besides attacking the canes of the raspberry and grape, the tree cricket often injures those of the blackberry and the smaller branches of plum, peach and some other trees; but above all others they seem to have a preference for the canes of the Black-cap raspberry.

AFFECTING THE FLOWERS.

5. THE PALE BROWN BYTURUS (*Byturus unicolor*, SAY).

This insect is a small beetle which we have found to be very destructive to the blossoms of the raspberry. It is a native of America, and was first described by Thomas Say in 1823 from a specimen brought from Arkansas. It is a little more than one-eighth of an inch long—Say's specimen was three-twentieths—of a pale reddish or yellowish brown colour, and densely covered with fine pale yellowish hairs. The surface when seen under a magnifying power is thickly punctured. Dr. Packard, State Entomologist of Massachusetts, in his

"Injurious Insects New and Little Known," states on the authority of Mr. J. L. Russell, of Salem, Mass., that this beetle eats the leaves as well as the buds and flowers. He says: "It eats long strips in the leaves but does the most injury to the fruit buds." For several years past we have observed now and then a considerable number of the flower buds of our blackberries and raspberries eaten into and injured or destroyed. On examining the buds a hole would be found on one side of each, through which the enemy had entered and eaten away partially or wholly the stamens as well as the spongy receptacle on which they are borne. Where the damage was only partial the flower usually expanded, but appeared very imperfect; but where the destruction of the sexual organs was complete, as was often the case, the buds frequently withered without expanding. We did not succeed in ascertaining the cause of this damage until the summer of 1872, when we secured several of these beetles; they were taken in the act of injuring the flowers in the manner already described, and we have met with them again during the past season in greater numbers. They attack the expanded flowers as well as the unexpanded ones, partially hiding themselves about the base of the numerous stamens they are consuming. Dr. Packard speaks of their occurring about the 18th of June, but we have found them much earlier than this, as early as the 27th of May. On this date during the past summer we found one of these marauders about nine o'clock in the morning eating a hole into a flower bud of a Black-cap raspberry, none of the flowers of which were open. It had eaten a hole in the side near the base just large enough to admit its body, and here it was consuming the internal organs of the flower. We found additional specimens occasionally from this date up to the middle of June; we have seldom seen them about during the middle portions of the day, but chiefly during the earlier hours of the morning and evening.

When the flowers are thus damaged, the fruit, if it forms at all, is always very imperfect, and should this insect become as plentiful as many others, it would doubtless prove a great hindrance to the successful culture of the raspberry. Fortunately it has never yet shown itself in any great abundance; long may its ranks continue thin; should it in any case become inconveniently numerous it might be destroyed by hand-picking.

AFFECTING THE LEAVES.

6. THE RASPBERRY SAW-FLY (*Selandria rubi*, HARRIS).

Although this insect is quite generally distributed, and at times is very destructive to the foliage of the raspberry, it has, strange to say, been but little noticed by Entomologists in their publications. There is a short reference to it in "Harris' Entomological Correspondence," in a letter from Darling to Harris, written in 1846, where a very correct account is given of the manner in which the egg is deposited. There is also a much briefer paragraph in "Packard's Guide," and these are all the references we have been able to find.

The perfect insect, which is a four winged fly belonging to the order *Hymenoptera*, appears on the wing about the middle of May. We noticed them during the past summer first on the 10th; in the summer of 1872 they were not observed until the 21st; usually they may be found from about the middle of May until early in June. The wings, which are transparent with a shining surface and metallic hue, measure when expanded about half an inch across, the veins are black, and there is also a streak of black along the front margin extending more than half way towards the tip of the wing. The anterior part of the body is black, the abdomen dark reddish. In common with some other species of *Selandria*, these flies have a habit of falling to the ground when disturbed, especially in the cool of the morning, and remaining inactive long enough to enable one to catch them; but with the increasing heat of the day they are much more lively, and take wing readily when approached.

The egg, as it appears when squeezed from the body of the female, is about one-thirtieth of an inch long, and a little over one-hundredth of an inch wide at its widest portion. In form it approaches a long oval rather obtuse at the ends, with its greatest diameter a little before the middle. Colour white, with a faint yellow tinge and a smooth, glossy surface, semi-transparent. The enveloping membrane is very thin and easily ruptured, discharging watery-looking contents. Only seven or eight eggs were obtained from the body of the female examined; possibly it might have previously deposited most of its stock. The eggs are buried beneath the skin of the leaf, close alongside of the ribs and veins, placed there by means of

the saw-like apparatus with which the female is provided, where it swells somewhat and produces a slight discolouration of the cuticle on the upper surface. The skin covering the surface of the swelling is so thin and semi-transparent that the movements of the larva may be observed a day or two before hatching, by the black spots on the side of the head showing through. The larva escapes through an irregular hole made on one side of the swelling.

The young larva as it appears when fresh from the egg. Length, when in motion, about one-twelfth of an inch; head large, semi-transparent, greenish-white with a large black eye-like spot on each side, and with a number of short whitish hairs; mandibles pale brown.

The body above is nearly white, semi-transparent, and thickly covered with transverse rows of white spines, nearly all of which are forked towards the tip; some of the spines on the anterior segments are more compound, having four or five branches; the tips of all the branches of the spines are blunt, nearly rounded. The under surface is similar to the upper in colour and semi-transparency; feet and prolegs partake of the general colour.

After the first moult the head is medium sized as compared with the body, of a pale yellowish green, covered with short fleshy-looking hairs of the same colour. The body above is of a uniform pale greenish-yellow colour, excepting along the dorsal region, where, owing to the transparency of the skin, the internal organs show through of a deeper shade of green. The surface of the body is thickly set with short greenish-yellow tubercles, most of which are forked at the tips, the two branches spreading in opposite directions, the greater portion of them extending anteriorly and posteriorly. Out of three specimens of this age examined, one varied from the others in having a pale brownish-yellow head. The under surface, feet and prolegs all pale greenish-yellow.

With the subsequent moultings slight changes take place in the colour of the head, first pale brownish or greenish-brown, then bluish-green, and sometimes the branches of the spines assume a brownish tint, especially on the anterior segments.

When full grown this larva measures a little over half an inch; it is nearly cylindrical, tapering slightly towards the hinder segments.

The head is rather small, nearly globular, pale green with a faint yellowish tinge, and a dark brown dot on each side, and a few very fine short hairs visible only with a strong magnifier. The mandibles are tipped with brown.

The body above is dark green, thickly set with green tubercles, from which proceed fleshy-looking, forked, pale green, hair-like branches, most of them with their branches extending anteriorly and posteriorly. On the anterior part of the second segment there is a row of four spines with five branches each, most of the others are forked, but some few of them have three branches each. There are eight spines or tubercles on most of the segments, arranged more or less perfectly in a double transverse row. In some specimens the hair-like branches or appendages are black at the tips, and occasionally entirely black from the point of divergence.

The under surface is similar to the upper; feet and prolegs green.

When mature—from the middle to the latter end of June—these larvæ penetrate below the surface of the ground, where they construct little oval earthy cocoons, formed by gluing together particles of earth with silky and glutinous matter. These cocoons are toughly made, and may be taken out of the earth in which they are embedded, and even handled roughly without much danger of dislodging the larvæ. The specimens which we have bred, when examined a week or two after the cocoons were constructed, were still in the larval condition, although somewhat contracted in length. They all dried up and died before changing to pupæ, so we are as yet unable to indicate when this change takes place, the appearance of the chrysalis or its duration. As we have not met with more than one brood in the season, it is probable that the larvæ remain in the ground for some weeks unchanged, gradually transform to pupæ, and remain under ground in this condition until early the following spring.

While in the larval state these insects may be readily destroyed by the use of hellebore, as recommended for the gooseberry worm.

7. THE RASPBERRY ACRONYCTA (*Acronycta venillii*, GROTE & ROB.)

The caterpillar of this species, although never very numerous, has been found by the writer more or less injurious to the raspberry for some years past. It is a grey hairy cater-

pillar, which is found nearly full grown from the middle of July to the middle of August, and sometimes later, feeding singly on the leaves. Its length when in motion is about an inch and a quarter, but when at rest its body is contracted by some of the segments or rings being drawn within the others, and measures then not more than an inch. The body is thickest from the third to the seventh segment, tapering a little anteriorly and posteriorly. The head is medium sized, somewhat flattened, of a shining black colour with a few short whitish hairs, the upper portion being overhung with the long hairs on the second segment.

The body above is of a brownish black colour with a transverse row of paler tubercles on each segment from which spring clusters of brownish white or whitish hairs of varying lengths; there are from eight to ten of these tubercles on each segment. On the second segment these hairs are long and being arranged closely together they form a white fringe which overhangs the head; on the third segment the hairs are also tolerably long. Behind the third segment there is a distinct space along the centre of the back between the tubercles widest from the seventh to the tenth segments where the dark colour of the body is distinctly seen. The hairs on those tubercles along the sides of the body, which are situated immediately above and below the breathing holes are longer than the others, those clusters below the stigmata being more decidedly brownish in colour. Stigmata, oval, white. The under side is dull, dark, greenish brown, on the fifth, sixth, eleventh and twelfth segments are a few shining dots from which there arise a few short brownish hairs. The feet are of a shining black, slightly hairy, prolegs are also hairy, dark brown on the outside, paler within.

Within a short time the larva changes to a brown chrysalis within a rather tough cocoon formed of pieces of leaves or other suitable material interwoven with many silken fibres.

The moth measures when its wings are expanded about an inch and a quarter. Its fore wings are grey, thickly mottled and spotted with spots and streaks and dots of darker shades of grey and brown. The hind wings are of a dull, pale grey, deepening in colour a little towards the outer margin. The under surface of both wings is paler than the upper.

The best method of destroying this insect, as far as we know, is by hand picking.

8. THE FALL WEB-WORM. (*Hyphantria textor*, HARRIS.)

This insect has within the past few years become extremely abundant and destructive throughout the greater portion of this Province, chiefly affecting our apple, pear and cherry trees but sometimes found on our blackberries and raspberries, indeed scarcely anything seems to come amiss to it. Besides the fruit trees already named, hickory, ash, elm, willow, oak, birch and buttonwood are named among the trees of which it is especially fond.

In June or July a small, pure white moth or miller, *c.* Fig. 7, lays a cluster of eggs on

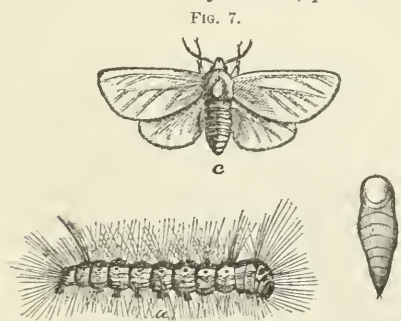


FIG. 7.

a leaf near the extremity of one of the branches, and from this deposit originates a host of mischief makers. Soon the eggs hatch and the larvæ at once begin to feed on the green and pulpy portion of the upper surface of the leaves, gradually enclosing the whole branch and sometimes adjoining branches in a slight silken web, by means of which many of the leaves are drawn towards the stem. When seen from a distance a branch thus affected has a scorched and withered look, as if it had been suddenly blighted, a closer examination reveals the presence of the spoilers, a small army in numbers snugly enclosed within the web, and here and there where patches

of the green substance of the leaf still remain, groups of these ever hungry caterpillars are busy at work. Before attaining maturity they lose their love of society, abandon their friends and scatter far and wide, feeding on almost every green thing they meet with.

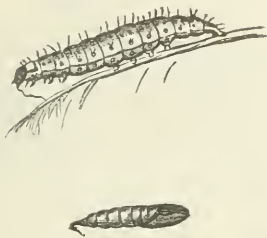
When mature these larvæ are a little more than an inch long, see A. in Fig 7, of a bluish, black colour, with a wide band of a paler hue along each side, and a transverse row of little knobs or tubercles on each segment, from each of which there arises a cluster of whitish or reddish hairs. These larvæ are very active and run briskly when disturbed. Hand picking is the best remedy here also, go carefully over the branches and give no quarter.

9. THE OBLIQUE-BANDED LEAF-ROLLER. (*Lozotania rosaceana*, HARRIS).

This insect has already been referred to in previous Reports, in that of Mr. Reed, "On Insects Injurious to the Plum, 1870," and in that of my own, "On insects Injurious to the Currant and Gooseberry," but since it is equally destructive to the raspberry we call attention to it here once more. It belongs to a family of moths called leaf rollers, from the fact that their larvæ have the habit of rolling up the leaves or portions of them, and thus constructing a rude case in which they live and by means of which they are partially protected from birds and other enemies.

The caterpillar is about three quarters of an inch long, of a yellowish green colour, with a pale brown head, and a few fine whitish hairs scattered over the surface of its body, arising from very small slightly elevated shining tubercles or dots, so small as to be scarcely visible without a magnifying lens. After becoming full grown it changes to a dark brown chrysalis, usually within the case in which it feeds, and works its way partly out before the moth escapes.

FIG. 8.



In the annexed figure 8 the caterpillar is shown a little enlarged, and the brown chrysalis from which the moth has escaped is placed underneath.

The moth see figure 9 measures when its wings are spread from three quarters of an inch to an inch, its fore wings are of a light cinnamon brown colour, crossed by bands and lines of a darker shade. The hind wings are pale yellow. The fore-wings are very much arched on their outer edge, and are curved at the tip into a sort of hook or short tail

FIG. 9.



Whenever these clusters of curled and twisted leaves are found, they should be picked and crushed without delay.

10. THE RASPBERRY PLUME MOTHS, (*Pterophorus*.——— ?)

This insect has not in any instance nor is it ever likely to be very numerous or troublesome; still it is an interesting creature and claims some attention. We first observed the larvæ feeding on Raspberry during the summer of 1872, and found them again during the past season. When first met with on the third of June the larva was a tiny thing, two-tenths of an inch long with a pale brown head sprinkled with hairs of the same colour and with two small blackish dots on each side. The body was of a pale greenish white, with transverse rows of shining tubercles from each of which there arose from two to six fleshy-looking spreading hairs. On the second segment these hairs were placed singly, a front row overhanging the head with others behind them. Down the back was a row of depressed dots, looking almost like punctures through the opaque skin, and through which the movements of the internal organs could be seen. The terminal segment was green, edged with dark brown behind.

This larva attained its full growth about the tenth of June, when it measured about $3\frac{1}{2}$ tenths of an inch in length; the following description was then taken:—Head small, pale green, with a faint brownish tinge, semi-transparent, with a few very fine short hairs, and a faint brown dot on each side; body pale yellowish green, streaked with pale yellow; terminal segment green, its sides a little deeper in colour than the upper portion; feet and prolegs greenish, semi-transparent, the prolegs very slender and rather long.

One of these became a chrysalis on the 11th of June, and immediately before this change took place the larva spun a loose web of silk over the surface of a portion of the glass in which it was confined. This web covered more space than the chrysalis did, and in it the hinder segment of the chrysalis was firmly secured, and besides this it seemed to be attached along its entire length. The chrysalis was less than three-tenths of an inch in length, tapering behind to a point, and enlarging continuously towards the front, where near the end it sloped abruptly

to the tip. Its colour was pale greenish, with the anterior segments hairy, with stiffish looking yellowish hairs of varying lengths; along the back was a depressed line of a green colour, margined on each side with a whitish ridge, and on each segment along these ridges from the fifth to the twelfth inclusive, was a small whitish tubercle, from which arose a small spreading cluster of stiff-looking whitish hairs. On the 20th of June this chrysalis was observed to be growing darker, and on the 22nd the moth appeared.

The moth is a very beautiful and delicate creature, measuring when its wings are expanded, a little over half an inch. The fore wings are of a deep brownish copper colour with a metallic lustre, with a few dots of silvery white. They are cleft down the middle about half their depth, the division as well as the outer edge being fringed. The hind wings, which are similar in colour to the fore wings, are divided into three portions, the hind one being almost linear, and all deeply fringed. The antennæ are annulated with silvery white, the legs and body are also spotted with the same.

Should this insect ever appear in sufficient numbers to require a remedy, hellebore would probably prove efficient.

11. THE FLEA BEETLE (*Haltica* [*Crepidodera*] *Cucumeris*, HARRIS).

The insects comprising the family to which this flea beetle belongs although they are most of them small, are on no account to be despised. The celebrated turnip fly or more properly turnip beetle which lays waste the turnip fields in Europe, is one of them, and the species we have now under consideration, as well as one or two others, are very destructive to the turnip in this country, devouring the seed leaves of the plant as soon as they appear above ground. But they do not confine their attacks to the turnip; they injure the young cabbage, the potato, and occasionally the raspberry. We found them during the past season abundant on our raspberry bushes early in June, actively hopping about from leaf to leaf like fleas, and eating very small holes in the leaves of the plants; they did not however do any very considerable damage. Harris says, "The flea beetles conceal themselves during the winter in dry places under stones, in tufts of withered grass and moss, and in chinks of walls. They lay their eggs in the spring upon the leaves of the plants on which they feed. The larvæ or young of the smaller kinds burrow into the leaves, and eat the soft pulpy substance under the skin, forming therein little winding passages, in which they finally complete their transformations. Hence the plants suffer as much from the depredations of the larvæ as from those of the beetles, a fact that has too often been overlooked. The larvæ of the larger kinds are said to live exposed upon the surface of the leaves which they devour, till they have come to their growth, when they are changed to pupæ, and soon afterwards to beetles. The mining larvæ, the only kinds which are known to me from personal examination, are little slender grubs, tapering towards each end, and provided with six legs. They arrive at maturity, turn to pupæ, and then to beetles in a few weeks. Hence there is a constant succession of these insects in their various stages throughout the summer."

Powdered hellebore has been recommended as a remedy for this beetle, as well as Paris green mixed with flour in the proportion of one part of the green to 15 or 20 of flour. The latter we think would be likely to prove most effective.

AFFECTING THE FRUIT.

12. THE RASPBERRY GEOMETER, (*Aplodes rubivora*, RILEY.)

The larva of this pretty geometric moth feeds principally on the fruit of the raspberry. It was first described by Mr. Riley in his first Report "On the Noxious Insects of Missouri," where he described the larva and chrysalis as well as the perfect insect. Subsequently the same insect was described by Mrs. Mary Treat, of Vineland, N. J., and from these two published accounts most of the following is condensed.

As already stated these larvæ feed chiefly on the fruit of the raspberry, although Mrs. Treat says they occasionally feed on the leaves as well.

FIG. 10.



Figure 10 represents the larva natural size, on the fruit of the raspberry, at *a*. *b* shows an enlarged side view of one of the rings or segments of the body of the larva, showing the hairs with which the body is furnished. The moth of its natural size is shown at *c*, while at *d* we have an enlarged outline of one pair of the wings.

With regard to the larva and its habits we cannot do better than quote from Mrs. Treat : "I found my little raspberry caterpillars had a decided preference for the Philadelphia raspberry, though I occasionally found them upon the Black-caps. They also seemed to have a great passion for ornaments, for they had stuck all over their bodies dried anthers of flowers and small bits of sticks and leaves, which gave them a very comical and grotesque appearance.

"I confined several of these larvæ in a box, giving them daily a fresh supply of raspberries, and they seemed to thrive as well in confinement as in the open air. Knowing their fondness for ornaments, I could not deprive them of these," so I cut white paper and thread, together with leaves into small bits, and distributed them in the box. Very soon they were decked out in these, the white paper and thread adding materially to their grotesque appearance. Not always satisfied with their own accumulations, they would sometimes take the ornaments from their neighbours, and appropriate them to their own use.

"I once left the cover to the box not quite secure, and one of them made its escape, completely stripped of its ornaments ; it had left all in the box behind, in squeezing through the aperture. I no sooner returned it to the box than it began to take the ornaments from its comrades to readorn itself, rather than to pick up its own, a process which those that were being stolen from did not seem at all to relish.

"After they ceased eating and were ready to become pupæ, they spun loose cocoons, which they fastened to the top and sides of the box, taking their ornaments to decorate their cocoons, which, in consequence, wore a very rough, uneven appearance. In a few days a little pea green moth issued from these rough cocoons—the most delicate, beautiful little creature imaginable."

The colour of this larva is light yellowish gray, darker behind each joint, with a prominent thorn on each side of the back and with several smaller warts and prickles below : see *b*. figure 10. Mr. Riley speaks of this insect as being quite common on both the raspberry and blackberry in some parts of Illinois. He says. "It has the peculiar faculty of thoroughly disguising itself with pieces of dried berry, seed, pollen, and other *debris* of the fruit which it sticks to a series of prickles with which it is furnished. Add to this disguise the habit which it has of looping itself into a small ball, and it almost defies detection. It is most numerous during the months of June and July." This desire which the larvæ has of disguising itself has doubtless been given it as a means of protection against small birds, and predacious insects, nevertheless it does not escape enemies altogether, Mr. Riley speaks of one species of parasitic insect which he has bred from their cocoons.

The moth, *c*. figure 10, when its wings are expanded measures about half an inch. Its colour is pale green with a very delicate semi-transparent appearance, crossed by two lighter lines, body green above, white beneath.

13. THE FLEA-LIKE NEGRO BUG (*Corimelaena pulicaria*, GERM).

This is a very disgusting pest which attacks the raspberry fruit. Its presence may be discovered by the fruit having a very nauseous *buggy* odour, and the insect being so small it is

FIG. 11.



often taken into the mouth unnoticed until the nauseous flavour reveals its presence. In figure 11, we have a magnified outline of this insect, with one of the natural size along side of it. Its colour is black, with a white stripe each side. It is furnished with a pointed beak or sucker which it thrusts through the skin of the fruit and thus lives on the juices which it extracts. It affects the blackberry and sometimes the strawberry as well as the raspberry although very seldom to the same extent. Mr. Riley in his second Report refers at some length to this insect, where he says, "it abounds also in certain weeds, among which may be mentioned the Red Root or New Jersey Tea Plant (*Ceanothus Americanus*) and neck weed or Purslane Speedwell (*Veronica peregrina*). In the month of June under these two last named plants, they may be found in countless numbers of all sizes and ages, from the small light brown, wingless, newly hatched individuals, to the full fledged jet black ones. In fact they breed on these weeds, and there is no more effectual method of checking their increase and thus preventing their injuries to our cultivated fruits, than by sprinkling these weeds, and the ground underneath them, with a good strong solution of cresylic soap."

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE STRAWBERRY.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

THE STRAWBERRY FALSE WORM (*Emphytus maculatus*, NORTON).

In that portion of last year's Report which treated of "Insects Injurious to the Strawberry," some reference was made to the strawberry false worm, and some details of its appearance and history quoted from Mr. Riley's Reports; up to that time we had no personal acquaintance with the insect. On the 8th of July last, specimens of the larvæ, some full grown, others only partially grown were brought to us by Mr. William Russell, of London, Ont., who found them destroying the strawberry plants in his garden. Mr. Russell tells us that he had some of the worms last summer, for the first time—on his vines, although not in such numbers as he has had them during the present year. He says they appear to come on the driest ground first. Three days later we visited Mr. Russell's garden and found many of the plants badly eaten, some indeed completely riddled; it was nearly eight o'clock in the evening and many of the larvæ were found feeding on the upper surface of the leaves, although some were still half coiled up on the under side. Mr. Russell says he can rarely find any on the leaves during the middle of the day, either above or below, but finds them late in the evening and early in the morning, and thinks they must descend to the ground in the day time, and hide, and crawl out again in the evening. He had tried hellebore with water freely, but with less success than he anticipated; probably the mixture of Paris green and flour would prove a more effectual remedy.

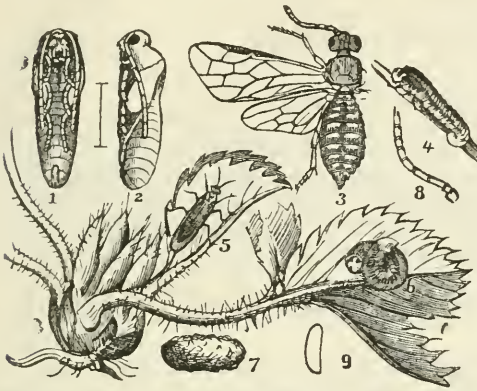
The following description of the larva was taken July 9th, 1873. Length $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of an inch; body thickest on the anterior segments, tapering behind. Head rather small, pale yellowish brown, with six black spots or dots, two on each side and two in front, one of the latter just above the middle, the other on the upper margin, the last rather the largest and deepest in colour. Mandibles dark brown.

The body above pale greenish with a faint whitish bloom; skin semi-transparent revealing the movements of the internal organs in dark greenish moving patches. There is a broken band along each side of a deeper shade of green, composed of spots or patches which coalesce on the anterior segments but are distinct and separate behind; below the bands the body is paler with a faint yellowish tint.

Under surface pale yellowish and semi-transparent ; feet and prolegs—of which latter there are eight pairs—all pale yellowish.

A number of these larvæ were put into a flower-pot with some leaves and earth, when those which were full grown soon disappeared. On turning the earth out—in which they had buried themselves—on the 23rd of July, we found that some of them had formed oval cocoons by sticking together small fragments of earth, and within this enclosure they were preparing for their next change ; they had already contracted in length, but were still in the larval condition.

FIG. 12



We insert again for the benefit of those who may not have last year's report, figures illustrating this insect in its various stages. 1, shows the underside of the pupa or chrysalis ; 2, a side view of the same ; 3, an enlarged view of the perfect fly, showing the arrangement of the veins on its wings ; 4, the larva or worm crawling ; 5, the perfect fly of the natural size ; 6, the larva at rest ; 7, the cocoon ; 8, one of the antennæ of the insect enlarged, showing the joints ; 9, an egg magnified.

THE STRAWBERRY CHRYSOMELAN (*Paria sexnotata*, SAY).

This insect was first described by Thomas Say, in a communication to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in the year 1824, who found it in considerable numbers on the common juniper in July. It is a stout, shining small beetle, about $\frac{3}{10}$ ths of an inch long, with a pale—sometimes darker—body and wing-covers spotted with black, and ornamented with regular rows of punctures which disappear towards the tip ; beneath it is blackish. This little creature is very active, hopping briskly about when approached or disturbed, and is provided with an excellent appetite. Specimens were brought to us by Mr. Deadman, of Delaware, Ont., on the 24th of May, with loud complaints of the amount of damage they were doing to a large bed of his strawberries. The leaves which were brought with them were completely riddled, innumerable holes being eaten through them. Four of these beetles were put into a wide mouth phial with a portion, about one-third, of a large strawberry leaf, and in three days they had destroyed the greater portion of it by eating irregular holes all over it.

This insect prevailed on Mr. Deadman's farm for several weeks in immense numbers, and did a considerable amount of damage to his strawberry beds, destroying in all from one-third to half-an-acre. Mr. Deadman noticed a remarkable coincidence for which we could suggest no reasonable explanation. Over certain portions of his strawberry beds he had sown a mixture of lime and salt as a manure, and on all the portions where this lime and salt mixture had been scattered, the beetle abounded on the vines, and along the borders of such salted patches for a foot or two ; as far as the influence of this mixture might be expected to extend ; all other portions of his strawberry beds were *free from* attack. We were not able to discover anything in reference to the larva ; the beetle in this case continued its depredations for several weeks, and then gradually died out about two weeks before the fruit matured. As the fruit was partially grown at the time of the appearance of this beetle, objections were made to using anything poisonous to destroy them for fear of affecting the fruit ; we are not aware of its having been noticed before as injurious to any of our fruits.

ON SOME INNOXIOUS INSECTS.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

Following the plan inaugurated in our Report for last year, we present our readers with a chapter in which will be given the life history of several of our common insects, which are neither injurious nor beneficial to the farmer or fruit grower, but which, from the frequency with which they are met with, or else from something remarkable in their appearance or methods of life, excite curiosity and claim attention.

THE TIGER SWALLOWTAIL (*Papilio turnus*.—LINN.)

Everyone must have seen the large Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly, floating about in the warm days of July and August, enjoying the sunshine, and sipping the honey from flowers. It is among our largest and handsomest butterflies. In figure 13 we have an

Fig. 13.



excellent representation of it, which will be readily recognized. When its wings are fully expanded this insect will measure about four inches across. The ground colour of its wings is a pale lemon yellow, which is banded and bordered with black. On the fore wings are four black bars, the inner one extending entirely across the wing, the outer ones shortening more and more as they approach the apex. The front margin is edged with black, and the outer margin has a wide border of the same, in which is set a row of eight or nine pale yellow spots, the lower ones less distinct. The hind wings are crossed by a streak of black, which is almost a continuation of the inner band on the fore wings. There is a short black streak a little beyond, at the end of the discal cell, and a wide black border, widening as it approaches the inner angle of the wing. Enclosed within

this border and towards its outer edge are six lunular spots, the upper and lower ones reddish, the others yellow above; and about these spots, and especially towards the inner angle of the wing, the black bordering is thickly powdered with blue scales; the outer margin of the hind wings is scalloped and partly edged with yellow, the inner margin is bordered with dusky for about two-thirds of its length, followed by a small yellow patch, which in turn is succeeded by a larger black spot centered with a crescent of blue atoms, and bounded below by an irregular reddish spot margined within with yellow. The hind wings terminate in two long black tails edged on the inside with yellow. The body is black above, margined with pale yellowish; below, yellowish streaked with black.

The under surface of the wings somewhat resembles the upper but is paler.

This species passes the winter in the chrysalis state, and appears first on the wing from the middle to the latter end of May, but becomes much more plentiful during July. Whether these July insects are a second brood, or whether the bulk of the chrysalides which have wintered do not mature until about this time, we have been unable to determine; individuals which we have wintered over have escaped from chrysalis as late as the 3rd of June.

The eggs of *turnus* are deposited singly on the leaves of the different plants or trees on which the larva feeds. They are between one-twentieth and one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, subglobular, flattened at the place of attachment; colour dark green, surface smooth, without reticulations, but showing a few small irregularly distributed dots under a magnifying power of forty-five diameters. In about ten or twelve days they begin to change colour, becoming darker, and very dark just before the young larvæ are hatched.

When fresh from the egg the larva is about one-tenth of an inch long, with a large black head, and with a black body roughened with small brownish black tubercles. The second segment is elevated or thickened and of a dull glossy flesh colour, with a prominent fleshy tubercle on each side, and a patch of white on the seventh and eighth segments, which is wide anteriorly, and pointed behind; there is also a dull flesh coloured streak along the back on fourth and eleventh segments. The twelfth segment has a pair of fleshy tubercles, rather prominent, but not so large as those on the second; both those on the second and twelfth have several short whitish hairs arising from them. The under surface is brownish black, with the feet and prolegs of the same colour.

Fig. 14.



The full grown larva, see figure 14, taken July 14th, measured one and a half inches in length. Its head is rather large, and of a reddish brown colour, sprinkled with very short white hairs.

The body olive green, of a slightly darker shade on the anterior segments, paler on the sides of the body, over which there is a whitish bloom produced by a multitude of very minute white dots, with small short hairs of the same colour issuing from them; the anterior segments of the body are wrinkled. On the front edge of the second segment is a raised yellow fold slightly overhanging the head, and on each side of the fourth segment is an eye like spot nearly oval in shape, yellow, enclosed by a ring of black, centered with a small elongated blue dot, which is also set in black, and has above it on each side a black line, nearly crossing the yellow spot. On the hinder portion of the fifth segment is a raised yellow fold, bordered behind with rich velvety black, the latter visible only when the larva is in motion; on the terminal segment is a similar fold flattened above with a slight protuberance on each side. On the fifth segment in front of the yellow fold are two blue dots, one on each side of the dorsal line; there are also faint traces on the hinder segments of a continuation of these dots in longitudinal rows.

The under surface is of a paler green than the upper, with a whitish bloom; prolegs of the same colour, feet tipped with brown.

As the larva approaches maturity, and is about to change to a chrysalis, the colour of the body gradually grows darker, until it becomes dark reddish brown, the sides nearly black. The minute whitish granulations and the blue dots become much more distinctly visible, giving the larva a very different appearance. It then selects some suitable spot

in which to pass the chrysalis state, where it spins a web of silk in which its hind feet are entangled, and having prepared and stretched across a silken band to sustain its body in the middle, it casts its larva skin, and remains a dull brownish chrysalis until the following spring.

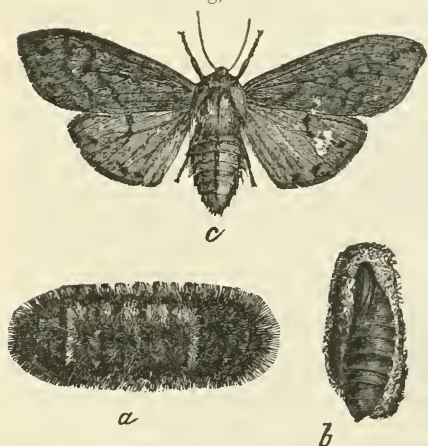
This insect is widely distributed, being found throughout the greater portion of the United States and Canada. The larva feeds on a number of different trees, but chiefly affects with us the apple, cherry, thorn, and basswood.

THE ISABELLA TIGER MOTH (*Pyrrharcia* [*Spilosoma*] *Isabella*,—SM.)

There are but few of our readers who are not familiar with the caterpillar of the Isabella Tiger Moth, one of our commonest "woolly bears," and one found we believe in almost every part of Canada and the northern United States. This larva in common with many other members of the family (Arctiadae) to which it belongs, hibernates during the winter. It acquires nearly full growth in the autumn, and then having selected a cosy sheltered spot under bark, log, rail, stone or board in which to hide, it coils itself up into a sort of ball and sleeps through the long and dreary winter; and about the time when the birds come back, and the warm days of spring begin, this bristly creature rouses itself to commence life anew. At times it is deceived by occasional warm days in mid-winter when it may be seen wandering about in search of food, but again seeks some hiding-place and resumes its state of torpidity with returning cold. It is one of the few caterpillars which present themselves to us full grown in early spring, and from its peculiar appearance can scarcely fail to attract attention. It has not to wander far for food, for being possessed of a very accommodating appetite it feasts on almost the first green thing it meets with, grass or weed, or early plant, and having fed but a short time, it spins its cocoon, and becomes a chrysalis.

The caterpillar is about an inch and a quarter long; its head and body are black, and it is thickly covered with tufts of short, stiff, bristly hairs, which are dull red along the middle of the body and black at each end. When handled it immediately coils itself into a ball and remains for some time motionless. It is very tenacious of life: we have known the larva to be frozen in a solid lump of ice, and when thawed out move around as if nothing had happened. It sometimes occurs, although very rarely, that this larva becomes a chrysalis early in the fall, and produces the moth the same season. We have never met

Fig. 15.



with an instance of this but once, see CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, vol. i, p. 26; its usual course is that which has already been partially described.

Its cocoon, *b*, fig. 15, is spun in some secluded nook, and is of a dark colour, of an elongated oval form and curiously wrought with a network of silk, in the meshes of which are interwoven the black and red hairs from the body of the caterpillar. Within this enclosure the insect changes to a dark brown chrysalis, and remains as such about two or three weeks, sometimes longer, when the moth having burst its shelly covering, softens the silky fibres of which its cocoon is formed by a liquid with which it is furnished, and makes its exit through a hole at one end of the cocoon.

The moth, *a*, fig. 15, when its wings are spread, measures about two inches. Its wings are of a pale yellowish buff colour, with a few dull blackish dots more numerous on some specimens than in others. The hind wings are sometimes paler than the fore wings, and at other times tinged with orange red, while in other specimens we have observed that the under surface of the fore wings assumed a dull rosy hue. The body is a little deeper and richer in colour than the wings, and the abdomen is ornamented with longitudinal rows of black dots; on the upper surface there

is a row down the middle of the back, and one on each side, and on the under surface there are sometimes two additional rows of smaller dots.

Although this insect is so common and well known in its larval condition, it is not often seen on the wing. It flies at night, and being seldom attracted by lights, it rarely finds its way into our houses. It is also subject to the attacks of ichneumons, which destroy some of the caterpillars before they reach maturity.

In the July number of the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Mr. O. S. Westcott, of Chicago, names two species of these ichneumons, which he has bred from cocoons of *Isabella*. They are *Ichneumon signatipes*, Cresson, and *Trogus obsidianator* Brulle.

ARCTIA SAUNDERSII.—GROTE.

This is the name of another of our tiger moths, a very handsome creature, not so common as that last described, but much more beautiful, see fig. 16.

The antennæ are black, with a brownish tinge. Head, flesh coloured above, black at the sides; the thorax pinkish buff with five black spots, two small ones in front, and three larger ones behind them.

The fore wings are black, with many pale flesh coloured stripes; the front margin, the veins and their branches, are narrowly striped. There is a central longitudinal linear stripe across the wing above the middle, and a wider one having its origin at the base immediately under the linear stripe, and deflected from thence to the hind margin where it is forked. There is a zigzag band something like a W across the outer edge; there are also two or three cross stripes, the middle one being most conspicuous, and usually forked.

The hind wings are pale reddish buff, sometimes much deeper and brighter in colour, with five or six black spots, one towards the middle of the wing, the others arranged along the hinder margin, where they form an irregular band. The fringes of the wings are whitish.

The under surface of both wings is paler, with the markings less distinct. The upper surface of the body is reddish, with an irregular black band down the middle of the back; the under side is dark brown, with many whitish hairs. When the wings are fully expanded this moth measures from one and a-half to one and three quarter inches.

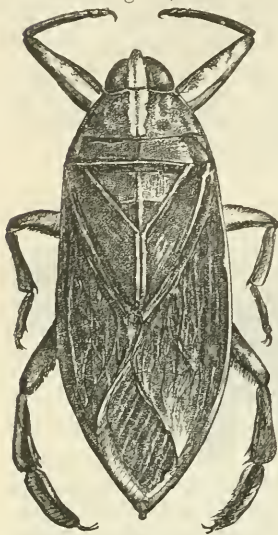
It appears upon the wing early in July, is inactive and remains hidden during the day, but flies into lighted rooms at nights, where it may frequently be found resting on ceilings and walls during the day. During the month of July they seek their mates, and after this the female lays her eggs, usually on some low-growing plant, where they soon hatch into small hairy caterpillars. After attaining about half or less than half their growth they stop feeding, and seek some sheltered and safe hiding-place where they hibernate for the winter. Awakening in spring they feed readily on almost any green thing which may come within their reach, eating during the night, and hiding under logs and chips and stones during the day. They attain full growth early in June, when they measure from an inch and a quarter to an inch and a half in length. The head is small and black, reddish at the sides; the body above dull black, rather glossy, with a slight reddish tinge, on each segment there is a transverse row of black tubercles emitting tufts of stiff, bristly hairs of the same hue; the hairs on the two hinder segments are longer than those on the others. There is a faint whitish dorsal line from the head to the third segment, and another faint mark of the same colour on the terminal segment. The under surface is dull red, the feet and prolegs of the same colour.

About the middle of June these larvæ seek some suitable spot, where gathering together a few bits of dried leaves or other rubbish, and uniting them with silken threads, under this slight enclosure the change to a chrysalis takes place, when the hairy covering is shed, revealing a nearly smooth dark brown pupa. After remaining in this inactive condition about a fortnight the perfect insect makes its escape, appearing in all its gay and attractive colours.



THE GIGANTIC WATER BUG (*Belostoma grandis*.—LINN.)

Fig. 17,



This very large bug, which is represented in figure 17, is often a subject of wonder. It is frequently washed up along our lake shores, is often seen in swampy waters, and at other times and in other places intrudes itself upon our notice, always exciting the astonishment of the beholders by its size and strength. This insect belongs to an entirely different order from those already referred to, they belonged to the lepidoptera or scale winged insects—this to the order hemiptera, which embraces all those insects which may be correctly and properly known as true bugs. The genus *belostoma*, to which this particular insect belongs, includes some of the most gigantic forms, some species being as much from three to four and a half inches long—the species with which we are immediately concerned often measures nearly three inches. These insects have very flat oval bodies, small heads, large eyes, and large membranous wings, which enable them to fly considerable distances. Their fore feet are armed with sharp claws, while their hinder limbs are broad and flat and adapted for swimming. Westwood says: “The females of some species of *belostomæ* carry their eggs upon their backs, arranging them in a single layer with great symmetry.” They feed upon aquatic insects and not upon vegetable food. They are furnished with a sharp and formidable

beak, which they thrust through the bodies of the creatures they attack, at the same time holding their victims firmly fast with their sharp-clawed fore-legs. Dr. Packard says, in his “Guide,” p. 537: “Professor A. E. Verrill has sent me the eggs and freshly hatched young of one of our New England species of *belostoma*, the former of which he found in the spring under an old log just at but above the edge of the water. On the 18th of June they hatched out a most amusing flock of young bugs, nearly as large as squash bugs, and light yellowish green in colour, which soon changed to dark gray.” The young, two days old and previous to moulting, were .35 of an inch long. The eggs are smooth, cylindrical, .16 of an inch long, and are deposited in a mass of about ninety eggs, attached by the posterior end to a mass of silk gum. They partially overlap each other, and the young escape by a round lid, indicated by a semicircular white line.” The young insects very much resemble their parents excepting in size, but their wings, however, in this young state are not developed.

THE MANY-LINED JULUS—(*Julus multistriatus*.—WALSH).

There are several species of *Julus* commonly known as “thousand-legged worms,” inhabiting Canada. The small species represented in fig. 18 is common in the Western States, and very probably occurs with us also, although not so commonly as *J. Canadensis*; there is however so much similarity between the different species com-

Fig. 18.



posing this family as they occur with us, that the figure of any one of them will very well serve to illustrate the group. These are not true insects, but resemble them in many respects, and are often to be seen in collections of insects shown at our various exhibitions. They belong to the order *myriapoda*. In their nervous, digestive, respiratory, and reproductive systems, they very closely resemble those of the larvæ of insects, the circulatory system is however of a lower type.

The body is almost perfectly cylindrical, the head large, with thread-like antennæ; their numerous feet are short and slender, attached to the under surface of the body nearly in the middle. When in a state of activity these feet move with a sort of wave-like motion, but when at rest or disturbed the body is frequently coiled up. They are commonly

found under sticks and logs, especially in moist rich woods, and they are said to feed on vegetable substances, and also on dead earthworms and snails. Van der Hoeven says, "In the spring the female deposits her eggs in masses of sixty or seventy, in a hole excavated for the purpose under the ground; after three weeks or more the young make their appearance." The body of *Julus Canadensis* consists of fifty-three rings or segments, its colour is chesnut brown, and it is ornamented with a black line down the back and a row of black dots along each side.

To many timid persons these creatures are a source of terror, on account of the popular belief in their being poisonous, and many would as soon think of handling a snake as of touching any one of them; this belief is however entirely without foundation, for none of the members of this interesting family are known to be poisonous, and we have handled many a score of them without experiencing the least degree of unpleasantness, in short it may be confidently asserted they are perfectly harmless.

HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

BY JOSEPH WILLIAMS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

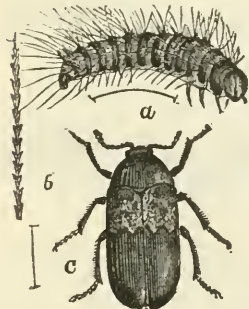
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. THE BACON BEETLE (<i>Dermestes lardarius</i>). | 3. THE MOSQUITO (<i>Culex pipiens</i> ?). |
| 2. THE CLOTHES MOTH (<i>Tinea flavifrontella</i>). | 4. THE HOUSE FLY (<i>Musca domestica</i>). |

INTRODUCTION.

As, hitherto the insects treated of in these annual Reports have been principally those affecting our field and garden products, it has been thought advisable and appropriate to the character of the Reports, to say a few words concerning those insects which flourish in the abodes of man. We give nothing original in these articles, merely selections from standard authors of such descriptions and facts as may most clearly show the history and character of each insect. Under the circumstances, we have not thought it necessary to insert authors' names in the body of the articles, but trust this will be sufficient acknowledgment.

THE BACON BEETLE (*Dermestes lardarius*, LINN).

Dermestes lardarius is a European insect which has become naturalized in this country. The accompanying figure will give an idea of the appearance of the Bacon Beetle through-
 out its various stages, which we will endeavour to make more plain by verbal description.



When fully developed this beetle measures about a quarter of an inch in length, is of a dull blackish colour, and has the base of each wing cover of a pale buff or ash tint; each wing cover is also marked with three black spots. Its body is of an oblong oval shape. The insect is furnished with two horns or antennæ, which are notched regularly; it has short legs, is very timid and slow in its movements, and when disturbed or handled it seeks shelter or counterfeits death, a deception which all insects belonging to the same family—*Dermestidae*—are guilty of.

The perfect insect itself does not produce the ravages which are associated with its name, but the larvæ or maggots that it gives birth to are the mischief workers. In some instances it has proved so destructive that great rewards have been offered for a remedy against its depredations.

The substances to which the Bacon Beetle is most injurious, are bacon, cheese, hams, dried meats, and the bodies of dried insects in the cabinet of the entomologist. It lays its eggs on these substances, and after a certain time the young larvæ come forth. The body of one of these creatures is elongated, tapering from the head to the tail, which latter part is furnished with two short, curved, horny spines on the last segment. It is of a

russety brown colour above, whitish beneath, and is freely covered with moderately long hairs also of a brownish shade. It is quite active in its movements, crawling with a wriggling motion. As soon as it leaves the egg it attacks the food upon, or near which it has been placed by its far-seeing parent, and of course renders it unfit for use to man. When feeding on beetles, moths or butterflies, as it frequently does to the dread of the entomologist, it at once makes its way into the interior, and skilfully hiding itself in the body it is consuming, leaves on its departure nothing but the mere shell which falls to pieces on very slight disturbance. The amount of meats and other articles of food which the larvæ of *Dermestes lardarius* destroy is very great, owing to the abundance of them produced by one pair, and their rapid growth to a perfect state. It is usually in carelessly kept houses and dirty meat shops that these creatures are found in greatest abundance, or where meats are stored for a great length of time, in unfavourable localities, without frequent examination. Owing to its great range of appetite, it is a true pest to careless housekeepers, but it may be unknown in a well kept house. In the case of ravages among other insects or stuffed birds, the larvæ may be readily destroyed by the free application of purified benzine, which will not injure the collectors' specimen in the slightest degree. Camphor is sometimes employed to keep the beetles from such objects, but when the larvæ are formed the first named remedy is the only one which has been found of much service.

THE CLOTHES MOTH (*Tinea flavifrontella*).

This little moth, of which we give a representation in fig. 20, causes great destruction of furs and woollens in many families, especially in the more careless.

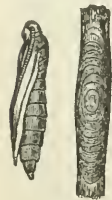
Fig. 20.



Tinea flavifrontella is a very small moth of a uniform light buff colour, with a silky iridescent lustre, the hind wings and abdomen being a little paler. The head is thickly tufted with hairs and is a little tawny. The wings are long and narrow, with the most beautiful and delicate long silken fringe, which increases in length towards the base of the wing. This moth begins to fly about in May and lasts throughout the season. They flutter about with a noiseless stealthy flight, and when they have found a suitable place deposit their eggs. Although they give preference to woollen or fur materials, yet they have been known to deposit on a mass of cotton.

From the eggs are hatched numerous very small caterpillars or larvæ. The caterpillar is a little pale, delicate worm, about the size of a darning-needle, and less than half an inch in length. See fig. 21. The head is of a pale horn colour, and is armed with a formidable pair of jaws which it uses as a scythe, to cut its way through the world.

Fig. 21.



The larva fashions for itself a curious dwelling-place, in the following manner: (See fig. 21.) Very soon after its birth the young larva begins to cut down the woolly fibres or soft hairs of its resting place, and placing them in successive layers, joins them together by silken threads, thereby forming a cylindrical tube of thick warm material, lined with fine silk spun by the larva itself. This case is not perfectly cylindrical, being slightly flattened in the middle, and contracted a little just before each end, both of which are always kept open. It varies in colour according to the material upon which the larva has been feeding, but is usually marked with rings or lines of different shades. The larva increases in size after several days' feeding on wool, and his case becomes too small for comfort. Shall he leave it and make another, or shall he be economical and alter his old one? The latter course is followed, out come those scissor-like jaws and a great rent is made along each side of one end of the case. Two wedge-shaped patches mend the breach; the little creature retires for a moment and reappears at the other end, and there performs a similar operation, when he once more breathes freely, and laughs and grows fat on horse hair and lamb's wool. In this way he enlarges his case until he stops growing. Several experiments were indulged in at the expense of a larva of *Tinea flavifrontella*, by cutting off portions of its case, when it was found that the little creature built up the part again in a few days.

Most people could easily spare these voracious little worms hairs enough to serve as food and afford material for the construction of their paltry cases, but that restless spirit that ever urges on all beings endowed with life and motion, never forsakes the larva of the clothes moth. He will not drag his heavy case over rough hairs and wool, so he cuts his way through, and the more he travels the more mischief he does.

In process of time the larva or caterpillar changes into the pupa or chrysalis, in which state it is to all appearance dead. The chrysalis is considerably curved, with the head smooth and rounded. The long horns or antennæ, together with the hind legs, are folded along the breast. At first the chrysalis is whitish, but just before the advent of the moth it becomes of a yellowish varnish colour.

When the moth is about to emerge from the chrysalis the skin of the latter splits open on the back, and the perfect insect glides out, and so quickly is the operation performed, that the observer must look sharply to detect the different steps.

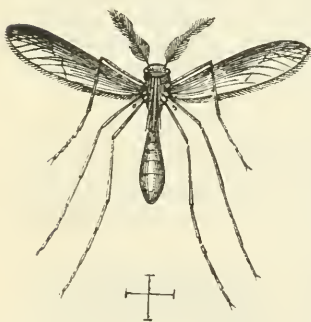
Our little *Tinea flavifrontella*, whose development we have now traced from the egg, proves itself true to the instinct which has been implanted in the species, and earns the name of a "household pest."

There are several allied species which have much the same habits, except that they do not construct cases; they eat carpets, grain and natural history specimens.

Remedies.—Early in May woollens and furs should be carefully dusted, shaken and beaten. Powdered black pepper, camphor, tobacco leaves, red cedar, and paper sprinkled with turpentine, have all been used to repel this moth. The cloth-lining of carriages can be secured forever from the attacks of this insect by being sponged over with a solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol. Benzine, carbolic acid, and carbolic preparations are certain destroyers and preventives of these moths.

THE MOSQUITO (*Culex Pipiens*?).

Fig. 22.



We are sure all our readers will recognize our common foe in the figure, and will retain a lively recollection of its peculiarities. As it is some time since we have listened to their cheery music we may be in a position to examine impartially their beauties and admire those marvels of structure which abound in the body of a mosquito in all its stages.

It may not be out of place here to give one of the stories which is supposed to settle the derivation of the word Mosquito. It was given by some coloured person in the South: "De white man he come, he settle down, he grow de corn and cotton, den come de little fly—cry golly? How he bite! Whoop! whoop! White man slap him face and stamp like mad. He say 'must-quit-oh.' He shout louder den ebber, and whop de other side, 'must-quit-oh?' Den behind, den

before, dis side, dat side, all de time 'must-quit-oh!' 'must-quit oh!'" This derivation of the word is certainly ingenious, and has quite as much appearance of probability as many other derivatives.

Although at the head of this article we give the name of the mosquito as *Culex pipiens*, yet we do so advisedly, and under certain restrictions. In England the term *Culex pipiens* is appropriated to the insect popularly known as the gnat; and the question for decision is: Are the gnat and the mosquito one and the same insect, or are they perfectly distinct? The two have the same appearance and blood-thirsty habits, and hold similar positions in the affections of the English and American peoples respectively. The literature on this subject gives a very uncertain sound, no writer, as far as we have seen, giving the name of the Mosquito in entomological terms. It is said by many that it belongs to the same genus *Culex*, but the specific name is invariably absent. The mosquito is unknown in England generally, except where some one reports the supposed observance or capture of one supposed to have been brought from some foreign country. The genus includes a great many insects spread all over the world, and resembling each other considerably; while they are calculated, from their habits, to force themselves on the notice of almost everyone. We must bear in mind that differences of climate and other circum-

stances may work considerable changes in one and the same species, and may possibly cause as great a difference as appears between the gnat and the mosquito.

We are all well acquainted with the peculiar buzzing singing of the mosquito and its graceful flight, except when upward, but there are many points of beauty and interest about the insect which can only be revealed by the microscope.

The body is long and cylindrical. When in a state of repose one of its wings is crossed over the other. They present a charming appearance when seen through a microscope, their nervures as well as their edges being completely covered with scales shaped like oblong plates, and finely striated longitudinally. These scales are also found on all the segments of the body. The antennæ, especially those of the male, have a fine feathery appearance.

Their eyes, covered with network, are so large that they cover nearly the whole of the head. Fig. 23 shows the head of the mosquito magnified, with its eyes and mouth parts.

Fig. 23.



The instrument which the insect employs for puncturing the skin is called the trunk, and is well worthy of our attention. That which is generally seen is merely the case of those instruments which are intended to pierce our skin and suck our blood, and in which they are held as lancets and other articles are held in a surgeon's case. The case is cylindrical, covered with scales, and terminates in a small knob. Split from end to end that it may open, it contains a perfect bundle of stings. Reaumur observed, that this compound sting enters the skin to a considerable depth, bending the case into a bow until the two ends meet. According to this naturalist the sting is composed of five

parts, but at present it is believed there are six. Each part more or less resembles a sword in miniature. The sting of a mosquito bears about the same proportion to the point of the finest needle, that the latter does to a sword point.

It is to be borne in mind that it is only the female mosquito which is so annoying to humanity, as to shake one's belief in that amiability of character which we are always disposed to accord femininity. Packard thus graphically describes the operation of puncturing:—"As she leaps off from her light bark, the cast chrysalis skin of her early life beneath the waters, and sails away in the sunlight, her velvety wings fringed with silken hairs, and her neatly bodiced trim figure (though her nose is rather salient, considering that it is half as long as her entire body), present a beauty and grace of form and movement quite unsurpassed by her dipterous allies. She draws near and softly alights on the hand of the charmed beholder, subdues her trumpeting notes, folds her wings noiselessly upon her back, daintily sets down one foot after the other, and with an eagerness chastened by the most refined delicacy for the feelings of her victims, and with an air of *velpeau redivivus*, drives through crushed and bleeding capillaries, shrinking nerves and injured tissues, a many-bladed lancet of marvellous fineness, of wonderful complexity and fitness." "Her hind body may be seen filling with the red blood until it cries quit, and the insect withdraws its sting and flies sluggishly away. In a moment the wounded parts itch slightly, though a very robust person may not notice the irritation, or a more delicate individual if asleep; though if weakened by disease, or if stung in a sensitive and highly vascular part, such as the eye-lid, the bite becomes really a serious matter." It is not at all probable that such a painful wound is caused by the simple puncture of such a small instrument; indeed it is admitted that it is caused by the exudation of a very small quantity of liquid during the puncturing process, and which probably serves to dilute the blood. A good remedy is to wash the part immediately and thereby dilute the poison.

At the proper time the female lays her elongated oval eggs in a boat shaped mass which floats on the water. Our readers will perhaps not feel much pleasure in learning that the fecundity of these insects is extraordinary. Many generations are born in a single year, each generation only requiring a few weeks to arrive at a condition to bring forth another.

From these eggs are hatched numerous larvæ or grubs. The larva lives at the bottom of pools and ditches, feeding upon decaying matter, thus acting as a scavenger

and in this state doing great benefit in clearing swamps of miasma. It rises to the surface for air, which it inhales through a single respiratory tube, situated near the tail. They are consequently obliged to hold their heads down. In the vicinity of the respiratory tube is an orifice which forms the exterior termination of the digestive tube.

When the larva is about to transform into the pupa or chrysalis state it contracts and enlarges anteriorly near the middle, the larval skin is thrown off, and the insect appears in quite a different form ; the head and thorax are massed together, and the rudiments of the mouth parts, wings and legs are folded on the breast. In a few days the pupa skin is cast, the insect availing itself of its old habiliments as a raft upon which to float, while its body is drying, grows lighter, and its wings expand for its marriage flight. The males are beautiful, both physically and morally, as they do not bite : their manners are more retiring than those of their stronger-minded partners, as they rarely enter our dwellings, but live unnoticed in the woods. A mosquito lives three or four weeks in the water before changing to the adult or winged state ; how long afterwards they live we do not know.

THE HOUSE FLY (*Musca Domestica*).

This insect is so well known to all our readers that it needs no more introduction than the mention of its name. It is very widely distributed, being found in almost every part of the world. Indeed I believe we are correct in saying that wherever man takes up his residence, it is shared to a greater or less extent by *Musca domestica*. Thus, being a creature so familiar to us all, the knowledge of its history, habits and structure should possess great interest. How often is the question asked, in the spring or early summer time, "Where do all these flies come from?" and how seldom is an intelligent answer given. About that time of the year several smaller species of flies are very abundant, and it is commonly supposed that these small flies grow into the larger ones, people generally knowing little or nothing of the well established fact that winged insects never grow ; their growth is completed in the earlier or larval stages of their existence, and when once they have arrived at perfection, they cease to grow, and the end and aim of their existence appears to be the propagation of the species.

As we are so familiar with *Musca domestica* in its perfect or winged state, we will follow its history from this point. In this insect the sexes are perfectly distinct, the female being recognisable by the presence of a little tube or ovipositor situated at the end of the abdomen. This organ is formed of three or four rings which the fly can extend or retract after the manner of a telescope, and which it employs for the purpose of depositing her eggs. Internally the organs of the female consist of a pair of branching tubes in which the ova are developed. The male is furnished with tubes and glands necessary for the development of the fructifying element.

A celebrated German naturalist, Keller, who studied attentively the history of the house fly, tells us that the female deposits her eggs six or eight days after impregnation. This she usually does in such decaying substances as her instinct shows her to be suitable for the nourishment of her larvæ, as for example in the heaps of decaying vegetables found near our dwellings. If the fly be enabled to choose the place which suits her best for the deposition of her eggs (as for instance in a sugar basin in which is placed a quantity of decaying wheat,) she takes an exact survey of every part, and selects that in which she believes her ova will be best preserved, and her young larvæ well cared for. In some places there would be too much moisture, there the maggots would be drowned : in others too little, where they would be liable to be dried up. But having at length chosen a suitable locality, one neither too wet nor too dry, she protrudes her little ovipositor, and there-with lays her eggs by the side of and upon one another, with the same precision that the cleverest hand would arrange larger objects. She then sits perfectly still without moving a member of her body excepting the ovipositor ; indeed it would appear as though she were not quite conscious while the operation is being performed, for as long as she is not absolutely touched one may approach her as nearly as possible without causing the least symptom of alarm. During this operation which lasts from six to eight minutes, the fly deposits from seventy to ninety eggs. A large number of winged insects die as soon as they have deposited their eggs, but this is not the case with *Musca domestica* : it is believed

the same insect deposits eggs three or four times during her short life, which lasts only a few weeks.

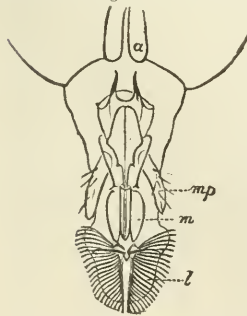
Assuming that the fly deposits eighty eggs at one sitting, and that she does this three or four times during her life, and knowing that the progeny in a very short time become parents themselves, it has been calculated that a single female might in one season, provided all her progeny survived, become the parent of upwards of two millions of flies. Here then we have a basis of calculation sufficient to account for the greatest increase we have ever witnessed, for, presuming that but comparatively few of our summer tormenters find hiding places sufficiently warm and sheltered to winter in, they would be quite numerous enough, taking into account their natural rate of increase, to stock our houses by midsummer. It is also quite probable that millions of eggs which are laid in the fall pass through the rigours of winter unharmed, and hatching out by the warmth of the sun in early spring, add greatly to the numbers of those who have survived in the perfect state.

In summer the eggs are hatched in a few days after being deposited, into long white maggots or larvæ. The body of a larva is divided into thirteen rings or segments. The anterior one, or head, being furnished with a pair of hooked jaws, and rudimentary eyes. These are the only external organs; the creature is perfectly smooth and without feet. While in this state it is constantly devouring the substances in which it was hatched, and rapidly increases in size, and in a few days assumes the pupa or chrysalis state. This change is effected by the hardening of the outer skin, which becomes brown and tough, forming a little barrel shaped case, very much resembling a grain of rice in the husk. While the insect is in this second stage it is undergoing those remarkable changes, both internal and external, which raise it from the type of a worm to that of a highly organized insect. These metamorphoses are soon completed, when the fly forces its way out of its prison house in the following manner:—By a series of muscular efforts it detaches itself from the pupal covering, and then strikes its head repeatedly against one end of the case until it bursts open as it were upon a hinge, when the fly emerges; at this stage the fly presents an odd appearance, being full grown and perfect, with the exception of the wings, which are soft and flabby, and not more than one-fourth their natural size. However this imperfection is soon remedied, as the wings reach their proper size and hardness in a few minutes, and the active little creature flies away to bask in the sunshine with his fellows, or to join them in sipping the delicacies of our tables whenever they come within reach.

Having now briefly gone over the history of our *Musca domestica*, we will glance at a few of the most important and interesting features in its structure. Common and insignificant as we regard the house fly, it is a creature of most delicate and intricate organization, furnishing examples of delicacy of structure, and adaptation of means to ends, before which the highest skill of man falls as comparatively nothing. In the case of our house fly, the microscope has proved invaluable; it has shown in the structure and appearance of those parts which we will briefly attempt to describe, and has enabled the skilful naturalist to observe how the insect performs many of its functions.

First of all, the proboscis or tongue claims our attention. We give a magnified representation of that organ in fig. 24, along with other parts of the mouth.

Fig. 24.



The maxillæ are minute; their palpi, *mp*, being single-jointed, and the mandibles, *m*, are comparatively useless, being very short and small compared with the lancet like jaws of the mosquito. But the tongue itself, or the labium (*l*) as it is called, is the most curious piece of mechanism. It consists of a tubular bag, formed of thin transparent membrane, dilated at its extremity, where it forms a large sucking disc. This disc is divided into two broad flat muscular leaves, which present a sucker like surface. These leaves are supported on a framework of modified tracheæ, which end in hairs projecting externally. The whole tongue is so constructed as to gather the fluids to which it is applied, and pass them to an aperture in the centre which leads to the throat or gullet. On the under surface of this sucking disc are a number of

ribs resembling tubes sliced lengthwise, the open portions of which face downwards, forming passages for the liquid food. It will be observed that these ribs are distributed with great beauty and regularity, and most of them empty themselves into four main

trunks before entering the throat. The proboscis is strengthened across the middle by a strong muscular band, which probably serves the purpose of dilating and contracting it.

The next point of interest is the antennæ. These are small horns situated beyond the base of the proboscis, and are covered with hairs. It has long been and still is a disputed point among naturalists, as to what functions these organs perform. Some attribute to them the sense of hearing, others of smell, and others again that of touch. In the case of moths it has been shown by actual experiment that these organs serve to direct the flight. Dr. Clemens, an American entomologist, has experimented on the cercopia moth, and he found that the excision of one antenna made the flight of the insect very irregular and unnatural, while the loss of both seemed to have deprived it of almost all power in guiding itself in the air. Whether these organs serve the same purpose in the case of *Musca domestica* we are uncertain, but it is probable they do.

The eye will next occupy our attention, and it is an object well worthy of it. To the unaided vision it may present no extraordinary appearance, but when examined skilfully by the aid of a microscope, its true structure is revealed in all its beauty. The house fly has two eyes which are situated one on each side of the head; they are, comparatively speaking, of enormous size, as they occupy a very large portion of the head. Each eye is compound, consisting of about two thousand separate lenses, each one of which is complete in itself, and capable of conveying a distinct impression to the sensory organs. Until recently it was a question much discussed among naturalists, whether these remarkable compound eyes of the fly conveyed to the nerve centres of that insect one or many images of objects presented to them. Many were of opinion that each lens conveyed a distinct image, but of late it has been shown that such is not necessarily the case, for although it can be clearly demonstrated that each facet receives a distinct image, there can be little doubt but that the various images meet at a common centre, and are conveyed to the sensory organs as a single picture. Our own eyes afford us an illustration of this principle, for even if we look at one object with both eyes, and a distinct image is reflected on the retina of each, yet we do not *see* two objects, but only one distinct image. Therefore the immense number of eyes the fly has, while giving it an enormous range of vision, need not necessarily yield a confused impression.

We will next consider the breathing apparatus of *Musca domestica*. This consists of a series of air tubes or tracheæ in the body, terminating externally in trap doors, or spiracles as they are technically termed. The tracheæ are small tubes which branch in all directions, and are found distributed freely throughout the body. The air from without enters freely through the trap doors above mentioned, and traverses these tubes, thereby performing exactly the same function as the lungs of man. Under the microscope these tracheæ reveal a most wonderful structure, which we will refer to in the language of Professor Rymer Jones:—

“There is one elegant arrangement connected with the breathing tubes of an insect especially worthy of admiration; and perhaps in the whole range of animal mechanics it would be difficult to point out an example of more exquisite mechanism, whether we consider the object of the contrivance, or the remarkable beauty of the structure employed. The air tubes themselves are necessarily extremely thin and delicate, so that on the slightest pressure their sides would inevitably collapse, and thus completely put a stop to the passage of air through them, producing of course speedy suffocation of the insect had not some means been adopted to keep them always permeable; and yet to do so, and at the same time to preserve their softness and perfect flexibility, might seem a problem not easily solved. The plan adopted, however, fully combines both these requisites. Between the two thin layers of membrane which form the walls of every air tube, a delicate elastic thread (a wire of exquisite tenuity) has been interposed, which winding round and round in close spirals, forms by its revolutions a cylindrical pipe of sufficient firmness to preserve the air vessels in a permeable condition, whilst at the same time it does not at all interfere with its flexibility; this fine coil is continued through every division of the tracheæ, even to their most minute ramifications, a character whereby these vessels are readily distinguishable when examined under the microscope.”

Man has imitated this exquisite contrivance in the spiral wire spring which lines flexible gas-pipes; but his wire does not pass between the two coats of membrane. One of the most interesting points of the contrivance is the way in which the branches are (so

to speak) inserted in the trunk, the two wires uniting without leaving a blank. It is difficult to describe how this is done ; but by tracing home one of the ramifications, one may see that it is performed most accurately—the circumvolutions of the trunk wire being crowded and bent round above and below the insertion (like the grain of timber round a knot), and the lowest turns of the branch wire being suitably dilated to fill up the hiatus. The chemical name of the substance forming this wire is *chitine*.

The tracheæ terminate outwardly, as we said before, in spiracles, or trap doors, arranged along the sides of the fly. They serve to allow the free entrance of air into the tracheæ, at the same time excluding dust and other foreign matter. These spiracles are narrow oval orifices, which are closed sufficiently by means of minute delicate hairs, which form a network over the entrance.

The feet of *Musca domestica* are also objects of interest. Each foot is furnished with two large moveable claws, which it can affix to any little inequalities of surface ; but the great bulk is composed of two large cushions or pads, or *pulvilli*, as they are technically called. These pads are furnished with a great number of filaments, or soft hair-like bodies situated on the margins. Many explanations have been given of the manner in which flies walk on polished surfaces, especially if they are placed vertically. It was long supposed that the *pulvilli* were mere suckers, and that the fly sustained itself in unnatural positions by forming a vacuum between these and the surface of the object ; in which case the atmosphere would press with sufficient force on the outside of the sucker to hold the weight of the fly. One writer and microscopist stated that the under portion of the pads were beset with numerous bristles, or tenters, working in an opposite direction to the large claws, thereby enabling the insect to take advantage of any slight irregularities of surface. In the case of polished bodies of glass and such substances, he gratuitously supposed it to be covered with a “smoky tarnish,” into which these minute hairs might be fastened. However, the accepted explanation now is,—that the small filaments belonging to the *pulvilli* each terminate in a small fleshy bulb, which is kept moist by a viscid liquid : these constitute the organs of adhesion. Although they are very minute, yet their number is very great, and they expose considerable surface.

Towards the close of autumn vast numbers of flies fall victims to a curious disease, which is highly interesting to the microscopist. Occasionally there may be noticed numbers of dead flies adhering to the walls and windows, often so far retaining the attitude of life that it is difficult, without touching them, to assure one's self that they are not actually on the point of taking flight. Insects in dying usually draw up the legs and cross them on the body, but in this case the dead body is supported on the outstretched legs, whose feet seem still to retain their adhesive property. If the body be on a window a halo may be observed around it, nearly an inch in diameter, and composed of a whitish dust, which, on examination by the microscope, is found to consist of the spores of a fungus. The abdomen is much distended, and the rings composing it are separated from each other, the intervals being occupied by white prominent zones, constituted of a fungoid growth, proceeding from the interior of the body. Further examination will show that the whole of the contents of the body of the fly have been consumed by the parasitic growth, and that nothing remains but an empty shell, lined with a thin felt-like layer of the interlaced threads of this fungus, the name of which is *Empusa musce*.

In conclusion, we will say a few words in favour of our “household pest.” Most of us have experienced in the summer time, during showery weather, the sharp bite of a fly, which is usually supposed by most people to be the common house fly ; but, although their appearance may seem similar, the two are perfectly distinct. They differ so much in structure and habits that entomologists have placed them in separate genera. The proper name of the house fly is at the head of this article, while the bloodthirsty little creature we have referred to rejoices in the title of *Stomoxys calcitrans*.

ON SOME COMMON INSECTS

WHICH AFFECT

THE HORSE, THE OX AND THE SHEEP.

COMPILED BY EDMUND BAYNES REED, LONDON, ONTARIO.

1. THE HORSE BREEZE-FLY (*Estrus [gasterophilus] equi*, FAB).
2. THE OX BOT-FLY (*Estrus bovis*, CLARK).
3. THE SHEEP BREEZE-FLY (*Cephalemia [Estrus] ovis*, LINN).

The insects above named, whose history and habits we propose to lay before our readers, belong to that division of the insect world commonly included under the name of Flies.

They are known however to science as *Diptera*, from two Greek words *dis*, two, and *pteron*, wing, and may be shortly described as suctorial insects, possessing in the perfect state only two membranous wings.

Several of the most eminent Entomologists, such as Reaumur, De Geer, Fischer, have devoted considerable attention to the natural history of these flies, but it is to the laborious and thorough investigation of the celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Bracy Clark, that we are indebted for a very complete history of many of the members of the particular genus now before us, the *Æstri*, whose popular names of Breeze, Gad and Bot-flies, are so well known to every stockbreeder.

Each species of *Æstrus* is parasitic upon a peculiar species of mammiferous herbivorous animals, and selects with wonderful instinct as the spot in which to deposit its eggs, that portion of the body of the animal which is best adapted for the welfare of its progeny, that is in places either where the larvæ when hatched may burrow into the back or other part of the body, or where the larvæ may be removed by the tongue of the animal itself into its mouth, and thence to the stomach, in which, exposed to a temperature of more than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, they remain until full grown, when in either case they quit the body, and making their way to the earth undergo their transformations in the ground.

Providence has doubtless created these animals to answer some beneficent purpose. Mr. Clark conjectures that they act as counter irritants upon the system of those large animals they attack, such as the horse, ox and sheep; and by acting the part of perpetual stimuli or blisters, do modify the effects of grass feeding and repletion. Of course when certain limits are exceeded these insects become the causes of diseases, and sometimes even of death.

According to Mr. Westwood, the larvæ or grubs of *Æstri* exhibit three principal variations in their habits, being either *cutaneous*, when the grubs (commonly called Worrils,

Worms, or Warbles), reside in tumours beneath the skin of the animal attacked, for example the ox bot-fly; *Cervical*, when the grubs burrow into the maxillary and frontal sinuses, through the nostrils, as is the case with the sheep breeze-fly; or *gastric*, when the grubs, called in this case bots, are introduced into the stomach, like those of the horse gad-fly.

We gather from various sources that the horse, sheep, ox, ass, reindeer, rhinoceros, stag, antelope, camel, hare, rabbit, rat and mouse are subject to the attacks of these insects, and it is mentioned as a singular anomaly that some of the genera which contain the largest species among them, inhabit the smallest animals.

These insects whose habits are so formidable, and whose economy is so extraordinary, have the appearance of large hairy flies, the hairs being often coloured in transverse bands.

Having thus learned something of the general history of the breeze-flies, let us now take them in order and more minutely examine the three several species we have alluded to.

1.—THE HORSE BREEZE-FLY (*Estrus [gasterophilus] equi*, FAB.).

Fig. 25. Male.



M. Joly thus describes this fly. The head is large and obtuse, the face light yellow with whitish silky fur, the eyes blackish, the antennae ferruginous, the thorax grey, and the abdomen of a reddish yellow, with black spots. The wings are whitish, not diaphanous, with a golden tint, and divided by a winding band of blackish colour; the feet are palish yellow. The body of the female, fig. 26, is long, tapering and sharp pointed, while that of the male is round and obtuse.

No quadruped is more infested by the breeze or bot-fly than the horse. During the months of July and August when horses are generally turned out to grass, the *Estrus* frequents the pastures for the purpose of laying its eggs. We will refer here to Mr. Newman's description of extracts from Mr. Clark's masterly essay.

Fig. 26. Female.



The female *Estrus* in approaching the horse for the purpose of depositing her eggs, carries her body nearly upright in the air, the protruded ovipositor being curved upwards and inwards. Suspending herself for a few seconds before the part of the horse on which she intends to deposit it is covered. She then leaves the horse at a small distance, prepares a second egg, and poising herself before the part deposits it in the same way: the liquor dries, and the egg becomes firmly glued to the hair. This is repeated until four or five hundred eggs are sometimes placed on one horse. The skin of the horse is usually thrown into a tremulous motion on the touch of the insect, which merely arises from the very great irritability of the skin and cutaneous muscles at this season of the year, occasioned by the heat and continual teasing of the flies, till at length these muscles appear to act involuntarily on the slightest touch of any body whatever.

The fly does not deposit her eggs at random on the horse's body, but selects those parts which are most likely to be nibbled by the horse. The inside of the knee is frequently chosen, but all naturalists must have remarked how commonly the eggs of the bot are deposited on that part of a horse's shoulder which he can never reach with his mouth, and thus to a casual observer it would seem they must perish and fail in the object for which their parent designed them. Now there is a provision of nature which exactly counteracts this difficulty. When horses are together in a pasture and one of them feels an irritation on any part of the neck or shoulder which he cannot reach with his mouth, he will nibble another horse in the corresponding part of his neck and shoulder, and the horse so nibbled will immediately perform the kind office required, and begin nibbling away in the part indicated.

The eggs of the horse *Æstrus*, which are white and of conical form, adhere to the horse's hair as shewn in fig. 27. They are furnished with an operculum or lid which at the time of hatching, about twenty days after they are deposited opens to allow of the

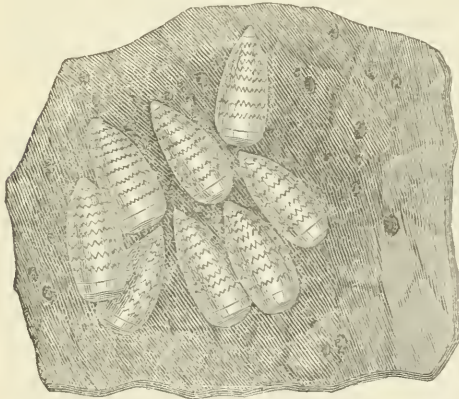


Fig. 27. Eggs of the Horse Breeze Fly deposited on the hair of a horse. It was at first supposed that the horse licks off the eggs thus deposited, and that they are by this means conveyed into the stomach, but Mr. Bracey Clark says, "I do not find this to be the case. or at least only by accident, for when they have remained on the hair four or five days they become ripe, after which time the slightest application of warmth and moisture is sufficient to bring forth in an instant the latent larva. At this time, if the tongue of the horse touches the egg its operculum or lid is thrown open, and a small active worm is produced, which readily adheres to the moist surface of the tongue, and is thence conveyed with the food to the stomach." Thus a horse which has no ova deposited on him may yet have bots by performing the friendly office of licking another horse that has."

It is worthy of remark that it is probable the greater part of the eggs deposited by this fly are taken up in consequence of the irritation of other flies, which by their stinging cause the horse to lick himself, and thus receive the larvæ of the *Æstrus* on the tongue and lips, whence they are conveyed into the stomach.

The larva or grub when first hatched from the egg, is a small, active, rather long worm, but as its growth advances it becomes thicker and broader, and set with bristles.

Fig. 28. Portion of the Stomach of a Horse with larvæ of *Æstrus equi* adhering to it.



The body is of a whitish or yellowish red colour, and is composed of eleven segments, armed at the lower edge with a double row of triangular spines or bristles, large and small alternately, black at the point which is always turned backwards. The larvæ usually hang in clusters from the lining of the stomach, see fig. 28; they maintain their hold by means of two dark brown hooks with which their head is furnished. The spines with which the whole surface of the body is provided contribute to fix it more solidly, preventing the grubs by the manner in which we have seen they are placed from being carried away by the food which has gone through the first process of digestion.

The larvæ are generally found adhering to the white insensible lining or tissue of the stomach. They make small deep round holes wherever they adhere to this lining, and sometimes penetrate through it, but not through the other layers or coats of the stomach.

When they are removed from the stomach with a sudden jerk so as not to injure them, it is said that they will if fresh and healthy attach themselves to any flaccid membrane, and even to the skin of the hand.

The larva when matured leaves the membrane to which it has been attached, and traversing the whole length of the intestinal canal, leaves it by the anal orifice, and falls to the ground, where seeking a suitable place of retreat it undergoes the change into a chrysalis, the skin hardening, and becoming a dark reddish brown colour. After remaining torpid for a few weeks in this state, the perfect insect having assumed its mature form bursts the lid at the anterior end of the chrysalis, and makes its exit. In a few hours afterwards having dried its wings it flies off and seeks its mates.

It is curious to note the agitation and terror produced both by this fly and by another horse breeze-fly (*Gasterophilus hæmorrhoidalis*, Leach), which deposits its eggs upon the lips of the horse. This latter is described by Mr. Clark as "very distressing to the

animal from the excessive titillation it occasions, for he immediately after rubs his mouth against the ground, his forefeet, or sometimes against a tree with great emotion, till finding this mode of defence insufficient, he quits the spot in a rage, and endeavours to avoid it by galloping away to a distant part of the field, and if the fly still continues to follow and tease him, his last resource is in the water, where the insect is never observed to pursue him. These flies appear sometimes to hide themselves in the grass, and as the horse stoops to graze they dart upon the mouth or lips, and are always observed to poise themselves during a few seconds in the air, while the egg is prepared on the extended point of the abdomen."

Remedies.

Mr. E. Verrill, from whose valuable paper on the external and internal parasites of man and domestic animals, we quote, writes thus:—

The amount of injury caused by the bots of horses has long been a matter of dispute, many writers claiming that they are very injurious, and even at times fatal, while others deny this and consider them as harmless, or even beneficial. This can be definitely settled only by experiment, but most reasonable men would be content to forego any possible benefit and be satisfied with a healthy horse, destitute of bots. No doubt many diseases due to other causes are commonly attributed to these insects, but that they are frequently the cause of serious trouble, is generally believed and admitted. In this instance prevention is comparatively easy, while all writers admit that there is no reliable cure, no matter how much they may differ in other respects. The means of prevention consist chiefly in frequently removing and destroying the eggs, and also in removing and destroying the full grown larvæ when observed attached to the rectum. The eggs being large can easily be seen, and can be removed either by thorough washing and brushing, or by cutting the hairs off with scissors. A wash of carbolic acid soap has been recommended to destroy them. In some countries the grooms frequently wash out the mouths of the horses with a suitable brush in order to remove the young larvæ. Many drugs have been recommended to remove bots from the stomach, but none that do not endanger the life of the horse can be relied on; and in cases where they bring away the larvæ it is possible that those that are already in the intestines are the only ones affected. Spirits or oil of turpentine is a remedy in common use, but should be used with caution, if at all. A better plan under ordinary circumstances is to keep the horses in good health in other respects, so that they can the better sustain the attacks of the larvæ, until they naturally pass away, which will usually take place without serious injury. In exceptional and severe cases only, resort should be had to special medicines of a dangerous or doubtful character, and then they should be given if possible in accordance with the advice of a competent physician.

NO. 2.—THE OX BOT-FLY (*Estrus bovis* LATR.).



Fig. 29. The Bot Fly. (*Estrus bovis*.)

This is a large and handsomely-colored fly.

M. Joly describes it as having a very hairy body, a large head, the face and forehead covered with light yellow hair, the eyes brown and the antennæ black. The throat is yellow, barred with black, the abdomen of a greyish white at the base, covered with black hair on the third segment, and the remainder of an orange yellow; the wings are smoky brown.

The fly appears during the summer months, and the female lays her eggs on the backs of cattle. There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion as to the manner in which the egg is deposited. Mr. Bracey Clark holding very decidedly

that the fly does not pierce the skin of cattle with its ovipositor at all, but merely glues its eggs to the hairs, while the grubs, when hatched, eat their way under the skin; while Reaumur asserts, on the contrary, that the mother fly deposits her eggs in the flesh itself. At all events, the grubs are found in large open tumours on the backs of horned cattle, making for themselves, says Reaumur, "a place where food is found in abundance, where they are protected from the weather, where they enjoy at all times an equal degree of warmth, and where they finally attain maturity." Those parts of the animal's body in which the larvæ are lodged can be easily recognized, as above each larva can be seen a tumour or bump, which has been, not inaptly, compared to the swelling produced on the forehead by a smart blow.

In these larvæ we find a double modification of structure admirably in accordance with their habits. Residing immoveably in a fixed spot, they do not require the strong mouth hooks which the horse bot employs to retain it in its station in the stomach, where it is, of course, subjected to a variety of action, the parts of their mouths are therefore soft and fleshy: on the other hand, the extremity of the body being exposed at the orifice of the tumour, it is in this part of the insect that the large spiracles or breathing pores are found. It is, therefore, very essential to the grub that the hole of the tumour should remain constantly open, for by this aperture a communication with the air necessary for respiration is preserved, and the grub is thence placed in the most favourable position for receiving air.

It is commonly on young cattle of two or three years old that these tumours are found, it being very rare to find them on very old animals.

The larvæ when young are white, but become brown by degrees, attaining at maturity a very deep colour. They are furnished with transverse rows of minute hooks, which are probably used in moving about, and are, doubtless, a source of great irritation. The larva when mature is about an inch long. The bumps are scarcely perceptible before the beginning of winter, and the larvæ live in them during the entire winter.

Reaumur tried to discover how the larva, when arrived at its full growth, succeeds in leaving its abode, for the opening of the tumour is smaller than its body.

"Nature," says Reaumur "has taught this worm the surest, the gentlest, and the most simple of methods, the one to which surgeons often have recourse to hold wounds open or to enlarge them. They press *tents* into a wound they wish to enlarge. Two or three days before the worm wishes to come out, it commences to make use of its posterior part as a *tent* to increase the size of the exit from its habitation. It thrusts it into the hole and draws it out again many times in the course of two or three days, and the oftener this is repeated, the longer it is able to retain its posterior end in the opening, as the hole becomes larger. On the day preceding that on which the worm is to come out, the posterior part is to be found almost continually in the hole. At last it comes out backwards and falls to the ground, when it gets under a stone or buries itself in the turf, remaining quiet, and preparing for its last transformation. The skin hardens, the rings disappear, and it becomes black. Thenceforth the insect is detached from the outer skin which forms a cocoon or box. At the front and upper part of the cocoon is a triangular piece which the fly gets rid of when it is in a fit state to come into the open air."

Fig. 30, taken from Reaumur's drawings, represents the fly emerging from its cocoon. The ovipositor or instrument by which the eggs are laid is also shown. This instrument, which is attached to the anus of the female, is a tube composed of four pieces which, like the joints of a telescope, are retractile within each other.

Reaumur, whose theory is, as we have seen, that the fly pierces the flesh when depositing her eggs, states that the act is not attended with much pain unless some very sensible fibres are touched.

"It ought to be remarked," says Rennie, from whom we quote, "that cattle have very thick hides, which are so far from being acutely sensitive of pain that in countries where they are put to draw ploughs and waggons they find a whip ineffectual to drive them, and have to use a goad in form of an iron needle at the end of a stick. Were the pain inflicted by the bot-fly very



Fig. 30. Image of bot fly emerging, and ovipositor of female.

acute, it would find it next to impossible to lay thirty or forty eggs without being killed by the strokes of the ox's tail, for though it has been supposed that the fly is shrewd enough to choose such places as the tail cannot reach, Reaumur saw a cow repeatedly flap its tail upon a part full of the bumps, and in another instance he saw a heifer beat away a party of common flies from a part where there were seven or eight bumps. He concluded, therefore, with much plausibility, that these two beasts would have treated the ox-flies in the same way if they had given them pain when depositing their eggs. The extraordinary effects produced upon cattle on the appearance of one of these flies would certainly lead us to conclude that the pain inflicted is most excruciating. Most of our readers may recollect to have seen in the summer months a whole herd of cattle start off across a field in full gallop, as if they were racing, their movements indescribably awkward, their tails being poked out behind them as straight and stiff as a post, and their necks stretched to the utmost. All this consternation has been known from the earliest times to be produced by the fly we are describing.

Virgil gives a correct and lively picture of it in his Georgics, of which the following is a translation :—

Round Mount Alburnus, green with shady oaks,
And in the groves of Silarus, there flies
An insect pest (named *Estrus* by the Greeks,
By us *Asilus*): fierce with jarring hum
It drives, pursuing, the affrighted herd
From glade to glade: the air, the woods, the banks
Of the dried river, echo their loud bellowing.

We might adduce several other instances of similar terror caused among sheep, deer and horses, by insects of the same genus, which are ascertained not to pierce the skin. It is therefore most probable that the fly terrifies the ox by her buzzing, rather than pains him by piercing his hide, her buzz, like the rattle of the rattle-snake, being instinctively understood, and intended it may be to prevent an over population by rendering it difficult to deposit the eggs.

According to Kirby and Spence, when cattle are employed in agriculture the attack of this fly is often attended with considerable danger, since they then become unmanageable, and whether in harness or yoked to the plough will run directly forward. At the season when it infests them close attention should be paid, and their harness so constructed that they may easily be let loose.

The number of bumps to be found on a beast is very variable. Rennie says that on one cow only three or four bumps may be observed, while on another there may be thirty or forty. They are not always placed on the same parts, nor arranged in the same manner: commonly they are near the spine, but sometimes on or near the thighs and shoulders. The grub being confined in a tolerably large fistulous ulcer, a part of the cavity must of necessity be filled with pus or matter. This matter appears to be the only food allowed for the grub, for there is no appearance that it lives like the grubs of flesh flies upon putrescent meat. Mandibles indeed, similar to those with which other grubs break their food, are altogether wanting. A beast which has thirty, forty, or more of these bumps upon its back, would be in a condition of great pain and suffering terrible indeed in the extreme if its flesh were torn and devoured by as many large grubs; but there is every appearance that they do not generally inflict much pain. Indeed so far are they regarded from being injurious, that they are looked on as proofs of the goodness of the animal, since these flies only attack young and healthy animals. It is said also that the tanners prefer those hides that have the greatest number of bot holes in them, which are always the best and strongest.

Remedies.

Although these insects do not cause any permanent injury, yet their presence in large numbers may occasion some little inconvenience.

Mr. Verrill states that they can be pressed out of their burrows with the thumb, care being taken not to crush or burst them in the burrows; or the openings of the tumours may be enlarged with a sharp knife, and then they can easily be removed, and the wound will soon heal.

The flies frequent chiefly the uplands, and especially the vicinity of trees, and seem to avoid water or damp localities, a fact that cattle seem to learn by experience. Owing to this habit cattle that graze on meadows are generally free from them, or nearly so, although those on the neighbouring hills may be attacked.

THE SHEEP BOT-FLY (*Cephalemia* [*Estrus*] *ovis*, LINN.).



FIG. 31.—The Sheep Bot-Fly.

This fly, which is a great deal smaller than the ox-fly, which it somewhat resembles, has a large hairy head, and ash-coloured thorax, with four black lines and small black spots.

The abdomen is light ash, more or less spotted with black. The female has a tapering abdomen, with a long ovipositor, which is curved forward when about to deposit the eggs.

Mr. Riley states that this insect is the dread of sheep, in the Old as well as the New World, and was made mention of by a Greek physician as far back as the year 560.

"Even at the sight of this insect," says Figuier "the sheep feels the greatest terror. As soon as one of them appears the flock becomes disturbed; the sheep that is attacked shakes its head when it feels the fly on its nostril, and at the same time strikes the ground violently with its fore feet; it then commences to

run here and there, holding its nose near the ground, smelling the grass, and looking about anxiously to see if it is still pursued. It is to avoid the attacks of the *Cephalemia* that during the hot days of summer, sheep lie down with their nostrils buried in dusty ruts, or stand up with their heads lowered between their fore legs, and their noses nearly in contact with the ground. When these poor beasts are in the open country, they are observed assembled with their nostrils against each other and very near the ground, so that those which occupy the outside are alone exposed."

According to the generally received opinion, the fly deposits an egg which hatches out and climbs up the nostril of the sheep. Mr. Riley, the State Entomologist of Missouri, asserts, however, that it is now an established fact that the flies deposit *living* maggots, previously hatched in the oviduct, on the margins of the nostrils of the sheep. "On one occasion," he writes, "in 1866 I myself obtained living maggots from one fly, and Mr. Cockrell has since obtained over three hundred living moving worms from one fly that was caught while she was after the sheep. Many flesh flies, if they cannot find suitable meat or carrion on which to lay their eggs, retain these eggs so long in their bodies that they hatch them into living larvæ; and it is not impossible that the above observations were made with flies that had been so circumstanced, but I think it highly improbable, and strongly incline to believe that it is the normal nature of this fly to produce living larvæ. I incline the more strongly to this belief from the fact that it would be difficult to attach an egg to the slimy nostrils of a sheep."

The maggots are deposited during the early summer months, and proceed at once to ascend the nostrils of the sheep by means of the hooks with which the head is furnished, and by these and their continual writhing motions, they cause great irritation in their passage to the frontal sinuses, where they attach themselves to the membranes which line the cavities and feed upon the mucus, which is of course greatly increased by their presence. The larvæ remain nearly a year before reaching maturity. Mr. Verrill states that they cause great inflammation and are present in large numbers, and severe illness, or even at times convulsions and death result. This disease is known as "grub in the head" among farmers.

It has been asserted by many agricultural writers that it is ridiculous to maintain the idea that sheep die from grub in the head, and many even deny that the grub is capable of doing any injury to the sheep whatever, but these assertions Mr. Riley combats most successfully. "If," he writes, "grub in the head be not productive of inconvenience or disease, whence the suffering condition, the loss of appetite, the slow, weak gait, the frequent coughing, the slimy and purulent matter, sometimes so profusely secreted as at times to almost prevent the animal breathing? Whence the tossing and lowering of the head, and the fits of frenzy, to which so naturally quiet and gentle an animal as the sheep

is subject? All these symptoms result from grub in the head, and the animal frequently gets too weak to rise, and finally dies. The grubs cannot live in the head of the sheep without causing great irritation by the spines with which the ventral region is covered, and the hooks with which they cling to such a sensitive membrane as that which lines the sinuses. Moreover, when numerous enough to absorb more mucus than the sheep secretes, the grubs will feed on the membrane itself, and (according to the evidence of some practical sheep men) will even enter to the brain, through the natural perforation of the ethmoid bone, through which pass the olfactory nerves; in either of which cases they must cause the most excruciating pain."

When the larva has reached maturity it descends the nostrils of the sheep and falls to the ground, where it finds a place of shelter amongst the roots of grass, or in the earth, and after contracting to half its former size undergoes the transformation into the pupa state. In this condition it is smooth, hard and tapering towards the head, the colour is black. After remaining quiescent from forty to fifty days, according to the climate, the fly pushes open the little lid or cap piece at the head of the cocoon and emerges in the perfect state. It is curious to note that their only instinct is the perpetuation of their species, for the perfect fly has no mouth and cannot therefore take any nourishment. Except when depositing their eggs the flies seem sluggish and inactive. Each female produces several hundreds of young. We may mention as a quaint tradition that the larvæ of bots found in the heads of sheep and goats used to be prescribed as a remedy for the epilepsy. The ancient Delphic oracle advised one Democritus who applied to it, as follows:

"Take a tame goat that hath the greatest head,
Or else a wilde goat in the field that's bred;
And in his forehead a great worm you'll finde,
This cures all diseases of that kinde."

Whether Democritus was cured does not appear, the story shows however that the ancients were aware that these maggots made their way even into the brain of living animals.

The common saying that a whimsical person is *maggoty*, or has got *maggots in his head*, perhaps arose from the freaks the sheep have been observed to exhibit when infested by these bots.

Remedies.

Various methods of prevention have been adopted. Randall says that "some farmers turn up the soil in portions of their pasture, so that the sheep may thrust their noses into the soft ground on the approach of the fly, while others smear their noses with tar or cause them to do so themselves." "But," adds Mr. Riley, "as the fly is very persevering, and generally attains her object, the means to be depended on the most is, the dislodging of the "grub" or larva and so far lime has been thought to be the most effectual, and should be given them that they may, by sniffing it, cause sneezing, and in many cases dislodge the grub. Some sheep breeders are in the habit of fixing salt logs in their pastures of sufficient length to enable all the sheep to get at them. Into these logs at distances of five or six inches, holes are bored with a two inch augur, and during the fly season a little salt is kept in these holes, while every two or three days tar is smeared around them with a brush. The sheep in obtaining the salt smear their noses with the tar, the odour of which keeps away the flies."

Mr. Verrill states that "when the larvæ have actually entered the nostrils in large numbers, they may be removed to a considerable extent by a feather wet with oil of turpentine, camphor, or a weak solution of carbolic acid or creosote. Salt water or diluted carbolic acid may also be injected into the nose with a syringe. It is doubtful, however, whether any remedies will reach the larvæ which have taken up their abode in the more remote cavities in the bones of the forehead and beneath the basis of the horns; therefore it is better to apply these remedies early and often, if necessary."

NOTE.—The Council of the Entomological Society of Ontario regret to state that the President, the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, has been prevented, by severe domestic affliction, from completing his portion of the report in time for publication. It will, they trust, be embodied in that for the ensuing year.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (E).

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, October 20th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you herewith the Fifth Annual Report, and the proceedings of the annual meeting of the "Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario," held in the City of London, on the 24th of September last, in accordance with the provisions of the "Agriculture and Arts Act."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Hon. A. McKellar,

Commissioner Agriculture and Arts, Ontario.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

City of London, September 24th, 1873.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held this evening, at the Court House, at 7 o'clock; the President, James Young, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Credentials of Delegates from the following Mechanics' Institutes were submitted and approved:—

AYR—W. Oliver, Esq.

BRANTFORD—Rev. W. Cochrane and W. Watt, Esq.

CLINTON—Curtis Stevenson, Esq.

DUNDAS—John Maw, Esq.

GALT—James Young, M.P., and John Cavers, Esqs.
 GRIMSBY—Rev. J. Murray and John H. Grant, Esq.
 HESPELER—Wm. Jardine and Archie Brydon, Esqs.
 LONDON—Walter Fairbairn and W. W. Fitzgerald, Esqs.
 PETERBOROUGH—Wm. Helm, Esq.
 PRESTON—Otto Klotz and Abraham Bauman, Esqs.
 ST. CATHARINES—J. C. Rykert, M.P.P., and James Lamb, Esqs.
 SIMCOE—John Jackson, Esq.
 THOROLD—J. W. Johnson and Joseph Walker, Esqs.
 TORONTO—Thos. Davison and John Richie, Esqs.
 WATERDOWN—Charles Stock and James B. Hay, Esqs.
 WOODSTOCK—Wm. Edwards and W. Nasmyth, Esqs.

The President addressed the meeting—congratulating the members upon the increased interest now being manifested in the proceedings of the Association.

The Secretary read the Report of the Executive Committee for the past year.

Mr. Lamb moved, seconded by Mr. Klotz—"That the Report be received, and that all be adopted but the 'Rules and Regulations for awarding Prizes to the Evening Classes, which shall be considered separately.'" Carried.

Rev. W. Cochrane moved, seconded by Mr. Klotz—"That the Prize Scheme, as submitted in the Annual Report, be adopted." Carried.

Mr. J. C. Rykert moved, seconded by Mr. Davison—"That the Prize Scheme be considered clause by clause." Carried.

The several clauses were then considered, and amendments made, when the motion for adoption of the scheme as amended was unanimously carried.

Rev. Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Klotz—"That in the event of there not being sufficient funds in the Treasurer's hands to meet the prizes awarded, the Executive Committee be authorized to petition the Government for a grant of money sufficient to make up the amount required." Carried.

Nominations for office-bearers for the ensuing year were then made, and the following gentlemen duly elected:—

President—James Young, Esq., M.P., Galt.

Vice-President—Rev. Wm. Cochrane, Brantford.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. Edwards, Esq., Toronto.

Executive Committee—J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P.P., St. Catharines; David McCrae, Esq., Guelph; Thomas Davison, Esq., Toronto; and Otto Klotz, Esq., Preston.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

FIFTH REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in presenting their Fifth Annual Report, congratulate the annual meeting of the Association on the generally satisfactory condition of the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province. The Reports sent in to the Government, as required by law, the ability shown to avail themselves of the Government grant—the amount of which has risen from less than \$2,000 in 1868, to from \$11,000 to \$13,000 during the last two years—and the increased interest manifested in our annual meetings, are circumstances affording evidence that these useful institutions were never more prosperous than at the present time.

At the last annual meeting at Hamilton, two subjects of more than usual importance were referred to your Committee. The first was the simplification of the scheme proposed for awarding prizes to Mechanics' Institutes establishing Evening Classes; and the second, the consideration of the Agricultural and Arts Act, with a view to the removal of certain restrictions connected with the Government grant.

Two meetings of the Executive Committee were held to consider the first of these subjects. The result was the adoption of a modified scheme as suggested at the last annual

meeting. It was decided to drop for the present that part of the scheme which related to Provincial diplomas and certificates, and confine it to offering three prizes of \$10, \$6, and \$4 respectively, to be awarded to the best scholars attending the classes established by any Institute. The rules were made as short and simple as possible, consistent with the proper accomplishment of the object which the Association has in view; and the Executive Committee confidently hope that, as now presented, it will be easily understood and successfully worked.

A circular containing the following Rules and Regulations to be observed in awarding the prizes was sent to each of the affiliated Institutes, and will come up for your consideration and final action:—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR AWARDING PRIZES TO THE EVENING CLASSES.

1. The Association of Mechanics' Institutes will award three prizes of the value of \$10, \$6, and \$4 respectively, to any Mechanics' Institute establishing an Evening Class or Classes, with an average attendance of not less than twelve members, and of not less than twenty-five instruction meetings on separate evenings. The prizes to be awarded as 1st, 2nd and 3rd, for general proficiency in one or more of the classes of subjects named in the programme of studies.

2. These prizes are open to all members of affiliated Institutes, who are not students of any College, Graduates or Under-graduates of any University, certified School Teachers, or who are not following any of the learned professions.

3. The subjects for study and examination are as follow:—

- I. ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.
- II. ARITHMETIC, GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.
- III. PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.
- IV. PRINCIPLES OF AND PRACTICAL MECHANICS.
- V. CHEMISTRY.
- VI. GEOMETRICAL AND DECORATIVE DRAWING.
- VII. FREEHAND DRAWING.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

4. The Directors of affiliated Institutes desirous of co-operating with the Provincial Association, in promoting the education of their members by means of Evening Class instruction, are invited to form a Special Committee to manage the Class or Classes and arrange for awarding the prizes. The Local Committee must consist of not less than three members, and should be composed of persons who will give their time and earnest attention to the work.

5. The examination of the classes must be concluded by the first week in May, and the returns as required by the certificate annexed (see Sec. 8) must be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Provincial Association, not later than the 15th of the same month.

6. The treatises in general use in the Schools and Colleges of Ontario are recommended as text books, but the Local Committee may adopt any other suitable books. In awarding the prizes, real knowledge, however or wherever acquired, should be accepted, and the exposition of a subject in the candidate's own words preferred.

7. The Local Committee may either award the prizes in money or otherwise, but they must be of the value of \$10, \$6 and \$4 respectively.

8. Before obtaining the prize money, the President and Secretary of the Institute, or the members of the Local Committee, must make the following Certificate:—

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Mechanics' Institute of _____ established an Evening Class, or Classes, in the month of _____ last; that there was an average attendance of _____ scholars; that they met for instruction on _____ separate evenings; that the _____ (state subjects) _____ classes of subjects in the Pro-

gramme of Studies (see Sec. 3) were taken up ; and that, after due competition, the Provincial Association's prizes were awarded as follows :—

1st Prize.....	.....
2nd Prize .....	.....
3rd Prize.....	.....

Signed and Sealed in
presence of

President.
Secretary.

9. Upon receipt of the foregoing Certificate, duly signed, sealed and witnessed, the Secretary-Treasurer will transmit the Prize Money, which will be payable to the President of each Institute or his order.

Whilst upon this subject, your Committee would call attention to the fact that, if the offer of prizes to Evening Classes is largely accepted by the affiliated Institutes, as it is earnestly hoped it will be, the very limited funds at the disposal of this Association may be inadequate. Under these circumstances, they would recommend that their successors be authorised, in case of such a contingency arising, to petition the Local Government for a small grant to make up any deficiency.

Shortly before the meeting of the Local Legislature last year, the following petition, which sufficiently explains itself, was presented to the Local Government :

" To His Excellency the Hon. WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., &c.

" The Petition of the ' Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario ' "

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

" That, under the ' Agriculture and Arts Act,' and the Act of last session in amendment thereto, by which aid is granted both to Agricultural Societies and to Mechanics' Institutes, the former Societies receive in each year from the Treasury a sum equal to three times the amount subscribed and paid for that year by their members for all purposes of the said Societies, the only limitation being, that the amount so paid in any Electoral Division shall not exceed seven hundred dollars.

" That by the same Act each Mechanics' Institute receives only a sum equal to twice the amount locally contributed or appropriated in that year by such Institute for certain specified objects, viz.: the imparting of Practical Instruction by Evening Classes, and the purchase of books on Science, Agriculture, History and the Arts; and the whole of such contributions, and the Legislative Grants must be expended on one or both of the objects above specified.

" That under these provisions, the Agricultural Societies received from the Provincial Treasury in the year 1871 the sum of \$53,721, of which every Agricultural Society in the Province received its share ; while in the same year the amount received by Mechanics' Institutes was only \$10,206 90 ; and of this small amount, only thirty-two Institutes, out of a total of about sixty, received any portion. That under the Act an Agricultural Society can receive Legislative Aid for the year in which it is formed, while a Mechanics' Institute is not entitled to receive such aid until the year next succeeding its formation.

" That your Petitioners can see no just ground for this wide difference in the principles on which aid is granted to these two classes of Societies, both of which are established for objects of great public utility. They respectfully submit, that the encouragement of useful Arts and practical Sciences is of not less importance to the welfare of the Province than that of Agriculture ; and that the mechanics and other residents of cities, towns, and villages, who more directly receive the benefits of Mechanics' Institutes, contribute their full quota to the public revenue from which this aid is rendered.

" That the establishment in the various towns and villages of the Province, of Libraries of useful Books including Works on Agriculture and the Natural Sciences, will be of great advantage, not only to the inhabitants of those places, but to the farmers of the neighbouring townships.

" That in addition to the advantages from the Libraries, the opportunities which Mechanics' Institutes afford to the younger members, by Evening Class instruction, of making

up for early deficiencies of education, is calculated to make them a valuable supplement to the public school system of the Province.

"That, under the existing law, many of the smaller Institutes, which require all their income from subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses of rent, fuel, payment of the Librarian, and purchase of periodicals (without which an Institute cannot be kept in existence), are unable to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act.

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Excellency will be pleased to submit to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, such amendments of the Act as will place Mechanics' Institutes on the same footing as Agricultural Societies, as regards aid from the public funds, in such manner that the amount granted to each Institute shall be in proportion to the amount contributed to it by the members and subscribers; to allow a newly organized Mechanics' Institute to receive legislative aid for the year in which such Institute has been organized, and to repeal the 9th clause of the Act to Amend the Agricultural and Arts Act, which restricts the grants to Mechanics' Institutes in the Cities and Towns and Incorporated Villages.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"(Signed)

JAMES YOUNG,
President.

{ Seal }

"(Signed)

WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary."

The President of the Association also had an interview with the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. A. McKellar, on the subject, who agreed to recommend the granting of the prayer of the petition as far as practicable. The result was the amendment last session of the 25th clause of the Agricultural and Arts Act, which now reads as follows, the amendments being in capitals:

"25. Any Mechanics' Institute incorporated under chapter seventy-two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, or by a special Act of Incorporation, having ESTABLISHED A READING ROOM, or Evening Classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to its pupils, or having established a Library of Books on one or more of the following subjects, namely:—Mechanics, Manufactures, Agriculture and Horticulture, PHILOSOPHY, Science, the Fine and Decorative Arts, History, Travels, POETRY and BIOGRAPHY, shall be entitled to receive, from unappropriated moneys in the hands of the Treasurer of the Province, for the purpose of aiding in such READING ROOM, class instruction or library, a sum not to exceed four hundred dollars in any one year: Provided that a sum equal to one-half the amount to be so paid by the Government is locally contributed or appropriated, or has been expended by such institute, during the current year for such specific object or objects; PROVIDED ALSO THAT NOT MORE THAN ONE-FOURTH THE TOTAL AMOUNT SO RECEIVED FROM UNAPPROPRIATED MONEYS IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE, AND SO LOCALLY CONTRIBUTED, SHALL BE EXPENDED FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUCH READING ROOM; and provided, also, that the amount of such local contribution or appropriation shall be attested by an affidavit made by the Secretary of such Institute as may apply for aid (which affidavit may be in form of schedule D to this Act annexed), not later than the first day of December in each year."

The Committee congratulate the Association on obtaining this increase to the objects for which the Government grant can be expended. Under it, one-fourth of the sum to be received annually can be expended for the purposes of a Reading Room. This will not only add to the efficiency of existing Reading Rooms, but will give a hearty stimulus, it is to be hoped, to the opening of others in the towns and larger villages.

No material change has taken place in the number of Institutes affiliated with this Association during the past year. The following list shows the number of Institutes, and to what extent they have availed themselves of the Government grant for each of the past five years:

INSTITUTES RECEIVING GRANTS.

Name.	1865.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Ayr Mechanics' Institute....		\$41 84	\$167 00	\$400 00	
Barrie " ...				400 00	400 00

Name.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Berlin Mechanics Institute...		103 48	137 14	306 40	
Bowmanville " ...	\$150 00	125 00	150 00		400 00
Bradford " ...				200 00	
Brantford " ...		100 00	200 00	400 00	244 38
Brampton " ...			30 00	292 00	120 00
Brighton " ...		100 00	50 00	120 86	137 28
Chatham " ...	100 00				
Clinton " ...			200 00	122 58	400 00
Collingwood " ...			100 00	400 00	206 84
Columbus " ...				200 00	116 00
Dundas " ...	200 00	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00
Elora " ...				400 00	400 00
Grimsby " ...				400 00	400 00
Galt " ..	50 00	100 00	100 00	400 00	400 00
Greenwood " ...				112 00	70 00
Guelph " ...	100 00			293 00	134 34
Hamilton " ...	100 00	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00
Hespeler " ...				400 00	400 00
Ingersoll " ...				400 00	
Kincardine " ...				170 00	210 50
Kingston " ...		200 00			
London " ...				400 00	400 00
Meaford " ...		107 59	50 00	150 00	200 00
Merrickville " ...		63 00	50 00		
Mitchell " ...		100 00			
Milton " ...		50 00		100 00	300 42
Mount Forest " ...			41 88	125 50	198 80
Newmarket " ...		30 00			200 00
Niagara " ...				400 00	400 00
Norwood " ...					233 30
Oshawa " ...	180 00	200 00			
Owen Sound " ...					200 00
Port Perry " ...				400 00	400 00
Paris " ...	100 00	150 00	100 00	200 00	200 00
Port Elgin " ..			100 00	131 70	126 40
Peterborough " ...	200 00	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00
Presto " ...				400 00	400 00
Renfrew " ...				70 00	
Richmond Hill " ...			52 68	70 00	73 50
Seaforth " ...		200 00		100 00	100 00
Schomberg " ...		30 00			
Strathroy " ...	75 00				
Streetsville " ...	80 00	197 00	200 00	400 00	400 00
Smith's Falls " ...		40 00	60 00	150 00	100 00
Simcoe " ...				400 00	
Stratford " ...		119 50		250 00	154 30
St. Catharines " ...				400 00	400 00
St. Mary's " ...			109 00	400 00	400 00
Toronto " ...	200 00	200 00	200 00	400 00	400 00
Thorold " ...		100 00	100 00	400 00	200 00
Vittoria " ...				234 00	
Waterdown " ...					80 00
Whitby " ...	75 00	150 00			200 00
Woodstock " ...		200 00	150 00	400 00	400 00
Totals.....	\$1,610 00	\$3,307 41	\$2,947 70	\$12,598 04	\$11,405 96

It will be observed by the foregoing list, that four Institutes obtained Grants last year which did not receive them in 1871, namely : Bowmanville, Norwood, Owen Sound and Water-down—the latter three appearing on the list for the first time. Five did not apply for the Grant last year, and two joined by subscriptions—thus showing forty-four affiliated Institutes, instead of forty-three during the previous year.

Eleven Institutes are in arrears to the Association for the five per cent. payable upon the Government Grants for 1872, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,667.64 ; upon which the percentage payable is \$133.38. The officers of these Institutes are reminded that, under Clause twenty-five of the Agricultural and Arts' Act, it is obligatory upon such Institutes to pay this five per cent. to the Association, otherwise no further grants can be obtained from the Government.

In accordance with the resolution passed at last annual meeting, the President brought before the Council of the Agricultural and Arts' Association, of which he is *ex officio* a member, the propriety of providing steam-power for machinery at the Provincial Exhibitions. The proposal was favourably entertained, and a beginning was made at the present show, where several important machines can be seen in operation. It can only be considered an experiment on the present occasion, but if not found to be too costly, it is to be hoped that more motive power will be supplied for future occasions ; and that machinery in motion may become one of the principal features of our annual exhibitions.

The Treasurer's Detailed Statement shows total receipts for last year, \$863.70 ; expenditure, \$212.30 ; balance in hand, \$651.40 ; with a balance due by Institutes for 1872, of \$133.38 ; and the percentages on all but three of the Grants for 1873 yet to be paid in.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG,

President.

WILLIAM EDWARDS,

Secretary-Treasurer.

TREASURER'S DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

For Year ending September 24th, 1873.

1872.		RECEIPTS.	\$	c.
September	25.—To Balance in hand		280	50
"	25.—To Columbus Mech. Inst. 5 p.ct. on Grant for 1871		10	00
"	27.—To Vittoria " " "		11	70
"	27.—To Barrie " " "		20	00
"	27.—To St. Mary's " " "		20	00
"	27.—To Greenwood " " "		5	60
"	28.—To Seaforth " " "		2	50
October	18.—To Galt " " "	1872	20	00
"	26.—To Grimsby " " "	"	20	00
"	26.—To Brampton " " "	1871	15	00
November	15.—To Port Elgin " " "	"	6	58
December	6.—To St. Catharines " " "	1872	20	00
"	19.—To Port Elgin, Sub. for " Bookseller,"	1873	1	50
1873.				
January	3.—To Niagara Mech. Inst. 5 p.ct on Grant for 1872		20	00
	To Smith's Falls " " "	"	5	00
"	6.—To Paris " " "	"	10	00
"	8.—To Richmond Hill " " "	"	3	67
"	13.—To Hamilton " " "	"	20	00
February	8.—To Collingwood, Sub. for " Bookseller,"	1873	1	50
"	12.—To Milton Mech. Inst. 5 p. ct. on Grant for 1872		15	00
"	14.—To Mount Forest " " "	"	9	90
"	15.—To Thorold " " "	"	10	00

1872.		RECEIPTS.		\$ c.	
February	27.—To Brighton Mech. Inst.	5 p. ct. on Grant for 1872		6	86
"	28.—To Brantford	"	"	12	22
March	4.—To Elora	"	"	20	00
"	19.—To Stratford	"	"	7	71
"	22.—To Owen Sound	"	"	10	00
April	7.—To Collingwood	"	"	10	34
May	14.—To London	"	"	20	00
"	17.—To Kincardine	"	"	10	50
"	20.—To Preston	"	"	20	00
"	28.—To Clinton	"	"	20	00
"	20.—To Woodstock	"	"	20	00
"	20.—To Hespeler	"	"	20	00
July	3.—To Dundas	"	"	1870	10 60
"	To "	"	"	1872	20 00
"	3.—To Port Elgin	"	"	6	32
"	10.—To Newmarket	"	"	10	00
August	22.—To Ayr		Sub. for 1872	1	00
"	28.—To Barrie	5 p. ct. on Grant	"	20	00
September	12.—To Galt	"	1873	20	00
"	16.—To Paris	"	"	10	00
"	20.—To Smith's Falls	"	"	10	00
"	22.—To Greenwood	"	1872	3	50
	To Columbus	"	"	5	80
	To Toronto	"	"	20	00
"	23.—To Peterborough	"	"	20	00
"	24.—To Simcoe		Sub. for 1872	1	00
				\$863 70	

1871.		EXPENDITURE.		\$ c.	
By 12 Copies of the "Bookseller," for Subscribing Institutes.....				21	00
" Expenses of Office-Bearers attending meetings of Exec. Committee				27	50
" Printing Reports, Circulars, Programmes, &c.....				53	75
" Stationery, Postage, Express, &c.....				10	05
" Secretary-Treasurer's Remuneration for the year.....				100	00
" Balance on hand.....				651	40
				\$863 70	

ANALYSIS

OF

REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

AURORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	28 01	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	12 25
Members' Subscriptions.....	129 43	Repairs and Furnishing	100 74
Fees from Lectures.....	76 51	Fuel, Light and Insurance	55 97
Rent of room.....	127 86	Lectures.....	22 75
		Salaries	55 55
		Miscellaneous	104 65
		Balance in hand	9 90
	361 81		361 81

This being a renovated Institute, some details are wanting. Library, 219 vols. ; 5 lectures and 2 reunions were given last winter ; clear assets, \$1,765. Increased efforts will be made to enlarge and improve the library, and generally to promote the prosperity and usefulness of the Institute.

AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	4 25	Books and Periodicals.....	25 25
Members' Subscriptions	73 00	Binding and Stationery.....	21 38
Miscellaneous	13 26	Librarian's Salary.....	40 00
		Miscellaneous	3 88
	90 51		90 51

This Institute had 73 members and 30 subscribers ; a library of 1,700 volumes ; 7 magazines and 4 reviews. Clear assets estimated at \$138 88.

BARRIE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	123 00	Balance due Treasurer	12 00
Lectures	53 90	Books and Periodicals in accordance	
Donations	80 00	with Grant.....	589 35
Legislative grant.....	400 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	28 75
Balance due Treasurer.....	169 12	Salaries.....	90 25
		Repairs, Fuel, &c.....	105 67
	826 02		826 02

Members, 105 ; Library, 459 vols. ; Reading room, 14 newspapers, 7 magazines, 7 reviews ; two lectures on Natural History and 5 readings. Assets, \$1 008.

BERLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	1 32	Books bought in accordance with con-	
Members' Subscriptions.....	135 00	ditions of Grant	138 63
Amount appropriated.....	165 17	Evening Classes	28 50
Fees from pupils	8 50	Appropriation	117 36
		Miscellaneous	24 50
		Balance in hand	1 00
	<u>309 99</u>		<u>309 99</u>

Members, 135 ; library contains 1,001 volumes, 8 newspapers and 2 magazines. Evening classes; 18 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, arithmetic and mathematics, English grammar and composition. Net assets, \$1,076. Mr. Pearce, School Inspector, reports that mechanics do not avail themselves of the advantages of this institution as they ought. It has a good library from which books are issued weekly.

BRAMPTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	24 53	Books in accordance with Grant.....	138 73
Members' Subscriptions.....	145 00	Books and Periodicals.....	82 73
Lectures	92 22	Fuel, Insurance, &c.....	50 00
Donations	90 00	Lectures	34 25
Legislative Grant	120 00	Rent of Reading-room.....	56 25
Borrowed	250 00	Piano	305 40
Miscellaneous	18 85	Miscellaneous	11 70
		Balance in hand	61 54
	<u>740 60</u>		<u>740 60</u>

Members, 167 ; library, 685 vols. ; reading-room, 10 newspapers, 7 magazines. Assets, \$855.

The Inspector reports this Institute to be doing a useful work, and that the library, which contains many of the best works of a permanent character on various branches of knowledge, is largely used by the members. A pianoforte has been purchased, which will be found of great service in promoting a taste for music, and in getting up popular entertainments of a musical and literary character.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	226 62	Books in accordance with Grant.....	230 00
Members' Subscriptions.....	235 37	Books, Periodicals, &c.	75 81
Excursion to Niagara Falls.	543 25	Fuel, Stationery, Insurance, &c.....	85 81
Fees from Exhibition	324 28	Excursion to Falls	401 35
Legislative Grant.....	244 38	Exhibition	327 02
Miscellaneous	46 00	Salaries	100 00
		Rent, &c.....	68 22
		Balance in hand	331 69
	<u>1619 90</u>		<u>1619 90</u>

Members, 158; library, 1,457 vols. An Art Exhibition was held, and an excursion made to Niagara Falls, with satisfactory results. Fourteen magazines and reviews taken in the reading-room. Assets, \$1931.

BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Balance in hand	18 68	Books in accordance with Grant.....	74 09
Members' Subscriptions	27 06	Books and Periodicals	13 53
Legislative Grant.....	137 28	Salaries	36 00
Rent of Room.....	6 50	Fuel, Light, Insurance, &c.	12 70
		Rent of Rooms	39 00
		Miscellaneous.....	10 21
		Balance in hand	3 99
	189 52		189 52

Members, 90; library, 636 vols.; reading-room, 16 magazines and reviews; 1 reading. Clear assets, \$599.

CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	6 83	Books in accordance with Grant.....	83 24
Members' Subscriptions	88 50	Evening Classes	335 70
Fees from Pupils	55 75	Books, Periodicals, and Papers, for	
Fees from Lectures.....	41 97	Reading-room.....	123 42
Donations	34 07	Salaries	15 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	5 per cent. on Grant to Mechanics'	
		Association	20 00
		Miscellaneous	18 00
		Balance in hand	31 76
	627 12		627 12

Members, 39; subscribers, 136; reading-room, 28 papers, reviews and magazines; library, 903 vols.; a concert, one reunion, and two lectures during the winter. Clear assets, estimated, \$1,072. The Institute is represented to be in a flourishing condition. In the evening classes were 33 pupils, comprising penmanship, arithmetic, mathematics, and ornamental drawing. The library is well taken care of, and the number of valuable books progressively increases. The reading-room is efficiently managed, and its benefits made available to many.

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	117 75	Balance due Treasurer	18 85
Donations	128 00	Books in accordance with Grant.....	376 26
Legislative Grant	206 84	Books, Magazines, &c.	52 35
Discount on Invoices	74 23	Binding Books, Stationery, &c.....	58 60
Miscellaneous	11 10	Repairs, Fuel, &c.	70 11
Balance due Treasurer	193 64	Salaries	100 00
		Rent	40 00
		Miscellaneous	15 39
	731 56		731 56

Members, 131 ; library, 931 vols. ; assets, \$1,117 ; reading-room, 40 newspapers, 9 magazines, and 4 reviews. The Directors strongly urge the necessity of greater exertions being made to develop more fully the attractions and usefulness of the Institution.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	390 85	Books in accordance with Grant...	818 41
Members' Subscriptions.....	551 15	Evening Classes.....	172 94
Fees from Lectures and Entertain- ments.....	363 50	Books, Papers and Magazines.....	211 85
Donations.....	201 02	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	35 98
Interest.....	28 00	Fuel, Repairs, &c.....	168 47
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Lectures and Entertainments.....	223 92
Miscellaneous.....	23 11	Salaries.....	75 00
		Rent.....	75 00
		5 per cent. on Grant to Mechanics' Association.....	30 00
		Balance in hand.....	146 06
	1957 63		1957 63

Members, 185 ; library, 2,041 vols. ; reading-room, 8 papers and 10 magazines and reviews ; clear assets, \$4,641 ; 72 pupils in evening classes, comprising book-keeping and penmanship, arithmetic and mathematics, architectural and mechanical drawing.

ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	10 08	Books in accordance with Grant...	501 97
Members' Subscriptions.....	139 00	Furnishing, Insurance, &c.....	15 54
Donations.....	9 00	Miscellaneous.....	6 60
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Balance in hand.....	39 12
Miscellaneous.....	5 15		
	563 23		563 23

Members, 173 ; library, 1,387 vols. ; lectures, 2 ; assets, \$1,221.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	457 04	Books bought in accordance with Statute.....	283 73
Members' Subscriptions.....	274 70	Evening Classes.....	50 50
Donations.....	12 50	Books, Binding, Stationery, &c.....	97 38
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Salaries, Fuel, Light, &c.....	219 85
		Balance in hand.....	492 78
	1144 24		1144 24

Members and subscribers, 166 ; vols. in library, 1,762 ; pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, 6 ; arithmetic and mathematics, 19 ; papers and periodicals in reading-room, 31 ; clear assets, \$1,992.

The Report states that the library is in good condition ; 111 new works had been added during the year, and the books are kept and conveniently arranged in new and capacious cases, with glass fronts ; 238 vols. consist of novels and tales ; 71 works of reference ; 218 vols. on science and art ; the remainder consisting principally of history, philosophy, biography, voyages and travels. The reading-room is well supplied, and affords to the members excellent opportunities of mental culture and improvement.

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	112 00	Books in accordance with conditions	
Fees from Lectures, &c.....	44 83	of Grant.....	580 00
Donations	100 00	Periodicals and Binding.....	26 19
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Lectures, &c.....	24 00
Miscellaneous.....	1 39	Salaries.....	44 20
Balance due Treasurer	36 07	5 per cent. on Grant to Association	
		of Institutes	20 00
	<u>694 39</u>		<u>694 39</u>

Members, 92; in library, 800 vols. ; 4 monthly readings ; reading-room, containing papers and 10 magazines ; clear assets, \$1,230. The library contains valuable works of reference, and treatises on science and other departments of knowledge, but at present no novels ; but the Directors are about to obtain some good works on lighter literature. The number of vols. in circulation is about 40 per month.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	838 43	Books in accordance with Grant...	632 53
Members' Subscriptions.....	1,438 75	Books and Periodicals..	411 95
Rent of Hall.....	3,000 42	Binding Stationery, &c.....	91 91
Rent of Stoves.....	582 50	Fuel, Light, and Water.....	888 82
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Repairs and Cleaning.....	404 72
Miscellaneous	140 03	Salaries.....	1,100 00
		Mortgages	920 00
		Balance in hand.....	1,950 20
	<u>6,400 13</u>		<u>6,400 13</u>

Members and subscribers, 680 ; library, 4,065 vols. ; reading-room, 73 newspapers, 19 magazines, 4 reviews. Circulated among the members during the year, 12,120 vols. Assets, \$16,450.

The Institute is reported to be in a satisfactory and prosperous condition. The buildings are undergoing repairs, and will be considerably extended, so that when completed the Institute will have all the necessary facilities for the carrying out, in an efficient manner, the important objects of such associations.

HESPELER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	110 14	Books in accordance with Grant...	418 36
Members' Subscriptions.....	36 92	Evening Classes	155 19
Fees from Lectures and Pupils.....	73 38	Books and Periodicals	71 18
Donations	93 90	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	18 70
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Furnishings, Insurance, &c.....	27 21
Miscellaneous	7 00	Salaries	10 70
		Balance in hand.....	20 00
	<u>721 34</u>		<u>721 34</u>

Members, 66 ; library, 702 ; reading-room, 7 periodicals ; classes ; 56 pupils book-keeping and penmanship ; 50, arithmetic and mathematics ; 14, elocution ; 1, pic-nic and concert. Assets, \$1,250. The Institute is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

KINCARDINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	89 49	Books in accordance with Grant	233 25
Members' Subscriptions.....	54 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	95 45
Donations	9 85	Rent	23 20
Legislative Grant.....	210 50	Miscellaneous.....	20 64
Miscellaneous.....	25 90	Balance in hand.....	17 20
	<u>389 74</u>		<u>389 74</u>

Members, 43 ; library, 446 vols. ; reading-room, 15 magazines and 4 reviews. Assets, \$900.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	31 29	Books in accordance with Grant...	220 86
Members' Subscriptions....	417 11	Classes.....	95 00
Lectures and Entertainments.....	54 00	Books and Periodicals..	186 21
Rent of Room.....	24 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	87 24
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Fuel, Light and Water..	159 94
Donations	100 00	Repairs and Insurance.....	78 85
		Lectures and Entertainments	45 00
		Salaries	120 00
		Balance in hand	33 30
	<u>1,026 40</u>		<u>1,026 40</u>

Members, 581 ; library, 939 vols. ; reading-room, 43 newspapers ; 3 magazines. A natural history collection, comprising 123 cases. Classes ; book keeping and penmanship, 22 pupils ; architectural and mechanical drawing, 35 ; ornamental drawing, 65 ; chemistry and natural philosophy, 23 ; elocution, 50 ; mutual instruction, 73 ; music, 58. Assets \$4,558.

The Inspector reports that this Institute is in a satisfactory condition, and the classes doing well ; the drawing class having made very marked progress.

MEAFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	53 95	Books in accordance with Grant....	222 48
Members' Subscriptions	95 35	Evening Classes	25 00
Lectures and Entertainments	35 56	Fuel, Furnishings, Insurance.....	42 53
Exhibition and Festivals	89 13	Pianoforte.....	150 00
Legislative Grant	200 00	Balance in hand	37 88
Miscellaneous	3 80		
	477 79		477 79

Members, 142; library, 622 vols; Classes; 3 pupils in bookkeeping and penmanship, arithmetic and mathematics, English grammar and composition; lectures, 8; readings and reunions, 8; 1 peach festival, and 1 concert. Assets, \$838.

MILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	70 53	Books in accordance with Grant...	97 60
Members' Subscriptions	52 40	Evening Classes	343 91
Classes	113 90	Books and Periodicals	93 71
Entertainmentss.....	300 48	Binding, Stationery, &c.	42 82
Donations	29 78	Furnishing and Insurance	44 10
Legislative Grant.....	300 42	Entertainments.....	59 92
Miscellaneous	23 40	Salaries	50 00
		Miscellaneous	20 73
		Balance in hand	138 12
	890 91		890 91

Members, 91; library, 1,019 vols.; reading-room, 4 newspapers, 10 magazines, 4 reviews; five concerts and three readings; classes; arithmetic and penmanship, 22 pupils; music, 21; mutual instruction, 17.

It appears from the Inspector's report that this Institute is doing a large amount of good, chiefly through its library and evening classes.

MOUNT FOREST MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	94 56	Books bought in accordance with	
Members' Subscriptions	33 62	Grant.....	300 00
Lectures	10 50	Stationery, Postage, &c.....	10 50
Donations	119 75	Lectures	24 35
Legislative Grant.....	198 80	Miscellaneous	10 40
		Balance in hand	111 98
	457 23		457 23

Members, 84; library, 520 vols.; lectures, 5; assets, \$512.

NEW MARKET MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	41 86	Books in accordance with Grant.....	261 76
Members' Subscriptions	113 50	Periodicals, Stationery, &c. ..	22 09
Fees from Lectures	57 10	Fuel, Furnishing, &c.....	22 75
Do. from Exhibition	49 63	Lectures, Entertainment and Exhi-	
Legislative Grant	200 00	bition	124 15
Miscellaneous	6 88	Salaries	11 50
		Miscellaneous.....	3 29
		Balance in hand	23 43
	<hr/> 468 97		<hr/> 468 97

Members and subscribers, 137; library, 707 vols. ; 1 exhibition of fine arts, curiosities, &c. ; 3 lectures and 3 musical reunions. Assets, \$825. The Inspector reports the Institute to be in an improving condition, the library being popular and well managed, containing many works of permanent utility, and cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence on the 50 or 60 persons who take out books every week.

NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	45 46	Books in accordance with Grant.....	467 45
Members' Subscriptions.....	59 75	Books and Periodicals.....	59 00
Fees from Lectures, &c.....	35 00	Lectures	4 50
Donations	30 00	Repairs, fuel, &c.....	6 75
Legislative Grant	400 00	Salaries.....	30 00
		Balance in hand	2 51
	<hr/> 570 21		<hr/> 570 21

Members, 55; library about 2,000 vols. ; reading-room, 8 magazines, 4 reviews, besides papers. Three lectures and readings during the winter. Clear assets, \$3,237. The library and reading-room are open three days a week, and are well attended. The Inspector observes: "That great judgment and literary knowledge had been exercised in the selection of books. This work was done by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, M. A., to whose zeal the Institute is mainly indebted for a very valuable and readable class of books."

NORWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	4 54	Books in accordance with Grant.....	270 55
Members' Subscriptions.....	61 00	Periodicals, Stationery, &c.....	23 89
Fees from Lectures.....	19 79	Lectures	12 75
Legislative Grant	233 20	Miscellaneous.....	11 66
Miscellaneous	0 32		
	<hr/> 318 85		<hr/> 318 85

Members, 55; library, 382 vols. ; 1 lecture and 1 reunion. Assets, \$300.

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	200 70	Books in accordance with Grant	301 18
Members' Subscriptions	189 50	Books and Periodicals	103 03
Donations	137 30	Stationery and Postage.....	4 68
Legislative Grant	200 00	Fuel, Repairs, Insurance, &c.	59 73
Miscellaneous	30 50	Salaries.....	60 00
		Balance in hand	229 38
	<hr/> 758 00		<hr/> 758 00

Members, 130, library, 1,568 vols. ; reading-room, 13 newspapers, 13 magazines ; classes : architectural and mechanical drawing, 28 pupils ; English grammar and composition, 28 ; elocution, 28. The Institute has a good reading-room, open during the day and evening, and is well patronized. An arts exhibition, comprising, among other things, more than 500 pictures and engravings, was held ; the enterprise was instructive and successful.

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	33 97	Books in accordance with Grant...	479 75
Members' Subscriptions	273 75	Evening Classes.....	4 25
Donations	132 30	Books and Periodicals	119 03
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	33 13
Municipal "	100 00	Fuel, Repairs, Insurance, &c.....	152 46
Miscellaneous	90 05	Lectures	16 12
		Salaries.....	20 00
		Rent and Miscellaneous.....	53 65
		Balance in hand	151 68
	<hr/> 1030 07		<hr/> 1030 07

Members, 232 ; library, 1,282 vols. ; reading-room, 15 newspapers, 23 magazines, 4 reviews. Assets, \$1,922.

The Report speaks favourably of the condition and operations of the Institute, which is increasing as to membership, and the library is becoming increasingly attractive to both sexes.

PORT ELGIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	37 09	Books in accordance with Grant...	141 79
Members' Subscriptions.....	58 00	Stationery, Postage, &c.....	7 50
Legislative Grant	126 40	Salaries.....	13 61
Donations	4 17	Miscellaneous	17 31
		Balance in hand.....	45 45
	<hr/> 225 66		<hr/> 225 66

Members, 60 ; library, 604 vols. Assets, \$284.

PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	119 50	Balance due Treasurer	393 87
Lectures	91 51	Books in accordance with Grant.....	678 32
Donations	624 96	Books and Periodicals	84 15
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	51 20
Borrowed	224 23	Fuel, Furnishings, &c.....	37 21
Miscellaneous	3 55	Lectures.....	27 51
		Salaries.....	25 00
		Miscellaneous.....	35 57
		Balance in hand.....	130 92
	1463 75		1463 75

Members, 66 ; library, 1,020 vols. ; classes ; 20 in book-keeping and penmanship ; 20 in arithmetic and mathematics. Reading-room, 14 magazines and reviews ; 4 lectures on science, and 3 public readings. Assets, \$1,414. The Inspector reports that this Institute continues in a flourishing condition.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	6 12	Books in accordance with Grant.....	74 40
Members' Subscriptions.....	80 00	Periodicals	33 50
Readings.....	118 35	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	13 00
Donations.....	159 70	Readings	26 00
Legislative Grant ..	73 50	Note, with interest.....	144 50
Balance due Treasurer	18 93	Donations in books.....	159 70
		Miscellaneous	5 50
	456 60		456 60

* Members, 89 ; library, 505 vols. ; reunions 3, and 1 social. Reading-room, 15 magazines and reviews. Assets \$775.

SIMCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	1265 72	Evening classes	135 59
Fees from Pupils ..	62 00	Miscellaneous	26 75
Mortgages and Notes.....	688 56	Balance in hand.....	1853 94
	2,016 28		2,016 28

Members, 80 ; library, 93 vols. ; evening classes ; 33 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship ; 22 in arithmetic and mathematics ; 7 in English grammar and composition ; 22 in chemistry and natural philosophy ; and 7 in elocution. These classes are reported as having been very successful. In consequence of the former building having been burnt down the Institute has been most seriously hampered in various respects in carrying on its operations. A new and commodious building it is in contemplation to erect without further loss of time, which will give a new impulse to the Institute. Estimated assets, \$1,954.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	100 04	Books in accordance with Grant	203 29
Members' Subscriptions	52 00	Periodicals	7 00
Readings	38 35	Salaries	25 00
Legislative Grant	95 00	Balance in hand	50 10
	<u>285 39</u>		<u>285 39</u>

Members, 52 ; library, 1,767 vols. ; 2 readings ; Assets \$2,370. The Institute is reported by the Inspector as doing a considerable amount of good, particularly through its library.

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	176 50	Books in accordance with Grant	200 00
Fees for Lectures and Concerts	170 66	Books, Periodicals, &c.	150 40
Donations	100 00	Fuel, Stationery, &c.	21 95
Miscellaneous	5 40	Furnishings, &c.	106 44
Balance due Treasurer	102 23	Lectures and Concerts	50 00
	<u>554 79</u>	Salaries	26 00
			<u>554 79</u>

This Institute has been commenced with encouraging signs of success. Members, 178 ; library, 233 vols. ; a reading-room supplied with 52 magazines, reviews and papers. Seven concerts with readings, and 2 lectures on chemistry were given last winter.

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	42 20	Books in accordance with Grant	186 86
Members' Subscriptions	273 34	Books and Periodicals	103 57
Lecture and Reunion	102 28	Fuel, Stationery, Insurance, Furnishings, &c.	75 44
Donations	16 00	Lecture and Reunion	10 75
Legislative Grant	154 30	Salaries	97 07
Miscellaneous	5 05	Miscellaneous	20 89
	<u>593 17</u>	Balance in hand	98 59
			<u>593 17</u>

Members, 126 ; library, 1,473 vols. ; 1 lecture and 1 reading. Assets, \$1,475. From the Directors' Report it would appear that the Institute is making steady progress, and that the library is becoming better appreciated : 2,100 additional volumes had been taken out by members during the last year over the year previous.

ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions.....	378 53	Books in accordance with Grant.....	517 62
Rent of Rooms.....	25 50	Periodicals. Binding, Fuel, &c	86 92
Town Grant.....	75 00	Repairs and Furnishing.....	152 56
Legislative Grant.....	400 00	Salaries.....	76 46
		Five per cent. on Grant to Associa- tion of Institutes	20 00
		Miscellaneous	20 48
		Balance in hand	4 99
	879 03		879 03

Members, 120 ; vols. in library, 3,500 ; reading room, 5 reviews and magazines ; clear assets, \$2,074. The library is well managed, open every week-day, and the circulation is large. The fee for membership has recently been reduced from \$2 to \$1 per annum, with the expectation of a large increase of subscribers.

ST. MARY'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	262 63	Books in accordance with Grant.....	559 98
Members' Subscriptions.....	151 00	Books and Periodicals.....	147 01
Donations.....	150 00	Binding, Stationery, &c.....	95 86
Legislative Grant.	400 00	Repairs, Insurance, &c.....	108 53
Miscellaneous	3 60	Salaries.....	66 50
Balance due Treasurer	32 90	Miscellaneous.....	22 25
	1000 13		1000 13

Members, 168 ; library, 1,396 vols. ; reading room, 15 periodicals ; assets, \$1,463. The Inspector, Dr. Waters, reports this Institute to be in a very flourishing condition. The library has been much increased during the past year, and the works generally are of a high character, suitable for study and reference ; many of them specially adapted to the wants of practical mechanics. "In connection with the library there is a good reading room, which is well supplied with some of the best magazines, and newspaper literature. It is popular, and, I think, of great advantage to the town."

THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand	99 33	Books in accordance with Grant ...	292 21
Members' Subscriptions	143 00	Magazines, &c.	42 30
Fees for Entertainments	369 53	Binding, Stationery, &c.	37 33
Donations.....	20 00	Fuel, Insurance, &c.	40 67
Borrowed	200 00	Repairs and Furnishings.....	371 27
Legislative Grant	200 00	Entertainments.....	125 57
Miscellaneous	88 30	Salaries	19 15
		Miscellaneous.....	37 02
		Balance in hand	154 64
	1,120 16		1,120 16

Members, 143; library, 1,417 vols.; 1 entertainment; 2 festivals; 1 excursion; clear assets, \$2,704. This Institute has attained in a short time to a position of great usefulness, more particularly in the circulation of books of a really valuable character, so that several persons residing at considerable distances from Thorold avail themselves of the use of the library. The excursions and entertainments, while affording rational and healthful pleasure to the many that participated in them, left, after defraying expenses, a good round sum for the benefit of the Institution. Mr. Ball, the School Inspector, remarks: "As to the influence of the Mechanics' Institute upon society, it may not perhaps be necessary to say more than that numbers of young men who were formerly found filling billiard rooms, are now seen frequenting the Mechanics' Institute; for when it is attended with results so noticeable we may, I think, feel sure that it exerts a wholesome influence throughout society."

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance on hand	10,887 99	Books in accordance with Grant..	101 92
Members' Subscriptions	2,165 75	Evening Classes	646 73
Net Fees for Lectures	201 96	Books and Periodicals	642 65
Classes	587 12	Binding, Stationery, &c.	467 47
Rent of Rooms	35 50	Fuel, Light and Water	340 52
Legislative Grant	400 00	Repairs and Insurance	102 96
N. Railway do.	100 00	Salaries	1,291 64
Interest	545 90	Miscellaneous	18 15
Miscellaneous	264 31	Balance	11,376 49
	15,188 33		15,188 33

Members and subscribers, 1,016; library, 7,357 vols.; lectures, 9; readings, 3; reading-room, 97 newspapers, 29 magazines, 6 reviews: evening classes; bookkeeping and penmanship, 67 to 91 pupils; arithmetic and mathematics, 44 to 70; architectural and mechanical drawing, 32 to 42; ornamental drawing, 21 to 27; English grammar and composition, 19 to 22; estimated net assets, \$21,305.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors, in resigning to the members of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute the post to which they were elected at the last annual meeting, beg to present their report for the year ended the 1st May, 1873, being the forty-third year of the existence of the Institute.

Your Directors have sincere pleasure in being able to state that the past year has been a period of marked prosperity in the several departments of the Institute. Our predecessors foreshadowed very accurately the position of your Directors when, in last year's report, they stated that "with freedom from pecuniary embarrassments and other cares consequent upon the management of a large building heavily burdened with debt, their successors would be enabled to give their undivided attention to the immediate and actual business of the Institute." In the year which has just closed it has been the duty and privilege of your Directors to carry into effect the well-defined policy of their predecessors as they were convinced that it was, in the main, the best course that could be devised to foster and improve the several interests of the Institute, and to regain the confidence of its members and of the general public. It has been the aim of your Directors to place the Institute, through the improvement of its library, reading-room, and evening classes, and, as opportunity afforded, by the addition of lectures on popular, scientific and other subjects, upon such a basis as to render it one of the most important adjuncts in this city to the noble work of self-culture amongst the mechanics and other classes of the community.

In the carrying out of the duties to which they have applied themselves during the past year, your Directors have received the most encouraging proofs of the growing interest which has been awakened amongst the members and many of our leading citizens, in the well-being of the Institute, and they are enabled to state that, with reasonable effort on the part of the Directors and members, the Institute may speedily reach a position of usefulness and prosperity which has rarely been the privilege of any similar institution in this country to enjoy.

Your Directors availed themselves of Professor Pepper's visit to this continent to make satisfactory arrangements with that gentleman to deliver a course of his highly popular lectures, which they are happy to record gave much satisfaction to the citizens, and aided somewhat to increase the membership of the Institute. By the avoidance of paid ushers (that duty having been performed by your Directors) a handsome amount was added to the funds of the Institute. They regret, however, that an engagement with Edmund Yates, Esq., to deliver two lectures, was not fulfilled by that gentleman, thereby entailing a loss to the Institute of \$80. A similar disappointment was also experienced from the withdrawal of an engagement for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Institute. The loss in this connexion was much less than in the case of Mr. Yates. It would seem that, in the present state of the law, doubt exists as to the liability of lecturers to make good any losses Institutes may suffer from such non-fulfilment of contracts.

In glancing over the operations of the year which has just closed, your Directors see much cause for encouragement in the fact that their efforts to increase the membership, and to bring the legitimate work and operations of the Institute more prominently before the public, have resulted, as they anticipated, in a fair measure of success; and that their labours to improve the internal economy of the Institute have met with the general approval of the members. In view, however, of the various and important advantages to the general public which, in their opinion, cannot fail to spring from a well equipped and properly managed Mechanics' Institute, your Directors earnestly hope that their successors may do what lies in their power to make the Institute increasingly useful and prosperous.

UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute was organized according to Statute in 1872, consisting of 52 members, whose subscriptions for that year amounted to \$103. It had a library of 130 vols., and estimated its clear assets at \$253. It could not participate in the Legislative Grant till 1873. The prospects of its future usefulness are represented as very encouraging.

WATERDOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	25 60	Books and Periodicals in accordance	
Members' Subscriptions	15 00	with Grant.....	120 00
Legislative Grant	80 00	Balance in hand	60
	120 60		120 60

Members, 42; library, 1175 vols.; reading-room, 1 magazine and 4 reviews; assets, \$1,400.

The Inspector reports that the Institute is doing a considerable amount of good by means of its library, having a large number of books of an interesting and instructive character. The Directors hope to establish some evening classes shortly. "I apprehend that the recent addition to the library will have a very beneficial effect. The books have all been properly classified, a full catalogue made of them, and every means used for a proper care of this excellent library."

WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	103 00	Balance due Treasurer.....	13 16
Classes	95 00	Books in accordance with Grant.....	198 62
Donations	5 00	Classes	250 00
Rents	317 55	Books and Periodicals	80 00
Discount of Note	200 00	Binding, Stationery, Fuel, Light, &c.	199 54
Legislative Grant.....	200 00	Salaries	104 30
Miscellaneous	23 50	Miscellaneous	74 95
		Balance in hand	23 48
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	944 05		944 05

Members, 128 ; library, 1,792 vols. ; classes ; 27, in book-keeping and penmanship, arithmetic and mathematics ; 12, mutual instruction. Assets, \$2,672.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Balance in hand.....	75 40	Books in accordance with Grant...	458 00
Members' Subscriptions.....	243 50	Evening Classes	100 00
Classes	36 00	Books and Periodicals.....	58 60
Lectures	80 00	Fuel, Light, Insurance.....	46 45
Donations	20 00	Lectures.....	45 30
Rent of Rooms.....	30 00	Salaries	144 00
Legislative Grant	380 00	Balance in hand.....	12 55
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	864 90		864 90

Members, 247 ; library, 1,695 vols. ; reading-room, 12 newspapers, 10 magazines, 6 reviews ; classes ; book-keeping and penmanship, 18 pupils ; arithmetic and mathematics, 18 ; English grammar and composition, 10, mutual instruction, 18 ; assets, \$1,550.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F.)

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

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CROP RETURNS.

(Circular to Secretaries of Electoral Division Agricultural Societies.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, September 1st, 1873.

SIR,—I have to request, in accordance with the practice of previous years, that you will furnish me with as accurate a Return as possible of the results of the Harvest in your ELECTORAL DIVISION, by filling up the accompanying Schedule. You will please insert what is considered to be a correct *average* per acre, stated in measure or weight, of the respective crops. The column for "Remarks" may be filled with brief statements of the varieties or kinds that are considered most hardy and prolific, and with any facts connected with, and throwing light on, the modes of cultivation.

In order that the information which I seek by means of this circular may be received in time for insertion in my Report to Parliament, I urgently request that you will not fail to make your return *by the 17th November, at the latest*.

I enclose several copies of this Schedule that you may, if you deem it desirable, transmit them to your Township Societies, or to any persons interested in, and competent to give reliable information on the subjects embraced by this enquiry.

Any blank Schedules which you may thus send out, should, after being filled up, be *remitted to you*, (not to this Department), in time for you to make up the Return for your Electoral Division, as before stated, since any information reaching me after the 17th November, will not be available for my Report.

As several Societies neglected last year to comply with my request, by omitting to fill up and remit the Schedules, thereby greatly impairing the utility of the object sought, I beg respectfully to say that I shall fully expect *all the Electoral Division Societies* of the present year to send in their returns punctually, by the time before mentioned.

You will please sign and date your Return, and insert the name of the Electoral Division on the back of this Circular.

Yours respectfully,

ARCHIBALD McKELLAR,
Commissioner.

SUBJECTS OF ENQUIRY.

*Average per acre and quality of product of the following crops :—*Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Hay, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Mangel Wurzel.

Please furnish any information available as to :—1st. Insects injurious to Grains, Roots and Fruits this season ; 2nd. Special culture, such as Flax, Hemp, Hops, &c ; 3rd. State of the Labour market.—Labour saving machines in use ; 4th. What has been the character of the season in relation to the different kinds of Fruit ?

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS.

ADDINGTON.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; good quality ; comparatively little cultivated.
Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; do. ; quantity much diminished by drought.
Oats.—26 bushels ; do. ; greatly injured by drought.
Rye.—18 bushels ; do. ; straw rather short.
Barley.—17 bushels ; do. ; about half an average of years.
Peas.—11 bushels ; do. ; very inferior yield.
Beans.—14 bushels ; do. ; vine injured in places by a small grey worm.

Hay.—1 ton ; well secured.

Corn.—30 bushels ; quality fair. Large quantities grown for summer feeding, or cured for winter use ; much to be recommended.

Potatoes—50 bushels ; sound quality ; Colorado Beetle more injurious than in previous years. *Cabbages* nearly all destroyed by the fly.

Turnips.—60 bushels ; good quality ; some fields a fair crop, others an entire failure. Drought and the fly the causes.

Carrots.—100 bushels ; good quality ; injured like other roots by drought.

Mangel Wurzel.—120 bushels ; not extensively cultivated. *Parsnips* less so.

Flax and Hemp. The culture seems to be diminishing.

Fruit.—Season was too dry ; one half probably of the apples and some other fruits fell from the trees before maturity.

ALGOMA.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; good ; very little wheat cultivated, having no grist mills.

Oats.—50 bushels ; quality very good.

Barley.—40 bushels ; do.

Peas.—30 bushels ; free of bugs.

Rye and Corn not raised.

Hay.—1½ tons ; good quality.

Potatoes.—130 bushels ; quite sound ; Colorado Beetle made its appearance, but did little damage.

Turnips.—250 bushels ; good quality ; grasshoppers somewhat injurious.

Carrots.—200 bushels ; do.

Parsnips.—200 bushels ; do.

Labour extravagantly dear ; machines and improved implements are being introduced. Season for fruit tolerably good.

BOTHWELL.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; sample middling.

Oats.—35 bushels ; good sample.

Rye.—25 bushels ; do.

Barley.—25 bushels ; do.

Peas.—20 bushels ; good sample.
Beans.—20 bushels ; do.
Hay.—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons ; do.
Corn.—40 bushels ; do.
Potatoes.—100 bushels ; quality medium ; Co.orado beetle not so injurious as last year.
Turnips.—500 bushels ; good quality.
Carrots.—500 bushels ; do. ; not much raised.
Mangel Wurzel.—700 bushels ; do.
Fruit.—Season unfavourable to nearly all kinds ; injured greatly by insects.
 Labourers scarce and wages high ; machines in general use.

BRANT, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels per acre ; quality excellent ; greatly injured by severity of the winter.
Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; quality fair ; injured by early drought and Hessian Fly.
Oats.—40 bushels ; sample heavy.
Rye.—15 bushels ; good ; not much grown.
Barley.—30 bushels ; sample heavy, but slightly discoloured by rain.
Peas.—25 bushels ; quality good ; less affected by bug than usual.
Beans.—25 bushels ; good sample.
Hay.—1 ton ; good ; crop very unequal.
Corn.—15 bushels (shelled) ; injured by cold and wet spring.
Potatoes.—200 bushels ; quality very good ; Potato beetle numerous in Spring, but did little harm, as much diligence was used in prevention.
Turnips and Carrots.—300 bushels ; sound quality.
Mangel Wurzel.—400 bushels ; not extensively grown
Hops.—About half a crop and of first quality.
 Labour very inadequate ; machines of all kinds in general use.
Apples.—Of excellent quality, but under an average.
Pears.—Very fine and productive ; and small fruits in great abundance.

BRUCE, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—35 bushels per acre ; quality good ; the crop generally was excellent.
Spring Wheat.—35 bushels ; sample first-rate ; all but uniformly good. But little insect depredations this season.
Oats.—50 bushels ; quality good.
Barley.—35 bushels ; do.
Peas.—40 bushels ; ordinary sample.
Hay.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons ; quality good ; early dry weather rather injurious.
Potatoes.—200 bushels ; quality excellent ; Colorado Beetle did but little mischief.
Turnips and Carrots.—Were good crops. *Parsnips and Mangels* do well ; but at present little cultivated.
Fruit.—Season highly favourable to the hardier kinds ; *Apples* and *Plums* abundant. Former doubts of the suitability of this section for fruit-growing have now been removed.
 Labourers rather scarce, and wages high. Machines and improved implements largely in use ; manufactured principally in North Bruce.

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—24 bushels ; good sample ; Diehl and Treadwell principally cultivated ; the latter the most hardy, but coarser.
Spring Wheat.—18 bushels ; good ; Fife principally raised, but a new red chaff promises well.
Oats.—40 bushels ; pretty heavy.
Barley.—30 bushels ; heavy.
Peas.—25 bushels ; quality good.
Hay.—1 ton ; do.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; sound ; Potato Beetle pretty numerous first part of the season' but did little harm generally.

Turnips.—600 bushels ; good quality. Best mode of culture :—plough in 20 loads of dung to the acre, in the fall, and cultivate well in spring ; and before drilling, sow 100 lbs. of salt, and the same quantity of plaster.

Mangel Wurzel.—400 bushels ; not much grown. Carrots and Parsnips chiefly confined to gardens.

Labourers very scarce and much needed ; well supplied with machines and implements of good make and quality. The season was favourable for fruit ; apples better than for many years.

CARDWELL.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels ; quality pretty good.

Oats.—40 bushels ; fair sample.

Rye.—25 bushels ; not much cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; quality indifferent, owing to early drought.

Peas.—35 bushels ; sample good.

Hay.—10 cwt. ; quality inferior.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; good sound quality ; the Colorado Beetle injurious in some places.

Turnips.—300 bushels ; sound quality.

Mangel Wurzel.—400 bushels ; not largely grown, Carrots and Parsnips principally confined to gardens.

Labour saving machines are in general use. Fruit, in general, quite an average.

CARLETON.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels ; do.

Oats.—45 bushels ; do.

Rye.—30 bushels ; do.

Barley.—32 bushels ; do.

Peas.—23 bushels ; do.

Corn.—15 do. do.

Hay.—A light crop ; affected by drought. In some new meadows, crop was good.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; good quality. Colorado Beetle as yet unknown in this county.

Turnips.—500 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots.—500 do. do.

Mangel Wurzel.—600 bushels ; good quality.

Fruit.—Not very favourable.

Labourers in demand, and wages high. Machines and improved implements increasingly employed.

DUNDAS.

Fall Wheat.—35 bushels per acre ; sample very good ; not much sown.

Spring Wheat.—20 do. do. ; quality good.

Oats.—35 do. do. ; do. Large breadth sown.

Rye.—30 do. do. ; do. Not extensively grown.

Barley.—40 do. do. ; sample very good.

Peas.—30 do. do. ; good quality.

Hay.—1½ ton do. ; do.

Corn.—40 do. do. ; do.

Potatoes.—200 do. do. ; do.

Mangel Wurzel.—350 do. do. ; do. Turnips, Carrots and Parsnips little cultivated as field crops.

Fruit.—Generally favourable. Little, if any damage by insects.

Labourers scarce, and machinery getting into general use.

DURHAM, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre; quality good. Comparatively little raised in front townships; want of shelter commonly occasions winter killing.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; sample good, straw light.

Oats.—50 bushels; do.

Barley.—30 bushels, quality middling.

Peas.—25 bushels; quality good; the bug not injurious to any serious extent. Large quantities of the better varieties raised for the American market.

Hay.—13 cwt.; good quality.

Corn.—35 bushels; quality good; not much raised except for soiling.

Potatoes.—100 bushels; sound; greatly damaged in some localities by Colorado Beetle; others quite escaped.

Turnips.—400 bushels; quality fair.

Carrots.—300 bushels; good.

Mangel Wurzel.—300 bushels; good.

Hops.—Growth of nearly given up. *Flax* raised only for domestic use and the seed.

Fruit.—Hot weather and high winds injurious. Curculio and worms prevalent in some localities.

Labourers.—Scarce; 35 per cent. more wanted for proper management of farms; wages, \$18 to \$20 a month, with board—a rate too high compared with the price of produce.

DURHAM, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre; good quality; not so much cultivated as formerly; liable to winter killing.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; good quality; five the most hardy and prolific.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality; greater breadth cultivated.

Rye.—10 bushels; good quality; only sown on light land.

Barley.—25 bushels; fair quality; rather discoloured.

Peas.—20 bushels; good quality; greater breadth cultivated.

Hay.—1 ton; middling quality; suffered from early drought.

Corn and Beans.—Culture very limited.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; sound and good; Colorado Beetle appeared in large numbers, and did considerable injury.

Turnips.—Small in size; fly did much damage.

Carrots and Mangels.—A fair crop *Parsnips* confined to gardens.

Fruits.—Apples light, apparently affected by the drought. Pears, plums and cherries were good. Farm labourers in great demand; machines largely used.

ELGIN, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—16 bushels per acre; quality excellent.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels; quality very poor. The midge more active than for some years; its damage chiefly confined to late sown, or where fields had been partially winter killed.

Oats.—40 bushels; sample heavy; straw abundant.

Barley.—25 bushels; quality medium; grain discoloured.

Peas.—27 bushels; good sample, and free from bugs.

Hay.—1½ ton; some much damaged in making by rain.

Corn.—30 bushels; quality very good; area rather small.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; sound when protected from the ravages of the Colorado Beetle; Paris Green found effectual; when neglected the crop was lost.

Turnips.—600 bushels; quality good; not cultivated to any great extent, and Carrots and Mangels much less, though these crops generally do well.

Flax.—Considerably grown with success. *Hops* a good crop and remunerative. Cheese-making is becoming the leading interest, and butter is scarce and dear. Labourers deficient, and were it not for machinery the crops could not be secured.

Fruit.—Apples short ; cherries and the smaller fruits good ; pears abundant but plums almost destroyed by *Cureulio*.

ESSEX.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; excellent quality ; Deihl, Wabash, Treadwell, Mediterraean, principal sorts.

Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; inferior sample ; a failure in some localities.

Oats.—30 bushels ; sample light.

Barley.—15 bushels ; quality good.

Peas.—16 bushels ; do.

Hay.—1 ton ; do. ; affected by drought.

Corn.—25 bushels ; inferior quality.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; quality excellent ; ravages of Potato Beetle comparatively slight.

Hops.—Cultivated to some extent ; about an average.

Fruit.—Generally unfavourable.

Labourers much wanted, and wages high. Machines extensively used.

FRONTENAC.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels ; “

Oats.—30 bushels ; middling.

Rye.—20 bushels ; “

Barley.—18 bushels ; “

Peas.—25 bushels ; quality good.

Hay.—1 ton ; well secured.

Corn.—25 bushels ; good.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; good ; Colorado beetle appeared in several places, but did very little harm.

Turnips.—125 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots.—200 bushels ; “

Mangel Wurzel.—250 bushels ; good.

Fruit.—Plums and cherries very abundant ; apples an average ; grapes remarkably good.

GLENGARRY.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels per acre ; good quality ; “Treadwell” principally grown.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; inferior ; principally Black Sea.

Oats.—45 bushels ; good ; short in straw ;

Barley.—45 bushels ; “ principally four rowed.

Peas.—30 bushels ; good ; mostly small white variety.

Hay.—2 tons ; good.

Corn.—40 bushels ; good ; principally yellow.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; quality good.

Turnips.—600 bushels ; quality below average ; Swedes and Small White chiefly grown.

Carrots.—1000 bushels ; quality good.

Mangel Wurzel.—1000 bushels ; “

Crops generally free from insects ; season favourable for fruit ; labour from \$1 to \$1 25 a day, and scarce ; machines generally used.

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels ; quality first-rate.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; inferior ; much injured by drought.

Oats.—35 bushels ; good quality.

Rye.—20 bushels ; fair quality.

Peas.—30 bushels ; good sample.

Barley.—25 bushels ; quality below average.

Beans.—40 bushels; very good.

Hay.—15 cwt.; affected by dry weather.

Corn.—60 bushels; very good.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; “ a few Potato beetles have been seen, but did no apparent harm.

Mangel Wurzel.—300 bushels; very good; turnips, parsnips and carrots not largely raised.

Flax, Hemp and Hops, below average crops.

Fruit.—The season not unfavourable generally.

Labourers scarce and wages high; machines and improved implements are gradually getting into general use.

GREY, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—27 bushels per acre; quality good. “ Diehl ” yields best, but “ Treadwell ” considered hardier.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; quality very good.

Oats.—45 bushels; extra quality; black oats chiefly cultivated; “ Surprise ” making progress.

Barley.—35 bushels; quality good; mostly four-rowed.

Peas.—35 bushels; good sample; mildewed in St. Vincent. “ Golden Vine ” much approved.

Hay.—1 ton; well saved.

Potatoes.—170 bushels; excellent quality. “ Early Rose,” “ Goodrich ” and “ Garnet Chili,” principal varieties. Colorado Beetle did but little harm.

Turnips.—400 bushels; quality very good.

Carrots.—600 bushels; splendid sample.

Mangel Wurzel.—700 bushels; good quality; not grown extensively. *Parsnips* confined to gardens. Midge did some damage in a few places. The Colorado Beetle made its appearance in considerable numbers in different sections, but did comparatively little harm. Labour is scarce, and wages high; machines of all kinds steadily coming into use. All kinds of *Fruit* more than ordinarily productive. Grapes did not ripen well in the open air. Plums a fortnight later in ripening than last year.

GREY, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels per acre; quality good; “ Treadwell ” the hardiest. Ploughing in the fall and summer following, the best preparation.

Spring Wheat.—17 bushels; sample fair; “ Glasgow ” the best variety; change of seed much needed. Midge injurious in some localities.

Oats.—40 bushels; quality good; common varieties considered best. “ Surprise ” has done very well.

Barley.—33 bushels; quality good; culture increasing; profitable crop.

Peas.—30 bushels; do. short in haulm.

Hay.—18 cwt.; fair quality; affected by drought.

Rye, Beans and Corn, but little raised.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; quality excellent. Colorado Beetle made its appearance, but not much injury sustained. Hand-picking most successful; some trouble was experienced from incautious use of Paris Green.

Turnips.—300 bushels; quality good; fly at first very troublesome.

Carrots.—500 bushels; do. “ White Belgian ” principally cultivated.

Mangels were good, but not largely grown.

Fruit.—Season favourable; “ Isabella ” grape ripened well in open air.

Labourers scarce; \$1 50 per day in summer; 75 cents at other times. Machinery in general use.

HALDIMAND.

Fall Wheat.—21 bushels per acre; quality good. “ Soules,” “ Diehl,” “ Treadwell ” and “ Midge-proof,” mostly cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—19 bushels ; good sample. “Golden Drop” and “Fife” generally raised.

Oats.—45 bushels ; good quality ; the ordinary Canadian varieties, upon the whole, the best.

Barley.—24 bushels ; sample good ; four-rowed principally cultivated.

Peas.—30 bushels ; good quality ; chiefly “Golden Vine.”

Hay.—1 ton ; well saved ; mostly clover and timothy.

Corn.—50 bushels ; fair quality ; “White Flint” and “Yellow.”

Rye.—Very little raised. *Buckwheat* cultivated to a small extent ; yields well.

Potatoes.—100 bushels ; sound. Colorado Beetle pretty numerous in places ; but plant too far advanced to receive serious injury.

Turnips.—1000 bushels ; Swedes principally ; not very extensively grown.

Carrots.—1000 bushels ; quality middling ; “White Belgian” chiefly.

Mangel Wurzel.—1200 bushels ; sound quality ; cultivation not large. *Parsnips* chiefly confined to gardens.

Flax, *Hemp*, and *Hops* do well ; but little cultivated.

Labourers scarce and wages high. Up to November, good hands get \$1 50 a day and board. Machines are getting into general use, and annually increasing.

Fruit.—Season not generally favourable. Plums a failure ; trees extensively injured and often killed by black knot. Cherries the chief fruit of consequence this year.

HALTON.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels per acre ; quality good ; in places killed by ice.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; average quality.

Oats.—30 bushels.

Barley.—25 bushels ; plump, but rather discoloured.

Peas.—30 bushels ; good sample.

Hay.—15 cwt. ; “ ” injured by drought.

Potatoes.—120 bushels ; quality good ; area cultivated, small ; Colorado Beetle appeared in considerable numbers in places, but did no serious injury.

Turnips.—200 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots.—250 bushels ; middling quality.

Mangel Wurzel.—300 bushels ; “

Hops.—Raised largely around Georgetown ; crop fair ; prices good, *Fruit*—on the whole, a short crop.

Labourers scarce ; machines of good make and quality in general use.

HASTINGS, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good ; cultivation not extensive.

Spring Wheat.—14 bushels ; “ ” Fife principally raised, early drought injurious.

Oats.—25 bushels ; fair quality ; “Simpson,” “Norway,” “Black Tartar” and “Up-ton,” leading varieties.

Rye.—12 bushels ; quality pretty good ; not largely sown.

Barley.—20 bushels ; “

Peas.—15 bushels ; good sample ; straw short.

Beans.—20 bushels “ ” not much grown.

Hay.—1 ton ; well saved.

Corn.—25 bushels ; quality good.

Potatoes.—80 bushels ; sound ; injured much by early drought and to a small extent by the Colorado Beetle ; “Early Rose,” “Chili,” “Kidney,” “Robertson,” “Peerless,” “Peach Blows,” “Prince Albert,” leading varieties.

Turnips.—200 bushels ; sound ; much injured by the fly in some sections.

Carrots.—300 bushels ; early sowing good ; late, a failure.

Mangel Wurzel.—400 bushels ; not much cultivated.

Hops.—Not much raised ; a fair crop and good quality.

Fruit.—Season not very favourable ; yet fair crops of apples, pears and cherries ; plums injured by *Cureulio* ; grapes mostly good and ripened well.

Demand for labourers greater than the supply. Machinery annually increasing.

HASTINGS, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; good sample ; area of culture increasing.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; good sample ; chiefly "Fife," some "Club."

Oats.—40 bushels ; " "

Rye.—15 bushels ; quality inferior.

Barley.—30 bushels ; good sample.

Peas.—20 bushels ; " "

Hay.—1 ton ; " "

Corn.—50 bushels ; " "

Potatoes.—100 bushels ; good sample ; somewhat injured by Colorado Beetle.

Turnips.—600 bushels ; good sample.

Carrots.—600 bushels ; " "

Other roots but little cultivated.

Fruit.—Apples indifferent ; trees much affected by caterpillars ; small fruits abundant.

Labour high, and machines generally used.

HURON, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels ; fair sample.

Oats.—35 bushels ; good quality.

Barley.—40 bushels ; fair sample.

Peas.—45 bushels ; good quality.

Hay.—1 ton ; do.

Potatoes.—70 bushels ; do. ; Colorado Beetle very troublesome in some places.

Turnips.—800 bushels ; do.

Carrots.—1000 bushels ; do.

Mangel Wurzel.—700 bushels ; fair quality.

Flax.—Is successfully cultivated to some extent.

Fruit.—Season though very dry, was pretty favourable to most kinds.

Labourers have been very scarce, large quantity of machines and improved implements being introduced.

HURON, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; quality good. "Treadwell" principally raised ; "Soules" and "Deihl,"—almost discontinued on account of the midge,—have been successful this year.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; medium quality ; "Fife" principal variety. Midge seems to have disappeared.

Oats.—50 bushels ; good sample ; large breadth grown.

Barley.—40 bushels ; do. about the best crop ever raised here.

Peas.—35 bushels ; do. much freer of bugs than formerly.

Hay.—12 cwt. ; fair quality ; much injured by early drought.

Corn, Rye and Beans.—Only cultivated to a small extent.

Potatoes.—A small crop ; quality good ; drought very injurious. Colorado Beetle not so injurious as last year.

Turnips.—400 bushels ; crop very variable ; the "prize acre" yielded 800 bushels. Grasshoppers very numerous, and injurious to this and other crops.

Carrots.—600 bushels ; good quality ; the "prize quarter of an acre" yielded at rate of 1000 bushels per acre.

Mangel Wurzel.—800 bushels ; sound and good ; the "prize quarter of an acre" yielded at the rate of 1400 bushels per acre. Not as yet extensively grown.

Flax.—Considerably cultivated ; a good crop ; two large scutching mills in operation at Zurich and Seaforth.

Fruit.—On the whole very favourable and of good quality ; upwards of 1000 barrels of apples shipped to the east and old country markets this fall.

Labour pretty well supplied, except during harvest. Machines are now in general use.

KENT.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good ; injured much in winter.

Spring wheat.—15 bushels ; do. but little sown.

Oats.—40 bushels ; do.

Barley.—25 bushels ; sample light ; not largely cultivated.

Peas.—30 bushels ; quality fair ; a few bugs, rather increasing.

Beans.—25 bushels ; good sample ; largely grown.

Hay.—1 ton ; middling quality ; injured by drought.

Corn.—50 bushels ; quality pretty good and largely planted.

Potatoes.—125 bushels ; sound. Colorado Beetle not so numerous or injurious as last year.

Turnips.—Quite an average ; *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels* have done well, but not extensively cultivated. *Tobacco* raised in small quantities in south part of the county.

Fruit. Notwithstanding severe winter, fruits of most kinds (Peaches excepted) have produced well, and of good quality. Large quantity of Grapes near the lake ; Concord and Hartford prolific, considered the best.

Labourers in much demand and wages high. Machines extensively used.

LAMBTON.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality excellent ; injured on low lands by frost and ice.

Spring Wheat.—14 bushels ; quality poor ; not much grown

Oats.—45 bushels ; good sample.

Barley.—30 bushels ; medium quality.

Peas.—25 bushels ; good quality ; some bugs, but less than usual.

Hay.—13 cwt. ; good quality ; much under average.

Corn.—40 bushels ; not much cultivated.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; quality good. Colorado Beetle appeared in considerable numbers, but did little damage. Other roots not much raised. Wire worm at places very injurious.

Fruit.—Apples very wormy ; Plums, Grapes, Peaches, Pears and Cherries, variable ; in many places very indifferent.

Labourers scarce and wages high ; \$20 to \$25 a month with board in hay-time and harvest. Machines in general use. Straw cutters, grain crushers and wood saws increasing.

LANARK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good ; not largely grown.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; do. ; injured in places by grasshoppers.

Oats.—30 bushels ; do. ; largely cultivated.

Rye.—14 bushels ; do. ; but little grown.

Barley.—20 bushels ; do. ; do.

Peas.—18 bushels ; do. ; raised in large quantities.

Beans.—35 bushels ; superior quality ; worth \$1.35 per bushel.

Hay.—10 cwt. ; quality inferior ; drought and grasshoppers did much injury.

Corn.—25 bushels ; good quality ; not cultivated extensively.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; excellent quality ; Potato Beetle did no harm.

Turnips—Very variable ; almost destroyed by drought and grasshoppers in some places ; Packenham reports 300 bushels to the acre. Other roots only grown in small quantities.

In Dalhousie, Lanark and Darling, grasshoppers made great destruction, apparently following a limestone and sandy formation.

Farm labourers, \$18 to \$26 a month, with board, washing and lodging. Carpenters, \$2.50; masons, \$3; labourers in attendance, \$1.40 per day, without board. Wages diminished full 25 per cent. as winter advanced. Female servants much wanted; from \$5 to \$7 or \$8 a month. County well supplied with labour-saving machines.

Fruit.—Most kinds abundant, but currants much injured by a worm eating the leaves.

Three cheese factories started last spring, and working satisfactorily, and two or three more are expected next year. Bee-keeping much increased within the last year or two. Industrial prospects generally very encouraging.

LANARK, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre; good quality; less sown than formerly on account of liability to winter killing.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels; good quality; much injured by cold dry weather in June.

Oats.—35 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—25 bushels; fair.

Peas.—25 bushels; good.

Beans.—35 bushels; good; injured in places by frost.

Hay.—1 ton; well saved.

Corn.—30 bushels; quality good.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; good quality. Potatoe Beetle appeared early in large numbers, but disappeared without doing any considerable mischief.

Carrots.—500 bushels; good quality. Other roots very little raised. *Flax* cultivated a little.

Fruit.—Generally favourable.

Labour in general high. Machinery is now used extensively.

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre; quality good; not extensively grown.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; good sample, principally Black Sea.

Oats.—30 bushels; good quality.

Rye.—25 bushels; do.; but little grown.

Barley.—25 bushels; fair quality, but discoloured.

Peas.—30 bushels; sample very good.

Hay.—1½ ton; well secured.

Corn.—25 bushels; not much cultivated.

Potatoes.—50 bushels; quality excellent. Colorado Beetle in considerable numbers, but did not do so much injury as was at first feared. Other root crops very little raised.

Labour is scarce. Improved mowers and reapers, cultivators, harrows, &c., generally used.

LENNOX.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre; sample good; not much cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels per acre; quantity greatly affected by drought.

Oats.—15 " " ; do. do.

Rye.—15 " " ; do. do.

Barley.—12 " " ; not half an average.

Peas.—20 " " ; do. do.

Hay.—1 ton " "

Corn.—35 bushels " "

Potatoes.—65 bushels " ; Colorado Beetle injurious in many places.

Carrots.—2 tons; good sample.

Mangel Wurzel.—4 tons; middling quality. Turnips and parsnips not largely grown.

Hops are raised with success in some parts of the county. *Flax* only in a small degree.

Fruit.—Apples, owing to drought and high winds, were greatly injured; plums and cherries very good. Labourers scarce and wages high; machinery in general use.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—28 bushels per acre ; sample very good.
Spring Wheat.—12 do. ; middling quality.
Oats.—40 do. ; good sample.
Barley.—25 do. ; fair quality.
Peas.—30 do. ; quality pretty fair.
Hay.—1 ton do. do.
Corn.—50 do. ; good quality.
Potatoes.—75 do. ; do. Colorado Beetle made its appearance ; no particulars.
Turnips.—500 do. ; do.
Carrots.—500 do. ; do.
Mangel Wurzel.—500 do. ; do.
Fruit.—Season, on the whole, favourable ; apples a splendid crop.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; sample excellent. Where not winter-killed, 35 and 40 bushels not uncommon.
Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; sample poor ; no midge, but worms at the root very destructive.
Oats.—40 bushels ; medium quality ; much straw and lodged by storms in many places.
Barley.—20 do. do. ; injured by worms at the root
Peas.—30 do. ; good in north of county ; in the south, much injured by bugs.
Hay.—1½ ton ; sample middling ; old meadows light.
Corn.—30 bushels ; do. much seed failed to vegetate ; second sowing common.
Potatoes.—100 bushels ; Colorado Beetle in large numbers. Where Paris Green was carefully used, fair crops of good quality were obtained.
Turnips.—300 bushels ; quality good ; on heavy land the crop very indifferent.
Carrots.—250 do. do. ; season not favourable to roots.
Mangel Wurzel.—400 do. ; *Parsnips* not a field crop.
Hops.—Several gardens in the county, produce fair.
Cheese-making progressively extending.
Fruit of most kinds a fair average, but apples were much injured by the Codlin moth.
 Labourers scarce, and likely to remain so, as few farmers will hire in winter, and men will not stay where there is not constant employment.

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—A full average and good quality, "Treadwell" especially.
Spring Wheat.—Much below average, and poor quality.
Oats.—Above an average ; sample good.
Barley.—Below an average ; not much cultivated.
Peas.—A full average ; good quality.
Beans.—A good yield and quality.
Hay.—A fourth short of average ; good quality ; early drought injurious.
Corn.—A full average ; good sample.
Potatoes.—An average ; quality good. Colorado Beetle not so injurious as last year.
Turnips.—Full average ; sound and good. *Carrots* the same. *Parsnips* and *Mangels* an average, but not much cultivated.
Fruit.—Apples pretty good, only slightly injured by worms. Plums, peaches and currants very inferior.
 Good demand for labour ; machines extensively employed.

MONCK.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; fair quality ; not much grown.

Oats.—40 bushels ; good sample.

Peas.—23 bushels ; “

Hay.—1 ton ; “

Corn.—75 bushels (in cobs) ; good sample. But little *Barley* and no *Rye* cultivated.

Potatoes.—80 bushels ; sound quality ; Colorado Beetle increasing, injurious in places.

Mangel Wurzel.—100 bushels ; good quality. *Turnips*, *Carrots*, *Parsnips*, not much raised.

Fruit.—Apples a fair crop and of good quality ; other kinds middling ; early part of the season very dry ; much rain in the fall.

NIAGARA.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; good quality ; “Diehl” yielded better than the Red varieties.

Spring Wheat.—Very little cultivated in this section.

Oats.—25 bushels ; good sample ; largely cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; “

Peas.—18 bushels ; “

Hay.—10 cwt. ; “

Corn.—80 bushels (ears) ; good sample ; large amount grown.

Potatoes.—300 bushels ; quality good ; Colorado Beetle injurious in places.

Turnips.—500 bushels, “

Carrots.—600 bushels ; “

Mangel Wurzel.—700 bushels ; quality good. *Parsnips* not grown as a field crop,

Fruit.—Apples and pears, average crops of good quality ; peaches, under an average.

Reaping and mowing machines in general use ; seed-drills, power straw cutters, and other modern appliances gradually coming into use.

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels ; sample poor ; early drought injurious.

Oats.—40 bushels ; quality pretty good.

Barley.—20 bushels ; “

Peas.—30 bushels ; “

Hay.—1 ton ; “

Corn.—30 bushels ; “

Potatoes.—50 bushels ; Potato Beetle not numerous, nor very injurious.

Turnips.—400 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots.—200 bushels ; “

Mangel Wurzel.—300 bushels ; good quality.

Hops.—Cultivated to a small extent, and seem well adapted to the soil and climate.

Fruit.—Apples, peaches and plums nearly a failure this year, but pears were abundant.

A good demand for labourers ; agricultural machines in general use, and highly appreciated.

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels.

Oats.—30 bushels.

Rye.—10 bushels.

Barley.—10 bushels.

Peas.—20 bushels.

Hay.—15 cwt.

Corn.—30 bushels.

Potatoes.—150 bushels.

Turnips.—300 bushels.

Carrots.—200 bushels.

Hops.—Rather a poor crop; not largely grown. The Colorado Beetle injured the *Potatoes* severely in some localities. The return makes no mention of the *quality* of the different productions, and the low average was probably in great measure produced by the excessive drought which prevailed early in the season, in some sections of the Province.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre; quality good; winter killed in some places.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; fair sample; wet spring and dry summer brought it below an average.

Oats.—30 bushels; good quality; short in straw.

Rye.—20 bushels; average quality.

Barley.—25 bushels; sample good; short in straw.

Peas.—25 bushels; do. do.

Hay.—1 ton; fair quality; injured by drought.

Corn.—50 bushels; good quality; season favourable.

Potatoes.—65 bushels; generally small owing to drought. The Potato Beetle numerous in the Riding, causing more or less injury.

Turnips.—150 bushels; medium quality.

Carrots.—150 bushels; medium quality; not much cultivated.

Mangel Wurzel.—200 bushels; fair crop for the season. Farm labour continues high; \$20 a month and board; in harvest, \$1.50 a day. Machines are becoming general. *Fruit*; the season has been unfavourable for apples; most other kinds have been a fair average.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre; quality good; better crops than last year; less winter killed.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; quality middling; drought in June injured both quantity and quality.

Oats.—35 bushels; sample good.

Rye.—10 bushels; average quality.

Barley.—23 bushels; good sample; straw short; yield below average.

Peas.—25 bushels; yield below average.

Beans.—18 bushels; middling; not many grown.

Hay.—15 cwt.; good quality; very light on most farms.

Corn.—30 bushels; quality middling; season too cool for ripening well.

Potatoes.—100 bushels; sound tubers; Colorado Beetle in some places, but did no very serious damage.

Turnips.—300 bushels; good quality; better than last year.

Mangel Wurzel.—350 bushels; good quality; like carrots, injured somewhat in some places by drought in spring, that they had to be ploughed up.

Fruit.—Apples rather a poor crop; plums unusually abundant. Labour rather scarce; machines of various kinds in common use on cleared farms.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre; quality fair.

Spring Wheat.—22 bushels; sample good.

Oats.—40 bushels; sample good.

Rye.—25 bushels; bushels.

Barley.—35 bushels; very good.

Peas.—30 bushels; very good.

Hay.—1 ton; very good.

Corn.—35 bushels; very good.

Potatoes.—250 bushels; very good.

Turnips.—500 bushels; quality fair.

Mangel Wurzel.—450 bushels; quality good.

Fruit.—Abundant of all kinds, except apples. Good demand for labour at high wages. Grain and grass cut by machines. Johnson's Reaper considered the best, and Cayuga Junior, for grass.

OXFORD, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre; good quality; damaged in places by winter killing.
Spring Wheat.—7 bushels; quality very bad; very much destroyed by wire worm, also by Hessian Fly in some places.

Oats.—40 bushels; quality good.

Barley.—25 bushels; sample indifferent; discoloured.

Peas.—25 bushels; quality very good.

Hay.—1½ ton; average quality.

Corn.—27 bushels; quality indifferent; seed rotted in places.

Potatoes.—100 bushels; fair quality; Colorado Beetle destructive in some localities.

Turnips.—400 bushels; tubers sound.

Carrots.—500 bushels; quality good.

Mangel Wurzel.—450 bushels; good quality.

Flax.—Crop very good, and extensively grown in several townships.

Labour.—Great demand for good workmen at good wages. Machines and improved implements in general use, manufactured principally in Canada.

Fruit.—Pretty good on the whole; apples in some localities affected by insects.

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels; a failure in many places.

Oats.—50 bushels; sample good.

Rye.—But little cultivated; an average; the same as to beans.

Barley.—35 bushels; good quality.

Peas.—30 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—2½ tons; quality fair; injured by wet weather in making in several places.

Corn.—Various; fair on the whole.

Potatoes.—80 bushels; sound; Potato Beetle did considerable injury; such as used the ordinary remedies secured a fair crop.

Turnips.—500 bushels; quality poor; not extensively cultivated.

Carrots.—300 bushels; good quality; grown only in small lots. Parsnips confined to gardens.

Mangel Wurzel.—500 bushels; good quality; culture very restricted.

Fruit.—Generally pretty good, but no peaches. Plums injured by curculio. Farm labourers difficult to procure; about \$20 a month and board for the summer months. Machines in general use.

PETERBOROUGH, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—23 bushels per acre; quality good; Milwaukie Club and Treadwell favourite varieties.

Spring Wheat.—14 bushels; quality good; injured by cut worm and drought in June; Fife and Golden Drop succeeded best.

Oats.—38 bushels; sample good; black varieties mostly raised.

Barley.—30 bushels; sample good; straw rather short.

Peas.—19 bushels; sample good; Golden Vine the favourite; injured by grub.

Hay.—13 cwt.; quality fair; injured by drought.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; sound; Early Rose the favourite; Colorado Beetle did very little harm.

Turnips.—250 bushels; small bulbs; the fly in some places very destructive. Other root crops reported as failures; culture very restricted.

Fruit.—Pears, plums and cherries did well, but apples were small in size, many dropping off before matured. Caterpillars numerous and very destructive in some orchards.

Labour.—From \$20 to \$24 a month. Reapers and mowers are coming into general use; Massey's being the favourite.

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre: sample good.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; average quality.

Oats.—35 bushels; average quality.

Barley.—27 bushels; average quality.

Peas.—20 bushels; average quality.

Hay.—No average stated; a bad crop.

Potatoes.—100 bushels; sound; suffered but slightly from Potato Beetle.

Turnips.—250 bushels; suffered a good deal from drought, fly, and grasshoppers.

Mangel Wurzel.—400 bushels. Carrots and parsnips but little raised.

Labourers scarce; machines coming into general use; increased number this season.

Fruit.—Old trees produced but little; new orchards had an average crop of good quality.

PRESCOTT.

Fall Wheat.—35 bushels per acre; quality good; not much cultivated; best crop for many years.

Spring Wheat.—30 bushels; good quality; crop unusually large.

Oats.—50 bushels; fair quality; best crop for many years.

Barley.—20 bushels; middling quality; not much sown.

Peas.—16 bushels; good quality.

Beans.—40 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—1½ ton; fair quality.

Corn.—40 bushels; fair quality.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; fair quality; Colorado Beetle not yet appeared.

Turnips.—Principally destroyed by the fly; other roots but little cultivated.

Hops.—Cultivated to some extent; prospects good.

Fruit.—Crops not generally favourable.

PRINCE EDWARD.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre; medium quality; not much cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; quality very good.

Oats.—40 bushels; quality very good.

Rye.—20 bushels; middling.

Barley.—30 bushels; middling.

Peas.—30 bushels; quality very good, except where injured by the bug.

Hay.—1½ tons; well saved.

Corn.—45 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—65 bushels; sound; Colorado Beetle partially prevailed, and did some damage. Other root crops but very little cultivated.

Hops are raised in considerable quantities, but no particulars given. Hemp and flax but little grown.

Fruit.—Pears, plums, cherries and strawberries, fine crops; apples considerably injured by the borer.

Labourers scarce and wages high; \$12 to \$18 a month with board; without board \$1 per day.

Machinery in general use.

RENFREW, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; sample fair.

Oats.—50 bushels; quality extra good.

Peas.—30 bushels; good.

Beans.—40 bushels; largely raised for lumberers.

Hay.—1 ton; well secured. Barley and corn but little grown.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; no potato bug as yet.

Turnips.—But few grown ; crop indifferent. Other roots not cultivated. Insects did very little damage, grasshoppers damaged very slightly. Farm labourers readily obtained from \$20 to \$30 a month. The county pretty well supplied with good agricultural machines. Not well adapted for growing fruit, except plums.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; good quality ; winter-killed in places.

Spring Wheat.—12 do., fair quality ; severe drought in June very injurious ; grasshoppers did considerable injury to this and other crops.

Oats.—50 bushels ; sample good.

Rye.—18 bushels ; fair quality.

Barley.—20 bushels ; fair quality.

Peas.—20 bushels ; quality good.

Hay.—15 cwt. ; very variable, chiefly owing to partial falls of rain early in the season.

Corn.—30 bushels ; fair quality ; not largely grown. Beans but little cultivated ; excellent samples shown at exhibition.

Potatoes.—300 bushels ; tubers sound ; except in low-lying lands, where rot partially occurred. Colorado Beetle appeared, but did little injury.

Turnips.—The fly of late has been so destructive as to discourage cultivation. Other roots very little raised.

Fruit.—Better than last year, but injured in places by insects.

Labour.—scarce and dear ; machinery annually increasing.

RUSSELL.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; quality excellent ; not extensively cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; good sample.

Oats.—40 bushels ; good sample.

Rye.—25 bushels ; good sample ; but little cultivated.

Barley.—20 bushels ; quality fair.

Peas.—25 bushels ; excellent sample.

Hay.—1½ ton ; average quality.

Corn and Beans.—Good quality, but little raised.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; sound and good ; no Colorado Beetle as yet.

Turnips and Carrots.—Of excellent quality, but like parsnips and mangels, not much cultivated.

Flax.—Cultivated considerably and successfully in some places.

Apples.—Produced well in some localities.

Labourers scarce and wages high, \$1.20 to \$1.50 per day.

Machines and improved implements annually increasing.

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels per acre ; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels ; quality good.

Oats.—50 bushels ; quality good ; cultivation extensive.

Barley.—35 bushels ; quality good.

Peas.—35 bushels ; quality good.

Hay.—1½ ton ; quality pretty fair ; new meadows very productive.

Rye and Corn.—Only raised to a small extent.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; good quality ; Colorado beetle injurious in some places, as were also grasshoppers.

Turnips.—200 bushels, quality rather poor ; season not favourable. Carrots, parsnips and mangels poor ; not largely cultivated.

Fruit.—Of most kinds pretty good.

Labourers short and in much demand. Machines and implements of most improved character are generally introduced, and the demand increasing.

STORMONT.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good ; not much sown.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels ; good ; black sea generally raised.

Oats.—40 bushels ; sample above average.

Rye.—30 bushels ; not much grown.

Barley.—35 bushels ; good quality.

Peas.—30 bushels ; good quality.

Hay.—2 tons ; quality fair.

Corn.—80 bushels ; good quality.

Potatoes.—200 bushels ; quite sound ; and no appearance of the Colorado beetle.

Turnips.—300 bushels ; *Carrots*, 200 bushels ; *Mangels* 200 bushels ; all of good quality, but not largely raised.

Labourers scarce and wages high ; restricting cultivation in many instances. Season favourable for fruit.

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—27 bushels per acre ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—22 bushels ; Fife and Scotch principally raised, and produce well.

Oats.—35 bushels ; a good crop.

Rye.—28 bushels ; not largely grown.

Barley.—28 bushels ; quality fair.

Peas.—30 bushels. do.

Hay.—15 cwt. ; drought early in season, very injurious.

Corn.—Indifferent ; but little cultivated.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; quality good ; Early Rose largely grown ; Colorado beetle injurious in some places.

Turnips.—450 bushels ; sound sample ; other roots but little cultivated.

Labourers in most places scarce, \$20 to \$30 per month, in summer ; machines and improved implements constantly coming into general use.

Fruit.—Apples, a poor crop, but plums, cherries, and small fruits in many places were abundant.

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; best quality ; badly winter-killed, or average would have reached 40 bushels.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; quality rather inferior.

Oats.—50 bushels, sample heavy.

Peas.—40 bushels ; excellent quality and yield.

Barley.—45 bushels. do.

Hay.—1 ton, *Rye*, *Beans*, *Corn*, but little raised.

Potatoes.—50 to 200 bushels ; according to kinds and state of culture. Potato beetle caused much alarm at first, but did comparatively little injury on the whole.

Turnips.—500 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots.—600 bushels ; good quality. *Mangels* not so much cultivated, but succeed well. *Parsnips* confined to gardens.

Labour very scarce and high, from \$1.50 to \$2 00 per day. Most farmers now have most of the approved implements and machines.

Fruit.—*Apples* and *pears* scarcely an average. *Cherries* and *plums* abundant ; small fruits an average.

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; good sample ; badly winter-killed where exposed.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; fair quality ; considerably injured by grub and fly.

Oats.—35 bushels ; quality good.

Rye.—12 bushels ; not much grown, but for fodder.

Barley.—30 bushels ; good, but rather discoloured.

Peas.—25 bushels ; good sample.

Hay.—1 ton ; well made ; bottom thin by drought, particularly of previous year.

Corn.—50 bushels ; raised considerably for fodder.

Potatoes.—130 bushels; average quality, Peerless most prolific. Potato beetle numerous early in the season, but were not very injurious.

Turnips.—400 bushels ; *Carrots*, 500 bushels ; *Mangels*, 500 bushels. Not many of the latter cultivated; *Parsnips* confined to gardens.

Flax—is extensively grown in Wilmot. Messrs. Livingstone of Baden ground 75,000 bushels of seed last year, and expects to do more this.

Labourers are scarce. Most farmers have reapers and mowers, and drills, horse-rakes, &c., are largely used. *Fruit* generally yielded pretty well. *Apples* appear less affected by the worm than formerly.

WELLAND.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; quality excellent ; considerably injured by Hessian Fly.

Spring Wheat.—Very little cultivated.

Oats.—25 bushels ; rather light ; much injured by the grub and drought.

Barley.—10 bushels ; very poor ; but little sown.

Peas.—20 bushels ; quality good.

Beans.—20 bushels ; very good ; the culture is much increasing, and is generally remunerative.

Hay.—10 cwt. ; quality excellent ; drought very injurious.

Corn.—25 bushels ; good quality.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; quality very good.

Turnips.—150 bushels ; quality very good.

Mangel Wurzel.—200 bushels ; quality very good.

The lateness of the spring and severe, early drought, injured the *Fruit* ; as did the curculio, codlin moth, and currant worm. Wages high and labourers scarce. Machinery excellent and in general use.

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 to 30 bushels per acre ; quality good ; Treadwell and Deihl mostly cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—22 bushels ; quality better than for several years ; straw rather short.

Oats.—50 bushels ; not quite so heavy as last year.

Barley.—35 to 40 bushels ; good ; large breadth sown ; a very profitable crop.

Peas.—25 bushels ; good sample.

Hay.—1½ ton ; well saved ; crop not so heavy as last year, owing to early drought.

Rye, Beans and Corn but little cultivated.

Potatoes—200 bushels ; quality very good ; the Colorado beetle did but little harm.

Turnips.—Crop very variable, in some places pretty fair, in others almost a failure ; bulbs generally small. The same will apply to *mangels*, *carrots* and *parsnips*, but little cultivated. Drought injured root crops considerably, except potatoes. *Flax* not largely grown but produced well. *Fruit* generally plentiful.

Wages about \$16 per month, or 75 cents to \$1 a day and found. Harvest wages \$1.50 and found. Mowing and reaping machines on the increase ; about half of last year's crop cut by them, the other half in the ordinary way. The best year on the whole the farmers of this district have had for a considerable period.

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; sample good, winter-killed in several places.

Spring Wheat.—16 bushels ; Glasgow and Ohio Club, of good quality, Red Chaff yields better, but considered inferior by millers.

Oats.—60 bushels : sample good.

Barley.—40 bushels ; heavy, but a little discoloured.

Peas.—40 bushels ; better crop than for many years.

Hay.—1½ tons. *Corn and Beans* not grown.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; fair quality. Potato beetle somewhat on the increase, but not very injurious.

Turnips.—500 bushels ; quality pretty good ; drought at sowing retarded early progress. *Carrots*, *parsnips* and *mangels* not much raised, as yet, as field crops. Carrots yield well in suitable soils. Labourers scarce, and wages high. *Apples*, an average, and quality pretty good.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels per acre ; quality good ; much winter-killed in some places.

Spring Wheat.—14 bushels ; sample good ; some injury by Hessian fly in places.

Oats.—40 bushels ; quality heavy ; late sown a little rusted.

Barley.—30 bushels ; good quality, but rather discoloured.

Peas.—27 bushels ; quality good, and pretty free from bugs.

Hay.—15 cwt. ; good quality, but light, owing to failure of seed for past two years.

Potatoes.—175 bushels ; sound and good ; Colorado beetle very threatening at first, did not injure so much as was feared.

Turnips.—450 bushels ; sound ; a pretty even crop.

Carrots.—250 bushels ; good quality ; but suffered much from drought. *Mangels* not much cultivated, but productive where tried. *Fruit*, good on the whole ; curculio severely injured the plum. Codlin moth less injurious than last year to apples.

Good agricultural labourers much wanted. Machinery and implements of approved kinds are extensively used, as without them the harvest could not be gathered in. An efficient machine for cutting peas is very much needed.

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; good sample ; much winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; quality poor.

Oats.—45 bushels, fair quality.

Barley.—30 bushels ; average sample ; smaller breadth sown than usual.

Peas.—30 bushels ; fair quality.

Hay.—15 cwt. ; well saved ; old meadows particularly much injured by early drought.

Corn.—But little raised ; seed failed to germinate in some places.

Potatoes.—120 bushels ; sound and good ; Potato Beetle very numerous and injurious in places ; kept in check by picking and applying Paris green.

Turnips.—450 bushels ; average quality.

Carrots.—500 bushels ; average quality.

Mangel Wurzel.—400 bushels ; average quality ; not largely grown.

Hops.—A few small yards ; average yield where properly managed.

Fruit.—Apples below average ; injured by Codlin moth.

Labour.—demand far beyond supply. Machinery in general use ; grain drills and horse power chaff cutters, &c., increasing.

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels per acre ; quality very good.

Spring Wheat.—8 bushels ; quality very poor ; but little midge ; a large grub injurious.

Oats.—40 bushels ; sample pretty good.

Barley.—20 bushels ; quality middling.

Peas.—25 bushels ; good sample.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; sound ; Colorado Potato Beetle appeared in some places, but did little injury.

Turnips.—400 bushels ; quality pretty good.

Carrots, *parsnips* and *mangels* not much raised ; good quality.

Hops.—Rather a poor crop.

Fruit.—Most kinds a light crop, except cherries.

Labour.—Much demand for. Married men about \$20 a month by the year, without board, free house and garden. Reaping, mowing and threshing machines in general use ; seed drills, &c., are annually increasing.

YORK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels per acre ; quality excellent.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels ; sample fair ; somewhat affected by early drought.
Oats.—40 bushels ; excellent quality.
Barley.—32 bushels ; quality good.
Peas.—30 bushels ; splendid quality.
Hay.—1 ton ; quality good ; injured by drought.
Potatoes.—100 bushels ; quality good ; Colorado Beetle plentiful ; injury considerable in places. Early Rose escaped better than other sorts.
Turnips.—200 bushels ; small size ; injured by fly and drought. Other root crops indifferent ; not largely cultivated.
Fruit.—Somewhat affected by drought.
Labour.—Supply inadequate ; machines &c., generally used.

YORK, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels per acre ; quality good ; slightly injured by Hessian fly.
Spring Wheat.—12 bushels ; poor sample.
Oats.—40 bushels ; good quality.
Barley.—25 bushels ; good quality.
Peas.—30 bushels ; good quality.
Hay.—1 ton.
Corn.—30 bushels ; quality good ; its culture increasing. *Rye* and *beans* very little raised.
Potatoes.—100 bushels ; sound ; injured in places by Colorado Beetle.
Turnips.—300 bushels ; quality middling ; affected by drought.
Carrots.—300 bushels ; good quality.
Mangel Wurzel.—300 bushels ; good quality.
 Great want of labour in summer ; \$1.25 per day and board. After harvest wages lower, and supply sufficient.
Fruit, in general, below an average.

YORK, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels per acre ; quality very good.
Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; good sample.
Oats.—40 bushels ; good sample.
Rye.—20 bushels ; good sample.
Barley.—22 bushels ; good sample.
Peas.—30 bushels ; good sample ; suffered a little from the bug.
Hay.—15 cwt. ; good sample ; injured by early drought and cold. *Corn* and *beans* not much cultivated.
Potatoes.—120 bushels ; sound and good ; Colorado Beetle did not generally do much harm.
Carrots.—300 bushels ; medium quality.
Mangel Wurzel.—350 bushels ; medium quality.
Turnips.—Almost a failure from fly and drought.
Fruit.—Season pretty favourable.
 Agricultural labourers scarce and often inferior ; wages high. In machines and implements quite up to the times.

Estimated average of grain per acre, made up from Returns of Electoral Division Societies to the Bureau of Agriculture, for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873.

	1873—62 Returns.	1872—39 Returns.	1871—47 Returns.	1870—48 Returns.
Fall Wheat.....	22 bushels.	18 bushels	27 $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.
Spring Wheat	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	19 do	17 $\frac{6}{8}$ do	12 do
Oats.....	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	33 do	37 $\frac{6}{8}$ do	29 do
Rye	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	17 do	19 $\frac{6}{8}$ do	12 do
Barley	27 $\frac{1}{3}$ do	28 do	30 do	22 do
Peas	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	21 do	24 $\frac{2}{8}$ do	19 do

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G.)

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL FARM COMMISSION.

APPENDIX TO REPORT
OF THE
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G.)

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL FARM COMMISSION.

To The Honourable Provincial Secretary.

SIR—The undersigned Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council to “inquire and report with reference to the Government Farm near the Town of Guelph, and especially in regard to all matters proper to be considered, in order, with a due regard to economy, to adapt the said farm and the management and control thereof, to the purposes of a model and experimental farm, and in such manner as may conduce to the greatest possible benefit of the agricultural interests of the Province,” have the honour to state that they have given the important matter entrusted to them their most careful attention, and have agreed unanimously to the following Report.

The Commissioners, in all their deliberations, have endeavoured to keep steadily in view that the great object sought to be attained by the establishment of this Institution is the advancement of practical Agriculture in the Province. They have sought to keep before them the existing position of this great industrial interest in Canada, and to ascertain in what manner the Guelph Farm can best be made conducive to the extension among us of a higher and more profitable system of husbandry. They have had careful regard to the character and results of the Agricultural Colleges established in other Countries—and while anticipating the enlargement of the scope of the School and the elevation of its scientific curriculum, from year to year, under the guidance of experience, they have endeavoured to avoid the error of sacrificing the practical to the theoretical, into which so many similar Institutions have unhappily fallen, and to place its operations (at the outset at any rate) on a strictly practical basis.

The Commissioners, it will be observed, have recommended that the knowledge necessary for admission to the School shall be at first merely that which, under our School Law, every boy must possess in passing from a Common School into a High School of the Province; and that by giving each Township Council in Ontario in turn the nomination of a competent pupil for admission, a wide-spread interest in the success of the School is sought to be quickly created.

The agricultural interest infinitely surpasses all the other industrial interests of Ontario in magnitude and importance. Its successful prosecution gives life and tone to all classes of business, and a bad crop, here as elsewhere, entails stagnant markets and monetary stringency. By no other way could the prosperity of our country be so vastly and rapidly increased, as by the general adoption of an improved system of farming. It has been estimated that the cash difference in value between a good crop and a bad crop in Canada

exceeds fifty millions of dollars per annum,—but this sum falls far short of the enhanced cash gains which could be annually realized from thorough drainage, improved tillage, skilful manuring, and the general improvement of our Herds and Flocks.

The undersigned entertain the strong conviction that the Guelph School of Agriculture, if efficiently conducted, may be made eminently conducive to the promotion of these most desirable ends—and they thoroughly believe that the amount of public money necessary to its proper establishment, will be abundantly and quickly repaid by the stimulus given to this chief industry of our land.

The Commissioners have deemed it most convenient to submit their conclusions in the form of separate propositions, as follow :—

1. That the name of the Institution should be “The Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm.”

2. That the objects of the Institution should be: *First*, To give a thorough mastery of the practice and theory of Husbandry to young men of the Province engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits, or intending to engage in such: And, *Second*, To conduct experiments tending to the solution of questions of material interest to the Agriculturists of the Province, and publish the results from time to time.

3. That a carefully prepared Design of the Farm and Establishments, as they ought to be when the Institution is in full operation, should be prepared with all speed by one or two competent parties, in conjunction with the Principal. That this design should provide for buildings of a plain and substantial character for all the purposes of the Institution, and make ample allowance for their easy enlargement from time to time as required.

4. That the existing Buildings on the farm should be utilized for present purposes; but in the event of their being found unsuitable for the efficient and economical prosecution of the daily work of the farm, they should gradually be replaced by others constructed on the principles, and forming part of the systematic plan herein recommended.

5. That the Farm should be separated into five distinct departments, namely;

(1.) The Field Department.

(2.) The Horticultural Department.

(3.) The Live Stock Department.

(4.) The Poultry, Bird and Bee Department, and

(5.) The Mechanical Department—including Carpenter, Blacksmith, Waggon, Harness and Paint Shops.

6. That the plan of the Farm should provide for a clear separation between these departments of farm-work; and that in locating each department due regard should be had in the site selected, to the special suitability of the soil, convenience of access, and the compactness and tasteful appearance of the establishment as a whole.

7. That all the Buildings on the farm should be model buildings, so far as their adaptability to the purposes for which they are constructed is concerned; and that, while due regard should be shown to the demands of artistic taste in the design and site of each erection, yet the chief aim ought to be to have all the buildings in simplicity of style, completeness of arrangement, solidity of construction, drainage, ventilation and economy of labour, models worthy of imitation by the farmers of the Province, and attainable at a cost within their reach.

8. That the laying out of the fields, the system of drainage, the construction of internal roads and bridges, the planting of shade and ornamental trees, the growing of hedges, the erection of fences and bridges, and all other permanent improvements on the farm, should be carried out on a gradually developed system, and in such a manner as to exhibit and test the comparative values of the most approved models of executing these several works, and to test the cost and convenience and durability of the different new appliances, from time to time, recommended for adoption on the farms of the Province.

9. That the permanent principal building on the farm should be the Boarding-house for the pupils. It should be erected in the plain, substantial style suitable for the purpose to which it is to be applied. It should be three stories in height, with ceilings not less than eleven feet high, and warmed throughout by steam, or heated air from a furnace, supplied throughout with gas, and thoroughly ventilated on the most approved plan. It should be 240 feet long by 30 feet wide. The ground-floor should be devoted to the necessary class-rooms, dining-room, sitting rooms, store-rooms, and the private apartments of the Rector. The other

two stories should have no permanent division walls, but along the sides of each story should run ranges of sleeping-rooms for the pupils, 10 x 12 feet each, and formed by wooden partitions, seven feet high, with a passage of eight feet wide running the entire length of the building between the ranges. That there should be a water cistern constructed in an elevated part of the building, large enough to furnish a constant and sufficient supply of fresh water for the establishment, and to give security against damage by fire. That in each sleeping room there should be two single beds, and not more than two pupils.

10. That there should be a building attached to the said Boarding-house, and having one passage connecting it therewith, for the kitchen, washing-house, laundry, cellars, store-closets, and other appurtenances of the housekeeper's department. That it should also contain a private sitting-room and bedroom for the housekeeper and bedrooms for her assistants. And that in this building the furnace for heating the main edifice should be utilized for the purposes of cooking, washing and heating, if found practicable and economical.

11. That there should also be a building attached to the main edifice, containing a sufficient supply of baths for the use of the pupils, and, if possible, a swimming-bath. That water-closets should also be erected in this building, and a room where each of the pupils should clean his work-shoes in the morning, and on returning from work, exchange them for house-shoes before proceeding to the sitting-rooms.

12. That there should be erected on convenient sites upon the farm, separate residences for the Principal, the Horticultural Director and Live Stock Director; with suitable accommodation in each for a family, and outhouses and gardens attached. That the public approach to these residences should, if possible, be distinct from the approaches to the farm buildings, with which they should only be connected by a private passage.

13. That in the Horticultural Department, if we select it to give a specimen of details, provision should be made as follows:

(a) That there should be a vegetable garden in which should be grown a full assortment of vegetables, and in which the qualities of different varieties may be tested as occasion arises, and their excellencies or deficiencies determined.

(b) That there should be a fruit garden in which a full assortment of small fruits should be grown, and new varieties may be tested.

(c) That there should be a vineyard of hardy grapes, wherein various methods of training and pruning may be exemplified, and new varieties may be tested.

(d) That there should be an orchard in which a large variety of apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees should be grown, that the scholars may be made familiar with the appearance and quality of the several sorts, their peculiar habits of growth, their adaptation to this climate and proper modes of culture, and that new varieties may be tested.

(e) That there should be a nursery in which the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees and plants, and the operations of grafting, budding, layering, pruning, &c., may be taught and performed.

(f) That there should be a lawn, in which the principles of rural adornment can be exemplified in the grouping of trees and shrubs, the laying out of walks and planting of flowers.

(g) That there should be greenhouses in which the art of cultivating plants under glass may be acquired, including the methods adapted to the propagation and growth of each variety, and in which the principles of erecting, heating, and ventilating plant-houses may be exemplified and taught.

(h) That there should be vineries in which exotic grapes are grown under glass, and the methods of cultivation with or without artificial heat illustrated, and the pruning and training of the vines experimentally taught, and new varieties tested.

(i) That there should be orchard houses in which the cultivation of such fruit trees as can be grown under glass in this climate, may be practically taught, both growing in tubs and planted in borders.

(j) That there should be a flower garden, in which students may be made familiar with the appearance, habits and culture of hardy, herbaceous and other decorative plants, and grounds appropriated for the bedding out of suitable exotics, and instruction given in the art of arranging and combining colour, so as to make grounds attractive and pleasing.

(k) That there should be an arboretum in which are grouped, as near each other as practicable, all the species and varieties belonging to each genus of deciduous trees which will

grow in this climate, and the students made familiar by comparison and contrast with the particular characteristics of each, and instructed in the economical uses to which each is specially adapted.

(l) That there should be a pinetum grouped in a similar manner, by means of which students may be made familiar with the habits and appearance of the evergreens adapted to this climate, and instructed in the economic uses to which they are severally suited.

(m) That while the ultimate accomplishment of all these important objects should be kept constantly in view, they should be the result of a progressive development, unfolded as the growth and needs of the school may determine.

14. That until the Farm has been systematically laid out and brought into order for the special purposes to which it is to be applied, and until the necessary buildings and offices have been erected—it is inexpedient to settle definitely the curriculum of instruction to be given, or the conditions on which pupils shall be admitted when the Institution is in full operation.

15. That for some time to come the work of the Farm must be mainly confined to the preparation of the fields and buildings for the systematic instruction of the pupils; that the knowledge that might be acquired from these preparatory operations would be most valuable to the pupils; that the labour of the pupils ought therefore to be employed so far as practicable in these preparatory operations; and that it is expedient to provide at present merely for the conduct of the Institution during this preparatory term, and utilize the practical experience obtained from it in settling hereafter the permanent organization and educational curriculum.

16. That during the said Preparatory Term the chief aim should be to teach the pupils how to perform farm-work in the best and most profitable manner—coupled with such an amount of scientific knowledge as will enable them clearly to comprehend the results sought to be obtained from each operation, and the scientific facts and principles on which it is based; and that the light obtained during this preparatory Term should determine whether or not the amount of scientific instruction should be increased, and, if so, in what manner it can most usefully be imparted.

17. That during the said preparatory Term, the number of pupils should be limited to the strength that can be profitably employed in the operations of the Farm—commencing with twenty or thirty, and increasing from month to month, as the progress of the work may be found to demand.

18. That the ordinary branches of English education necessary to the acquisition and proper use of the industrial instruction to be imparted in the Agricultural School should be found in the National Schools of the Province, and not given as part of the prescribed course in the Agricultural School.

19. That no pupil should be admitted until he has attained the full age of 15 years.

20. That before admission to the School as a Pupil, each candidate should produce the following certificates of qualification:—

- (1.) As to his knowledge in the ordinary branches of an English Education—the qualifying standard of which should at first be simply sufficient to enable the pupil to master the instruction given at the School of Agriculture.
- (2.) As to his age, parentage, and place of birth.
- (3.) As to his physical health and strength.
- (4.) As to his moral conduct.
- (5.) As to the assent of his parents or guardians to his application for admission.
- (6.) As to his intention to follow Agriculture or Horticulture as his permanent occupation.

21. That the standard of English Education necessary for admission as a Pupil ought to be as follows:—

Arithmetic: As far as Simple Proportion, inclusive.

English Grammar and Composition: Analysis and parsing of easy sentences; writing a familiar letter; *Reading, Spelling, and Dictation*.

Outlines of *English and Canadian History*.

Outlines of *General Geography and Geography of the Dominion of Canada*.

These subjects are the same as prescribed for pupils passing from the Common Schools of the Province and desiring to enter our High Schools. The examinations are held in January and August of each year. It is recommended, therefore, that intending applicants for admission to the School of Agriculture should pass the same examination, at the same times and places, of which public notice is always given by the Public School Inspectors; and that successful candidates should receive from the Local Boards of Examiners certificates of qualification. All pupils who have been regularly admitted to the High Schools, and all who hold Teachers' certificates, and all Graduates and Under-Graduates of all Universities in the British Empire, should be deemed to possess the literary qualification for admission.

22. That during the said Preparatory term, the mode of admitting Pupils to the advantages of the School of Agriculture should be by the nomination of one duly qualified candidate by each Township Council of Ontario. That the Reeve of each Township should forthwith have sent him, for the information of his Council, a statement of the intended character of the School, the personal qualifications required before admission from each Pupil, and the advantages accruing to the successful candidates; that he should be requested to have nominated by his Township Council, without delay, one duly qualified candidate for admission to the Institution, and to transmit the same to the Provincial Secretary on or before the day of _____, 1874. That as soon thereafter as possible, all the names of duly nominated and qualified candidates should be drawn by lot and placed on a list in the order in which they were drawn; and according to their position on that list the vacancies in the School should from time to time be supplied during the ensuing year.

23. That all the details of the daily work of the farm should be performed by the pupils—subject to the occasional employment of such skilled assistance as may from time to time be absolutely required.

24. That the average *maximum* of daily labour during the year, should not exceed seven hours.

25. That during the preparatory Term, each pupil should enter into an agreement (with the assent of his parents or guardians) of service for one year, subject to the rules of the School, agreeing to give his whole time to the work and studies of the Institution; that such agreements should run from the first day of the month following that in which the pupil commences study; and that the terminations of the engagements made should be so distributed over the year as to prevent the efficiency of the farm-staff being at any time seriously affected.

26. That the pupils should provide their own clothing and books.

27. That, during the said Preparatory Term, each Pupil should receive instruction as herein defined, Lodging, Board, Washing and \$50 in money at the end of the year, in the event of his completing it to the satisfaction of the Principal and his colleagues on the Executive Board.

28. That each pupil should have a number assigned to him on his entrance; that a set of Tools bearing his special number should be given to him for his exclusive use during his residence in the school; and that he should be held responsible for their proper care and condition.

29. That each pupil should keep a diary of his work on the farm during the year, with a *resumé* of the instruction given daily by the officials.

30. That Prayers and a portion of Scripture should be read every morning and evening, and a blessing asked before every meal; that it should be obligatory on all the inmates of the Boarding-house and attachment to be regularly present at morning and evening prayers, with the exception of such as on the ground of conscientious scruples formally object to do so; and that on Sunday all the pupils should attend service at least once in the church of the denomination with which they may have been severally connected; and that the practice of gambling, and the use of intoxicating liquors should be strictly prohibited at the Institution.

31. That each Pupil should be entitled to absence from the Institution for not more than three weeks during the year, at such period of the year as the Executive Board may determine.

32. That Prizes for Proficiency and Good conduct should be annually awarded; and that Certificates of Proficiency and Good Conduct should be given to the deserving Pupils on leaving the School.

GOVERNING COUNCIL.

33. That there should be an Honorary Council, consisting of eight Members, appointed by Government, and the Commissioner of Agriculture as President, who should make By-laws for the internal organization and government of the Institution; and that such By-laws should be approved by Order in Council of the Ontario Government, before going into operation.

34. That the Members of the Honorary Council should meet at Guelph, on the first Wednesday of January, April, July and October, in each year; that the term of their appointment should be two years, four retiring each year, the four to retire at the end of the first year to be determined by lot; that there should be an Advisory Committee of the said Council, composed of three Members, whose advice the Principal of the School should seek when matters of adequate importance render it expedient; and that the Members of the said Council should have defrayed, from the funds of the Institution, their actual travelling and hotel expenses in attending meetings.

STAFF OF OFFICIALS.

35. That the Chief Official of the Institution should be styled The Principal; that he should be thoroughly versed in the practice and science of Agriculture, and should possess large personal experience in practical husbandry. It should be his duty to form the plan of operations for the coming year—after consultation with the Directors of the several departments. His special charge should be the Field Department, which he should personally direct, being systematically with the pupils in the field, instructing them in their work. He should also devote a daily average of two hours during the year in the class-room to the oral instruction of the pupils in practical Husbandry, and in such branches of Agricultural Science, and to such an extent of these branches as may enable them to understand the scientific facts and principles on which each field operation is based. It should also be his duty to exercise surveillance over all the operations and transactions of the Institution, and to see that the Officials, Pupils and Employees properly discharge their several duties.

36. That the Official second in rank in the Institution should be styled The Horticultural Director: That he should be a gentleman of the highest ability in his profession, practically and scientifically, and possessing a special aptitude for communicating knowledge to his pupils and interesting them in their work; That he in like manner with the Chief of the Field Department, should plan and see executed the whole Horticultural operations of the year, and be personally in the grounds instructing his pupils; and that he should also devote an average of two hours daily during the year, to the oral instruction of the pupils in the class-room.

37. That over the Live Stock Department an Official, third in rank, having the highest ability in his profession, should be placed with the title of The Live Stock Director. He should thoroughly understand the breeding, raising and fattening of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, and the breeding, raising and breaking of horses. He should have a good knowledge of the different races of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs—of their good and bad points, according to the established standards of the show grounds and cattle markets—of their comparative values in the home and foreign markets—and of the recorded Pedigree systems of England, Canada and the United States. He, in like manner with the other chief officers, should be the active director and overseer of the whole practical operations of his department, and give two hours daily to the oral instruction of the pupils in such scientific studies as may be necessary to make them thoroughly versed in the scientific facts and principles which enter into the management of the Domestic Animals of the Farm.

38. That the Principal, the Horticultural Director, and the Live Stock Director, should form an Executive Board, meeting at such stated times, daily or weekly, as they may determine, to consult together for the promotion of the interests of the Institution, and to determine from time to time such questions of discipline and management as may arise.

39. That the Principal and Directors should each be entitled to a vacation of six weeks every year; and that the period designated for each should be so arranged between them that only one should at any time be absent from the Farm.

40. That it is of the highest importance that all the pupils should receive from one thoroughly competent Veterinary Surgeon, or more, such practical instruction for the treatment of the ordinary diseases and injuries to the domestic animals of the Farm, as may enable them to apply the proper remedies—at least until a Veterinary can be called in; that it might be advantageous were the Veterinary College at Toronto incorporated as a department of the School of Agriculture—or at least that the funds of both institutions might be united to secure a thoroughly efficient staff available for both.

41. That experience has established the great advantage possessed by the Cheese and Butter Factory systems in comparison with the old plan of the isolated Farm Dairy; that the Factories already established in the Province have been of incalculable benefit to the farming interest; and that the extension of the system should be encouraged by every legitimate means. That for many reasons it would for some time to come be inexpedient to establish a factory on the Farm; but that very great advantage would be derived from the establishment in the neighbourhood, by private parties, of a Cheese Factory and a Butter Factory on the most approved principles—in which accurate experiments could be made for public guidance, and the best modes of operation taught to the pupils of the Agricultural School, in consideration of a specified fee for each pupil, or an annual bonus for the School.

42. That there should be an officer, known as the Rector, whose duty should be to take charge of the boarding house and its inmates when they are not engaged in their field or classroom duties. It should be his duty to preside at meals, to keep the books, and act as Treasurer of the Institution; and under the instructions of the Principal to make purchases and sales, and conduct the necessary correspondence. He should officiate at morning and evening prayers, and must necessarily be a man of reliable character, business capacity, kindly yet firm disposition, and unmarried.

43. That over the Poultry, Bird and Bee department, there should be placed a foreman, thoroughly skilled in all that concerns the propagation, management and preparation for the show ground and market, of the special objects of his care, and their products. It should be his duty to take personal charge of the whole department, and with the aid of the pupils to perform all the daily work connected with it. He should be competent to direct the attention of the pupils to the properties, habits, and comparative merits of the different breeds and to the most approved modes of housing, feeding, and breeding them.

44. That over each of the three principal departments of the Farm should be placed a thoroughly efficient foreman, capable, under the instruction of his director of executing the whole of the practical work of his department, and of giving instruction to the pupils in their daily operations.

45. That in the Mechanical department there should be a foreman carpenter and a foreman blacksmith, who, with the assistance of the pupils, should do all the necessary repairs, and as much as possible of the general carpenter work, waggon work and blacksmith work of the institution. They should be first-class mechanics, able and willing to give the pupils such instruction as may enable them to handle common tools, and do the ordinary repairing work of a farm.

46. That the foremen of all the departments should at first be single men, who should reside on the farm and receive their lodging, board and washing a part compensation for their services; but that the permanent plan of the farm should provide for the future erection of cottages for them, on sites convenient for their special work, and for protection of the property.

47. That there should be a Housekeeper, of large and matured experience in the management of young persons—who would take active control of the domestic affairs of the boarding house, and personally interest herself in the health and comfort of the pupils. She should be a widow or single person without encumbrance, and give her whole time to her duties. She should employ and change, from time to time, the domestic assistants required to aid her—who should be women of matured experience in the care of young persons.

48. That every effort should be put forth to obtain yearly from the farm a satisfactory financial return : that the aim should be to produce from it the best classes of animals, seeds, plants, fruits, vegetables, &c. ; and that the surplus products should be disposed of, as far as possible, at periodical sales by auction.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID CHRISTIE, *Chairman.*

GEORGE BROWN,

JAMES SKEAD,

JOHN McCAUL,

GEORGE BUCKLAND,

JAMES A. McLELLAN,

ANDREW WILSON,

D. W. BEADLE.

Toronto, Jan. 31, 1874.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (H.)

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1873.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1873.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Addington	700 00	<i>Brought forward</i>	18,290 00
Algoma*	300 00	Huron, N.	700 00
Bothwell	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Brant, N.	700 00	Kent	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Kingston	350 00
Brockville	350 00	Lambton	700 00
Bruce, N.	700 00	Lanark, N.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Cardwell	700 00	Leeds, N., and Grenville	700 00
Carleton	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Cornwall	350 00	Lennox	700 00
Dundas	700 00	Lincoln	700 00
Durham, E.	700 00	London	350 00
Do W.	700 00	Middlesex, N.	700 00
Elgin, E.	700 00	Do E.	700 00
Do W.	700 00	Do W.	700 00
Essex	700 00	Monck	700 00
Frontenac	700 00	Niagara	350 00
Glengarry	700 00	Norfolk, N.	700 00
Grenville	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Grey, N.	700 00	Northumberland, E.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Do W.	700 00
Haldimand	700 00	Ontario, N.	700 00
Halton	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Hamilton	350 00	Ottawa	350 00
Do (Horticultural Society)	140 00	Oxford, N.	700 00
Hastings, N.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Do E.	700 00	Peel	700 00
Do W.	700 00	Perth, N.	700 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	18,290 00	<i>Carried forward</i>	36,490 00

* This Society did not qualify so as to receive the full amount of the grant, \$700.

No. 1—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1873.—Continued.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	36,490 00	Brought forward.....	45,440 00
Perth, S.	700 00	Victoria, S.	700 00
Peterborough, E.	700 00	Waterloo, N.	700 00
Do W.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Prescott	700 00	Welland	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00	Wellington, N.	700 00
Renfrew, N.	700 00	Do C.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Russell	700 00	Wentworth, N.	700 00
Simcoe, N.	700 00	Do S.	700 00
Do S.	700 00	York, N.	700 00
Stormont	700 00	Do E.	700 00
Toronto	550 00	Do W.	700 00
Victoria, N.	700 00		
Carried forward.....	45,440 00	Total.....	53,840 00

No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1873.

NAME OF INSTITUTE.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF INSTITUTE.	AMOUNT.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Aurora	200 00	Brought forward.....	6,041 22
Ayr	124 00	Norwood	100 00
Barrie	(a) 600 00	Paris	200 00
Berlin	234 72	Peterborough	400 00
Brampton	200 00	Port Elgin	146 00
Brantford	400 00	Preston	400 00
Brighton	148 00	Richmond Hill	325 74
Clinton	400 00	St. Catharines	400 00
Collingwood.....	200 00	St. Mary's	400 00
Dundas	400 00	Simcoe	400 00
Elora	300 00	Smith's Falls	200 00
Galt	400 00	Stratford	302 00
Grimsby	90 00	Strathroy	400 00
Hamilton	400 00	Thorold	400 00
Hespeler	200 00	Toronto.....	400 00
Kincardine	169 20	Uxbridge	200 00
London	300 00	Whitby	400 00
Meaford	150 00	Woodstock	400 00
Milton	400 00		
Mount Forest	400 00		11,534 96
Newmarket	80 00	Cost of Inspection of Institutes	410 00
Niagara	265 30		
Carried forward.....	6,061 22	Total	11,944 96

(a) Of this sum, \$400 was on account of grant for 1872.

No. 3.—Total Payments for Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts, 1873.

SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended in 1873.	Unexpended or Over-expended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Electoral Division Societies, 73 at \$700	51,100 00	50,840 00	260 00
Do 1 at \$550	550 00	550 00	
Do 7 at \$350	2,450 00	2,450 00	
Agricultural and Arts Association	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Fruit Growers' Association.....	500 00	500 00	
Entomological Society	500 00	500 00	
Dairymen's Association		700 00	700 00*
Mechanics' Institutes	20,000 00	11,944 96	8,055 04
Sundry Services	2,000 00	3,282 97	1,282 97*
Total.....	87,100 00	80,767 93	6,332 07

* Over-expenditure.

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 3rd January, 1873.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1872-3.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:

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1874.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO.

TORONTO, December 24th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Sixth Annual Report of the Public Institutions placed by law under my supervision and inspection.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Honourable,

CHRISTOPHER F. FRASER, M.P.P.,

Secretary for the Province of Ontario.

&c. &c.

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PREFACE	1-2
Number and designation of Institutions subject to inspection.....	1-2
Total cost to the Province for the year.....	2
Revenue received from them for the year.....	2
ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE :—	
Number and distribution of Insane in Public Asylums	3
Number in Gaols.	3
Total number Insane reported in the Province under public accommodation....	3
Number of Insane in Asylums since Confederation, 1867.....	3
Nationalities, Religious Denominations and Civil State of Insane in Asylums. ..	4
Average number in Asylums during the year.....	4
Admissions and total number under treatment.....	4
From what counties received.....	5
Number of Insane admitted to Asylums since 1841, and how disposed of.....	5
From what counties received.....	6
Provisions of new Act, and the result.....	6
Discharges of patients, and mental condition when discharged.....	6-7
Probational discharges	7
Periods of Asylum residence of patients discharged.....	7
Deaths	7
Periods of Asylum residence of the patients who died.....	8
Operations of Idiot Asylum, London.....	8
Necessity for increased accommodation for Idiots.....	9
Asylum accommodation	9
Suggestions for increase of same at Toronto.....	9-10
“ “ London.....	9
“ “ Kingston.....	10
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	10
Recommendation for its purchase by Province.....	10-11
Defects in the present arrangement for its occupation.....	11
Objections against mixing the ordinary Insane with the criminal Insane in Rockwood	11
Paying patients in Asylums and their number, distribution and amount received.	12
Rates per week for paying patients.....	12
Asylum expenditures and cost per patient per week and per annum.....	12-13
Remarks upon Asylum expenditures.....	12-13
SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE :—	
Operation of Toronto Asylum.....	14-15
Condition of Asylum and patients.....	15-16
Alterations, additions and repairs.....	16-17

	PAGE.
Inspection of London Asylum	17-18
Operations " "	19
By-laws " "	19-24
Mr. Scobles Report on alterations and additions.....	24-29
Operations of Rockwood Asylum.....	29-30
Inspection minutes of Rockwood Asylum.....	30-34
Expenditure Toronto Asylum.....	31-32
" London Asylum	32-33
Estimate for 1874, Toronto Asylum	33-24
" " London "	34-35
" " Rockwood Asylum	35

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB :—

Operations since opening	36
Amendments to by-laws in respect to admission	37-38
Census of Deaf and Dumb in Ontario.....	38
Inspection of the Institution.....	38-39
Mechanical instruction	39-40
New buildings—alterations and repairs	40
Statement of Expenditure	40-41
Estimate for 1874.....	41-42

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD :—

Operations since opening	43-44
Inspection minutes.....	45-46
Educational Department.....	46
Domestic "	46
Workshops "	47
Repairs and alterations.....	47
Report of Mr. Scoble on repairs and alterations.....	47-48
Expenditure	48-49
Estimate for 1874	49-50

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES, HAMILTON :—

Site of the Institution.....	51
Description of building	51-53
Provisions of the Act.....	53

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES :—

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE	51
Operations of the year.....	54
Recommendations respecting commitments	54-55
Operations since established.....	55
Schools and Chapels	56
Workshops	56-57
Inspection minutes.....	57-58
Alterations, repairs and additions	58-59
Mr. Scoble's Report on alterations and additions	60
Expenditures	61
Estimates for 1874.....	62-63

	PAGE.
CENTRAL PRISON, ONTARIO :—	
State of works.....	64
Alterations and additions.....	64-65
Contract with Canada Car Company for new works.....	66-69
Correspondence respecting rolling mill.....	69-70
Furniture and furnishings for Prison.....	71
Clothing for Prisoners.....	71
Design of Central Prison.....	71-72
Prisoners and periods of sentence.....	73-74
Transfer of Prisoners from Gaols to Central Prison.....	74-75
Aid to discharged Prisoners.....	75
Appointment of Officers.....	75-76
Damage to buildings by storm.....	77
Estimates for 1874.....	77-78
COUNTY GAOLS :—	
Comparative Statistics.....	79
Table No. 1.—Total number of prisoners in Gaol, 30th Sept., 1873.....	80
“ Nature of imprisonment.....	80-81
Table No. 2.—Numbers sentenced.....	81-82
Table No. 3.—Periods of sentence.....	83
Nationalities, Religious Denominations and Civil State of sentenced Prisoners..	84
Table No. 4.—Maintenance of Prisoners.....	84-85
Gaol Expenditures.....	85
Table No. 5.—Gaol Expenditure—Statistics.....	86-87
Escapes.....	88
Dietaries.....	88
Alterations and Repairs.....	88-89
Table No. 6.—General Statistics.....	90
“ 7.—“.....	91-92
“ 8.—Prisoners tried at Interim Sessions.....	93
“ 9.—Offences for which Prisoners were committed.....	94-97
“ 10.—Occupations and calling of Prisoners.....	98-100
SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS OF COUNTY GAOLS.	
Barrie Gaol.....	101
Belleville Gaol.....	102
Berlin “.....	102
Brampton “.....	103
Brantford “.....	103
Brockville “.....	104
Cayuga “.....	104
Chatham “.....	104-105
Cobourg “.....	105
Cornwall “.....	105-106
Goderich “.....	106
Guelph “.....	106-107
Hamilton “.....	107-108
Kingston “.....	108-110

	PAGE.
London Gaol	110-111
Lindsay "	111
L'Orignal "	111-112
Milton "	112
Napanee "	112
Ottawa "	112-113
Owen Sound Gaol.....	114
Pembroke "	114-115
Perth "	115
Peterborough "	115
Picton "	116
Sandwich "	116
Sarnia "	116-117
Sault Ste Marie Gaol.....	117
Simcoe "	117-118
St. Catharines "	118
Stratford "	118-119
St. Thomas "	119-120
Toronto "	120-121
Walkerton "	121
Welland "	121-122
Woodstock "	122
Whitby "	122-123
Thunder Bay "	123

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS :—

Operations of Hospitals	124
Sex, Religion and Nationality of Patients.....	124-125
Average and collective stay in Hospital	125
Money receipts from all sources.....	126
Government aid per patient days' stay.....	126-127
Municipal aid to Hospitals	127
Suggestions for equitable distribution of Government appropriation.....	128
Comparative statement of Hospital receipts.....	129
Hospital Expenditure.....	129-132

POOR HOUSES	132
Table shewing admissions, &c.....	132
Sex, Nationalities and Religion of Inmates.....	133
Table shewing receipts from all sources.....	133
" relative proportion of Government grant.....	133

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.....	134
Table shewing admissions, &c.	135
" " receipts and expenditure	136
" " total days stay, and proportion of Government grant	137
" " Distribution of Government aid under proposed Bill.....	138

	PAGE.
SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS OF HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS . . .	139
Hamilton City Hospital	130
Kingston General Hospital	140
Toronto " " 	142
County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital.	144
Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa	145-146
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	146-147
General Hospital, London.	147-148
General Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	149-150
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto.	150-151
House of Industry, Kingston	151-152
" " Toronto.	152-154
" Providence, Toronto.	154-156
" Refuge, Hamilton.	156-157

APPENDIX.

Report of Medical Superintendent Asylum for Insane, Toronto.	158-170
" " " London	171-180
" " " Rockwood.	181-188
Report of Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education of Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	189-198
Report of Physician of " " " " 	199
Report of Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brant- ford	200-203
Report of Physician of " " " " 	204
Report of the Warden of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	205-213
Report of the Chaplain of " " " " 	213
Report of the Surgeon of " " " " 	214

SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.
FOR ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,
Toronto, November, 1873.

To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour, in conformity with the provisions of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868, to submit my Sixth Annual Report of Asylums for the Insane, Prisons, Hospitals, the Institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, and the other Charitable, Penal and Correctional Institutions, placed by law under my supervision and inspection.

The Report, and the Appendix attached thereto, contain a history of the proceedings of these Institutions, and a statement of their condition and management, for the official year ending 30th September, 1873.

The Institutions subject to my supervision and inspection now number seventy-seven, as follows :—

The Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

The Asylum for the Insane, London.

The Asylum for the Insane, Kingston (in regard to Ontario patients).

The Idiot branch of the London Asylum.

The Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

The Ontario Institution for the education of the Blind, Brantford.

The Asylum for Inebriates (now in course of construction at Hamilton).

The Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

The Central Prison, Toronto (now nearly completed).

Thirty-seven Common Gaols.

Three District Lock-ups.

Eight General Hospitals.

Four Houses of Industry, or Poor-houses.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Eleven Orphan Asylums.

Four Benevolent Institutions of various descriptions.

The expenditures incurred by the Province in maintaining the establishments solely under Government control, and in aiding Hospitals and other Local and Municipal Institutions, amounted this year to \$435,390.29, as follows:—

Asylums for the Insane.....	\$201,478 66
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	27,042 53
Institution for the Blind.....	21,259 92
Provincial Reformatory.....	24,979 31
Aid to General Hospitals.....	28,400 00
Aid to Orphan Asylums, and other Benevolent Institutions.....	14,620 00
*Common Gaols.....	117,609 87
	<hr/>
	\$435,390 29

The Revenue received from the Institutions under Government control for the same period was \$28,917.55, as follows:—

Asylums for the Insane.....	\$22,344 91
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,794 35
Institution for the Blind.....	1,158 78
Provincial Reformatory.....	1,619 51
	<hr/>
	\$ 28,917 55

The annual reports of Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane, the Principals and Surgeons of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and the Warden, Chaplains, and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, form the Appendix to this Report, which documents, beside giving a detailed account of the operations of each Institution, furnish much valuable information in connection with the subjects of which they treat.

*About half this amount is paid by the Counties.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The number of Insane persons in Asylum residence in the Province of Ontario, and the distribution of the same in the various Institutions, on the 30th September, 1873, was as follows :

	Men.	Women	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	315	311	626
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	253	267	520
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	192	167	359
	<u>760</u>	<u>745</u>	<u>1505</u>

In addition to the 1505 thus shown to be in Asylums, there were at the same time 43 persons of unsound mind confined in the common gaols of the Province, and 15 prisoners who had been sentenced from the Courts of Ontario to the Kingston Penitentiary, whose sentences had not then expired, but who, having become insane, were transferred to Rockwood Asylum as lunatic criminals, and were there maintained as such by the Dominion Government.

It is thus shown that there were 1563 persons of unsound mind in public Institutions in the Province of Ontario on the 30th September, 1873, as against 1524 on the 30th September, 1872, being an increase of 39 in the number of this class officially known to me. The number of Insane in the London Asylum (including the Idiot branch of the same) has been increased by 24, and in Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, by 21, while in the Toronto Asylum a decrease of one has taken place, as compared with the previous year. It is, however, proper to state, in reference to the slight decrease in the last named Asylum, that the discharges during the month of September had been unusually large, so that the number of patients in residence, at the close of the official year, was considerably below the daily average of the year. The returns for the month of October show that the patients in the Toronto Asylum had increased from 626 to 632. It is satisfactory to observe that there is a slight decrease in the number of Insane persons confined in Common Gaols, although the commitments of the year were considerably in excess of those of the previous twelve months. A large proportion of the forty three then in custody were quiet, harmless imbeciles, who, doubtless, had been committed to Gaol, owing to the trouble and expense their care entailed in private families, rather than to the possession of any dangerous propensities.

The following summary shows the number of Insane remaining in the various Asylums of the Province on the 30th September of each year, since the Confederation of the Provinces on 1st July, 1867, being the number in residence on that day :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of Insane in Asylums on the 1st July, 1867.....	474	483	957
Remaining in Asylums, 30th September, 1868	481	511	992
Do 30th September, 1869	571	577	1148
Do 30th September, 1870	586	614	1200
Do 30th September, 1871	656	710	1366
Do 30th September, 1872	717	744	*1461
Do 30th September, 1873	760	745	1505

From the foregoing summary it would appear that the number of insane receiving Asylum accommodation has increased from 957 on the first of July, 1867, to 1505 on the 30th September, 1873, or a little over 57 per cent. in six years and four months.

* Placed erroneously in last year's report at 1489.

The following figures exhibit the nationalities, religious denominations, and civil state of the 1505 patients remaining in the various Asylums on the 30th of September.

Nationalities.

Born in England	200
“ “ Ireland	503
“ “ Scotland.....	182
“ “ Canada.....	509
“ “ United States	27
Other countries and unknown.....	84
Total.....	1505

Religious denominations.

Church of England.....	374
Roman Catholic.....	413
Presbyterians.....	302
Methodists.....	246
Others and unknown.....	170
Total.....	1505

Civil state.

Married and widowed..	693
Single	804
Not reported.....	8
Total	1505

The daily average number of patients in the three Asylums during the year was 1525, as indicated in the following analysis :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	630
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	542
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston (Ont. patients)....	353

Admissions.

The following table gives the admissions of the year, together with the total number of patients under treatment.

Name of Asylum.	Number of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th Sept. 1872.			Number of Patients admitted during the present year.			Total number of Patients under Treatment during the present year.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	313	314	627	72	59	131	385	373	758
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	218	253	471	54	51	105	272	304	576
Idiot Asylum Branch, do	14	11	25	11	7	18	25	18	43
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	172	166	338	33	32	65	205	198	403
	717	744	1461	170	149	319	887	893	1780

From these figures it would appear that 319 patients were admitted to the three Asylums during the year as against 323 in the preceding twelve months; and the total number under treatment was 1,780 as compared with 1,689. The slight decrease in admissions was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the Idiot branch of the London Asylum opened for the reception of patients during the year 1872, when it was at once filled with idiots from the various gaols of the Province, which increased very considerably the admissions of that year. The increase in the admission of men over women this year is very marked, causing, for the first time in many years a predominance of the former over the latter in all the Asylums, except London. And now that the accommodation for each sex is about the same in all the Asylums it is to be presumed that the inequality that existed in the past, will be adjusted.

Of the 319 admissions of the year, 176 were awarded under the ordinary process, and 143 were transferred from the common gaols under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Counties of the Province from which these 319 Insane persons were received are as follows :—

Brant	9	Forward	187
Bruce	4	Oxford	9
Carleton, and City of Ottawa	9	Perth	8
Elgin	11	Peel	6
Essex	9	Peterborough	5
Frontenac, and City of Kingston	11	Prince Edward	3
Grey	11	Prescott and Russell	3
Haldimand	4	Simcoe	13
Halton	4	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6
Huron	13	Leeds and Grenville	6
Hastings	9	Victoria	5
Kent	4	Waterloo	4
Lambton	11	Wellington	5
Lincoln	7	Wentworth, and City of Hamilton	11
Lanark and Renfrew	7	York, and City of Toronto	44
Lennox and Addington	4	Kingston, Penitentiary	2
Middlesex, and City of London	30	Province of Quebec	1
Norfolk	5	Transferred	1
Northumberland and Durham	16		
Ontario	9		319

The total number of admissions to all the Asylums of the Province, since the opening of the Provincial Asylum in 1841, up to the 30th September, 1873, a period of thirty-three years; and the disposals of the same: are shown in the following summary :—

Toronto Asylum	4109
Malden Asylum (now closed)	285
Orillia Asylum (now closed)	44
London Asylum (not including transfers from Malden and Orillia)	373
Rockwood Asylum, Ontario patients	599

Total admissions since 1841

5410

Disposals of, as follows :—

Died	1257	
Discharged	2575	
Eloped	73	3905

Remaining in Asylums on the 30th September, 1873

1505

The Counties in the Province from which these 5410 Insane persons were received, are as follows :—

Algoma	5	Forward.....	2511
Brant	105	Oxford	100
Bruce	32	Peel	135
Carleton, and City of Ottawa.....	144	Perth	109
Elgin	93	Peterborough	95
Essex.....	78	Prescott and Russell	33
Frontenac, and City of Kingston	227	Prince Edward	49
Grey	80	Renfrew	46
Haldimand	60	Simcoe	164
Halton	116	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	142
Hastings	110	Victoria	44
Huron	133	Waterloo	87
Kent	69	Welland	75
Lambton	95	Wellington	181
Lanark	69	Wentworth, and City of Hamilton.....	336
Leeds and Grenville	101	York, and City of Toronto.....	1179
Lennox and Addington	44	Quebec	9
Lincoln	157	Penitentiary, Kingston ...	34
Middlesex, and City of London.....	250	Rockwood Asylum (transfer).....	1
Norfolk.....	61	Unassignable	80
Northumberland and Durham.....	323		
Ontario	159		5410

The Act passed during the last session of Parliament, entitled "An Act to make further provision for the custody of insane persons," has, upon the whole, worked satisfactorily; and the operation of its provisions has remedied many defects and anomalies which existed previously to their taking effect. The clauses for the apprehension, examination, and committal to gaol, of insane persons dangerous to be at large, by Justices of the Peace, have furnished a method of obtaining much valuable information respecting the supposed causes of insanity, means, and general history of the person for whom relief is sought, and, so far as I am aware, have not impeded, certainly to any greater extent than heretofore, the speedy transfer of all proper cases from Common Gaols to Asylums. The information thus obtained at the examination of the alleged lunatic by the Justice of the Peace, and the clause giving authority to the Chairman of the General Sessions to compel witnesses to attend the final examination, have proved effective in assisting the examining authorities to come to an intelligent conclusion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, with a view to discharge from custody, or prompt removal to an Asylum. Only one instance has come to my knowledge of a difference of opinion occurring between the Chairman of the General Sessions and the Medical Examiners, as to the mental condition of the prisoner, and in that case, while all the examiners agreed that the person was of unsound mind, the Judge held the opinion that the prisoner's insanity was not of such a character as to warrant his transfer to an Asylum. This case was reported to the Attorney-General for his instructions as to whether the prisoner should remain in custody, or be discharged from gaol without the separate certificate of each of the examiners, as required by the Act. The adoption of the English system of requiring each medical examiner of an alleged insane person to make a separate examination, and to specify the facts upon which he formed his opinion that the person is insane, has produced good results. The individual responsibility thus placed upon each medical examiner, is obviously preferable, to the joint certificate of all, based upon an examination made at the same time and in presence of each other.

Discharges.

During the year 164 patients were discharged from the three Asylums, as against 136 in the preceding twelve months, being an increase of over twenty per cent. The following summary shews the number of discharges that took place in each Asylum :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	46	36	82
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	20	31	51
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	6	25	31
	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 92	<hr/> 164

The mental condition of these 164 patients at the time of discharge, was reported by the Medical Superintendents to be as follows :—

	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.
Recovered	58	40	28
Improved	19	7	2
Unimproved	5	4	1
	<hr/> 82	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 31 = 164

The above figures show the proportion the discharges bore to the total number of patients under treatment during the year to be 9·21 per cent. ; to the admissions of the year 51·42 per cent., and to the number in residence at the end of the official year 10·90 per cent. The method of probational discharge, which heretofore existed in respect to patients admitted under the ordinary process, has, under the provisions of the new Act, been extended to warrant patients with beneficial results. If the Medical Superintendent considers that the condition of a patient will be improved by being returned to his home, and if his friends undertake to keep an oversight over him while there, the patient may be given over to their custody, provided he has not committed a criminal offence, and the period of sentence for the same has not expired. The name of the patient, however, still remains on the Asylum register, and if within six months the person again becomes dangerous to be at large, the Medical Superintendent may issue his warrant for his apprehension and return to the Asylum. The following summary gives the periods which those 164 insane were under Asylum treatment before their discharge took place .

6 Patients.....	Under 1 month.	3 Patients.....	For 1 year.
10	" 2 "	29	From 1 to 2 years.
18	" 3 "	6	" 2 " 3 "
13	" 4 "	7	" 3 " 4 "
11	" 5 "	4	" 4 " 5 "
11	" 6 "	1	" 5 " 6 "
11	" 7 "	2	" 6 " 7 "
6	" 8 "	2	" 7 " 8 "
4	" 9 "	0	" 8 " 9 "
7	" 10 "	3	" 9 " 10 "
6	" 11 "	—	
4	" 12 "	164	

Deaths.

During the year 103 deaths occurred in the three Asylums as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	23	26	49
Asylum for the Insane, London... ..	20	23	43
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	5	6	11
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 103

This summary shows that the proportion of deaths in the Asylums to the total number of patients under treatment was 5·79 per cent. and to the total number in residence on the 30th September 6·84 per cent.

The following summary gives the period of asylum residence of the patients who died during the year, by which it will be seen that many of the old residents have died. No less than nine had occupied beds in the various Asylums for over twenty years and fifteen for periods over ten years.

9 were residents under 1 month.				2 were residents from 8 to 9 years.			
4	"	"	2	2	"	"	9 " 10 "
4	"	"	3	1	"	"	10 " 11 "
3	"	"	4	4	"	"	11 " 12 "
4	"	"	5	3	"	"	12 " 13 "
2	"	"	6	1	"	"	13 " 14 "
2	"	"	7	1	"	"	14 " 15 "
1	"	"	8	2	"	"	16 " 17 "
1	"	"	9	1	"	"	18 " 19 "
1	"	"	11	1	"	"	20 " 21 "
3	"	"	12	2	"	"	21 " 22 "
16	"	"	from 1 to 2 years.	3	"	"	22 " 23 "
10	"	"	2 " 3 "	1	"	"	26 " 27 "
5	"	"	3 " 4 "	1	"	"	28 " 29 "
2	"	"	4 " 5 "	1	"	"	31 " 32 "
2	"	"	5 " 6 "				
2	"	"	6 " 7 "				
6	"	"	7 " 8 "				
				103			

IDIOT ASYLUM.

This House being simply a branch of the London Asylum, maintained by the same Legislative appropriation and governed by the same officers; the inmates of both establishments are looked upon as one community, separated by the complete isolation of the buildings, but united under the same medical and domestic management. The form of admission is identical with that of the other Asylums for the Insane, with the exception only, that the person for whom application is made must not only be certified to be insane, but also a proper subject for an Idiot Asylum. For these reasons the statistical information, given in relation to the London Asylum, also covers the idiot branch, as the two populations are looked upon as one. The following table, however, shows the operations of this house in a separate form.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Idiots remaining in the house on the 30th September, 1872.....	14	11	25
Admitted during the year.....	11	7	18
Total number under treatment.....	25	18	43
Discharged.....	1		
Died,.....	1	4	5
Remaining in the house on the 30th September 1873.....	23	14	37

The 18 admissions during the year were received from the following counties:

Bruce	1	Grey.....	2	Simcoe.....	3
Carleton.....	1	Huron.....	1	Wellington.....	1
Elgin	1	Lennox & Addington...	1	York.....	3
Perth.....	1	Norfolk.....	3		
	4		7		7 = 18

Twelve of the above were transferred by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant from the Common Gaols, and six were awarded admission under the ordinary process.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR IDIOTS.

I would once more draw attention to the very inadequate accommodation provided in the Province for idiotic persons, who, under the By-laws of Insane Asylums cannot be awarded beds in these institutions; and under no circumstances should be mixed in the same wards with the ordinary insane. In order to show the urgent necessity that exists for making further provision for this unfortunate class, it should be sufficient to state, that on the 30th September there were confined in the Common Gaols 21 Idiots, and at the same time the Medical Superintendent had on file applications for the admission of 22 more. Nearly all of the persons for whom these applications were made are very urgent cases, whose care either in gaols or in private families is a source of great anxiety, and not a little danger. It is, therefore, to be hoped that an appropriation will be made by the Legislature, at its next Session, to enable the wings to be added to the present building, in conformity with the original design, through which means, space would be provided for other sixty inmates. An additional reason is furnished for the completion of the buildings in the indicated manner, in the fact that the staff required for the care of the present number of inmates is nearly as expensive, with the exception of two additional attendants, as would be necessary for an establishment having accommodation for 100 inmates.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The recommendation contained in my report of last year that a group of cottages be erected on the London Asylum Grounds for the accommodation of the chronic insane of that institution, in order that room might be obtained in the main institution for acute cases, was favourably received by Government, and an appropriation of \$19,200 was made by the Legislature for the erection of the buildings, and \$3,000 for furnishing the same. The buildings are being erected upon the grounds of the Asylum, and in close proximity to the same, so that the cooking for the inmates of the cottages may be done in the main Asylum. The cottages consist of two buildings, each 40 x 30, connecting with a central building (45 x 32) by corridors. In the wings are situated the dormitories for 60 patients, 15 on each flit, while the central building contains a dining room for each fifteen, and the necessary rooms for attendants, kitchen, &c. The whole has been arranged with a view of making the buildings as home-like as possible, and the domestic arrangements will be such as to carry out this idea. The style on which they are built is Ornamented Gothic, with bay windows and a French roof, the central building being two and a half stories, and the wing buildings one and a half stories high. Great care has been taken to insure proper ventilation and heating, the latter being by indirect radiation from steam coils situated under the building, the steam being furnished from the west wing boiler house at the main Asylum. The water supply and gas is also taken from the main building.

It is expected that these cottages will be ready for occupation on the 1st April, when sixty additional beds will be provided for the insane of the Western Section of the Province, and which will give space in the main institution for 600 inmates. Should my recommendation for the enlargement of the Idiot Branch of the institution be favourably entertained by Government, an hundred Idiots through that means will be provided with beds—making the capacity of the London Asylum sufficient for 700 persons of unsound mind, beyond which dimensions no establishment of this kind should go.

The Toronto Asylum is now filled to its utmost capacity, with the exception of a few beds in the superior wards, and admissions now depend entirely upon vacancies created by deaths and discharges. The enlargement of this institution, so as to give space for 700 patients, could be best done by making additions to the Hospitals, in order to provide room for fifty patients of both sexes. The home-like comforts of these isolated buildings are much greater than in the main wards, and the old and feeble patients can have greater quietness and retirement than can, under the best possible classification, be given to them in the main establishment. The kitchens, the cooking arrangements, and other domestic appliances of the Hospitals, will admit of these additional patients being added to the present number in residence without any increase in the staff of servants, except an attendant or two, so that both in point of economical management and increased comfort to the inmates this plan is recommended. The great number of applications now on file, and the fact that there is not at the

present time a vacant bed for females in any of the three Asylums of the Province, must commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

As soon as Rockwood Asylum is acquired by the Province, it should be enlarged so as to accommodate 500 patients; which, when the convict lunatics are removed from its wards, would give about 150 additional beds for the insane of the Eastern Section of the Province.

If the additions thus indicated should be made, the Asylum accommodation of the Province would be increased to 1,900 beds without creating any new establishments or organizations for the care and treatment of the Insane other than those now in existence, and the increased space would, in all probability, meet the demand made upon it for the next decade.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This Institution still continues to be controlled by the Dominion Government, although at the close of the official year its beds were almost exclusively occupied by patients supported by the Province of Ontario. From the Official Report of the Medical Superintendent it would appear that there were on the 30th September, 1873, 387 patients in the Asylum supported as follows :

By the Province of Ontario, being Patients received from Ontario under the Lieutenant Governor's Warrant	342
By the Province of Ontario, Patients received from the Kingston Penitentiary whose terms of sentence have expired, but having been sentenced from Ontario Courts, are now supported in Rockwood by the Province of Ontario	17
Total number of Patients being supported by Ontario.....	359
By the Province of Quebec, Patients whose term of sentence in the Penitentiary had expired.....	8
Lunatic Criminals transferred from the Penitentiary to the Asylum, whose term of sentence has not yet expired.....	20
Total number of Patients in residence on the 30th September, 1873.....	387

The preceding figures show that 93 per cent. of the inmates of Rockwood Asylum were on the 30th September, 1873, supported by the Province of Ontario. In view of this state of things, which has existed since 1868, the Legislature of Ontario passed the following resolution on the 3rd February, 1871

" *Resolved*, That the occupation of the Rockwood Asylum, for the use of an average number of three hundred of the Insane of this Province, permitted by the Dominion Government, renders it expedient that the control of that Institution should, if on no other than economical and administrative reasons, be vested in the Provincial Government.

" 2. That, with that view, it is expedient that authority be granted to the Commissioner of Public Works to negotiate for the purchase or leasing of the said institution and the land pertaining thereto, upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

" 3. That any agreement for the purchase or lease thereof, shall be subject to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly."

A resolution on having the same object in view also passed the Parliament of the Dominion, but up to the present time nothing has been accomplished.

Under these circumstances, I would again presume to press the matter upon the Government and the Legislature. The great necessity that exists for a Provincial Asylum in the Eastern Section of the Province arising out of the increased demand for Asylum accommodation in that quarter, must now be apparent to all. During the past year, of the 312 admissions awarded to all the Asylums no less than 58 of that number were received from the counties lying in close proximity to Rockwood Asylum.

The existing arrangements in respect to this Asylum were made with the Dominion Government solely for the purpose of relieving the Common Gaols of Insane persons, and unless a lunatic is first committed to Gaol, a transfer to the Asylum cannot be effected. In many

instances, perfectly quiet and harmless persons of unsound mind have of necessity had to undergo all the odium and stigma that attaches to Gaol custody, in order that they might become eligible subjects for a bed in this Institution. While it must be admitted that the present arrangement is a most excellent and humane one for Insane persons committed to Gaols as being dangerous to be at large, and in this respect it has proved most beneficial, it completely fails to meet the necessities of the equally urgent cases of the much larger class of insane who have committed no offence against the laws, and who should be awarded admission to an Asylum under the ordinary process, without being first placed in Gaol custody. But it is very clear that authority to grant admission under the ordinary process cannot be given to a Medical Superintendent who is not an officer of the Ontario Government, and who is manager of an institution owned, controlled, and officered by the Dominion Government. Another serious drawback to the proper working of this Institution, and one that is most detrimental to its well-being, is the association of the ordinary Insane with lunatic criminals transferred to its wards from the Kingston Penitentiary. In this relation, Dr. Dickson, in his last annual report, uses the following very forcible arguments which must commend themselves to any one who has had any experience in the management of Insane persons :

"It is, I think, the universal opinion of all persons having anything to do with the management of Lunatic Asylums that the criminal and non-criminal classes of lunatics should never under any circumstances be admitted for treatment to the same building. They should never be permitted to commingle, as one vicious criminal lunatic is sufficient to contaminate a whole wardful.

"The more rational the ordinary lunatics become, the more safely and easily are they managed, but with the criminal class it is totally different. The more rational they become, the more dangerous they become, as they enter into plots to attack their attendants, and devote themselves to plan modes of escape into both of which they try to inveigle other patients, into whose minds no thoughts of the kind would ever enter, were they not influenced by persons of depraved habits.

"The criminal is generally a man of low brutal instinct, and this trait of his character will always show itself whether he is sane or insane, and when placed in an Asylum among respectable patients, instead of being influenced by any efforts that may be employed with a view of working some reformation in his character and conduct, he only seeks to pollute others, and his intercourse with them is manifested by the mischievous and pernicious effects that follow in his trail. And beside all this, respectable patients are exposed to great danger in coming in contact with men who never in their sane moments had the most distant idea of the rights of property, or never placed any value on human life when it stood in the way of their perpetrating some gross outrage. The criminal class of Lunatics should never be permitted to go beyond the walls of the Penitentiary, and they should be kept securely under locks and bars, so that their efforts at escape would be thoroughly guarded against. Any man that commits murder, whether he is sane or insane, should never afterwards be trusted in a position where he would have an opportunity to repeat such a heinous crime.

Not only is the mixing of the ordinary with the criminal insane detrimental to the discipline of the Institution, and to its character as an Hospital for the treatment of persons of unsound mind; but it is doing a grievous wrong to the friends of the non criminal inmates, to have their unfortunate relatives who are deprived of reason, kept in constant association with men and women who had committed the most heinous offences, and who, while undergoing punishment for their crimes in a penal establishment, had been overtaken by insanity.

That there is now no necessity for allowing this wrong to continue is clear, from the fact that, by the removal of the Quebec convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary to the St. Vincent de Paul establishment near Montreal, a large amount of space is now left vacant in the former establishment, which Dr. Dickson states would make excellent places of security for convict lunatics.

The two reasons thus advanced — viz., that 93 per cent. of the inmates now in Rockwood are patients supported by Ontario, although that Province has no control whatever over the affairs of the Institution, and the association, under the existing arrangement, of convict lunatics with those committed in the ordinary way — are, in my opinion, sufficiently strong to warrant the purchase of the Asylum by Ontario for the requirements of the Eastern Section of the Province, so as to obtain full control of its affairs, and to enable it to be completely severed from the Kingston Penitentiary. The necessity for further additions, in order to

bring up the capacity of the Asylum to 500 beds, is now most pressing; as its wards are now filled to their utmost capacity, and some, it is to be feared, are over crowded to such an extent as to reduce the cubic space allowed each patient considerably below the requirements of health and comfort.

Besides these and the many drawbacks and anomalies constantly arising in the administration of its affairs in respect to Ontario patients, there are many other reasons which render it most expedient and necessary that Rockwood Asylum should become the property of the Province, and I would most respectfully but strongly urge the consideration of the matter upon the Government and the Legislature, with a view to the accomplishment of that object.

PAYING PATIENTS.

The number of this class continues to increase, and the amount received from this source is considerably in excess of any previous year. It would appear from the returns of the Bursars of the three Asylums, that of the 1,505 patients in residence on the 30th September, 171 were entered on the registers as paying patients.

The following summary shows the number of this class of patients in each Asylum, and the amounts received for their maintenance:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto,	121 patients	\$16,660 61
Asylum for the Insane, London,	31 " "	2,596 63
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston,	19 " "	1,964 45
<hr/>		
	171 " "	\$21,221 69

In addition to the actual cash receipts from this source, there was also the sum of \$5,651.94 due, and remaining unpaid on the 30th September, the largest portion of which will be collected during the ensuing year.

The following rates per week, are paid for the 171 paying patients entered upon the Asylum registers:—

1 Patient at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per week.	1 Patient at \$2 30 per week.
1 do. " 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c " "	2 " " 2 50 " "
14 do. " \$1 00 " "	22 " " 2 75 " "
1 do. " 1 38 " "	15 " " 3 00 " "
3 do. " 1 50 " "	42 " " 4 00 " "
2 do. " 1 54 " "	4 " " 5 00 " "
<hr/>	
2 do. " 1 92 " "	171 " " at 2.63 average.
61 do. " 2 00 " "	per week.

These figures show that only 12.45 per cent. of the patients, remaining in all the Asylums on the 30th September, were paying patients, but that percentage is vastly increased if applied to the Toronto Asylum alone; for we find that 121 patients out of a total population of 626 were on the paying patient roll in that Institution, or nearly 20 per cent. of the entire number, while the percentage at the London Asylum was only six per cent. and at Rockwood Asylum 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the number in residence. The system that now obtains of requiring a bond to be entered into for the payment of maintenance when the friends are able to pay has worked most satisfactorily, and has more than anything else contributed to the great increase in this branch of Asylum revenue.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

As recommended in my letter of the 9th February, 1872, the audit of accounts of Asylums has been made prior to their being passed and paid by the Treasury Department. This has proved a most desirable change upon the former system, as, from intimate knowledge of the requirements of these Institutions, I am enabled to keep a check upon the expenditure that is not otherwise possible. All accounts now pass through this office, and are

examined and approved before being recommended for payment, an analysis of their contents being recorded for reference, and to prevent the estimates for that service being exceeded.

The Asylum expenditure for the official year ending 30th September, and of which statements in detail are annexed, is as follows:—

Asylum for Insane Toronto	\$78,058 85
“ “ London	74,084 81
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston *.....	49,335 00
	<hr/>
	\$201,478 66

These figures represent the entire expenditure of public money for the maintenance of each Asylum, including food and clothing for patients, the salaries of officials, and the repairs (ordinary) of such Institutions. This gives an average cost per patient of—

Asylum for Insane, Toronto ..	\$2. ³⁸ / ₁₀₀	per week, or	\$123. ⁹⁰ / ₁₀₀	per annum.
“ “ London...	2. ⁶² / ₁₀₀	“	136. ⁶⁸ / ₁₀₀	“
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston..	2. ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	“	143. ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	“

But from these figures should be deducted the amounts received from paying patients and from the casual revenue of these Institutions, which has been as follows:—

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.

From Paying Patients	\$16,660 61
“ Casual Revenue	992 98
	<hr/>
Or a total of	\$17,653 59

Which, being deducted from the total expenditure, leaves the cost per patient \$1.84 per week, or \$95.⁸⁸/₁₀₀ per annum. These figures prove the Toronto Asylum to be the most economically administered of any on this continent; and, considering that the health and wellbeing of the patient is considered first, and no spurious economy exercised in vital matters, the average is very low. It must be remembered, however, that the number of paying patients is larger, and their class higher, than in the other Asylums, and that these averages cannot, therefore, be properly compared.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON.

From Paying Patients	\$2,596 63
“ Casual Revenue	130 84
	<hr/>
Or a total of	\$2,727 47

Leaving the cost per patient of \$2.⁵³/₁₀₀ per week, or \$131.⁶⁵/₁₀₀ per annum. This increased ratio has occurred chiefly on account of the severe and protracted cold weather during the past two winters, which, owing to inefficient heating apparatus, has caused a large over-expenditure on fuel account, upwards of \$4,000 having been paid for fuel burned last year out of this year's appropriation. As the heating system has been changed, and as the repairs of the building are in progress, it is hoped that, after next year, the average will be no greater than in Toronto.

In the case of Rockwood Asylum, the weekly average of \$2.75, or \$143 per annum, is arbitrary, such being the amount paid for the maintenance of Ontario patients by the Government of the Dominion. A small amount has been received from paying patients, but the reduction of the average is inappreciable

A detailed statement of the expenditure of the Toronto and London Asylums will be found in the separate inspection reports upon each establishment. The estimates for the maintenance of each Asylum for the year 1874, which have been framed with as much economy as the efficient management of these institutions will permit, will also be found attached to this Report.

* Estimated amount.

SEPARATE REPORTS

UPON THE STATE AND CONDITION OF

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE,

AND THEIR

OPERATIONS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

This Institution was inspected on three occasions during the year, beside which occasional visits were made to it, from time to time, on official business. At my inspection in July, which occupied three days, I saw every patient in the house, and checked the Asylum Register as the personal examination of each patient was going on; receiving, at the same time, from the Medical Superintendent, information in respect to the length of Asylum residence, and the prospect of treatment in every case.

There were on that occasion 628 patients in the Asylum—viz., 312 men, and 216 women—in addition to which one man, whose name still remained on the Asylum Register, was out on probational leave of absence. These 628 patients had been admitted to the Asylum as follows:—

By the ordinary process	550
Under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.....	78
	628

The operations of the Asylum for the year are briefly shown in the following summary:—

Remaining on 1st October, 1872	627
Admitted during the year	131
	758
Total number of patients under treatment	
Discharged during the year	82
Eloped	1
Died	49
	132
Remaining on 30th September, 1873.....	626

The general health of the Asylum has been very good, and no epidemic has visited it during the year. A good many old residents have died, one of whom had occupied a bed in the Asylum for over 31 years; three, over 20 years; and nine, from 10 to 20 years. The death rate for the year was equal to 6.60 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment.

Of the 131 patients admitted during the year, 96 were sent under ordinary medical certificates, and 35 under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The opinion of Dr. Workman as to the probable results of Asylum treatment of the 628 patients then in residence was as follows:—

Incurable.	530
Doubtful.....	63
Curable.....	35
	<hr/>
	628

It would appear from this summary that no less than 530 patients or 85 per cent. of the Asylum population were beyond the reach of treatment, whose insanity had become incurable; while 63, or 10 per cent. were doubtful cases with, it is to be feared, very little hope of permanent recovery to a sound state of mind. This would leave only 35 patients, who, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent would be restored to a sound mind.

In drawing conclusions from these figures, it should always be borne in mind that the Toronto Asylum has been established thirty-three years, and that, during that period, 4109 patients have been admitted to its wards. It is therefore not to be wondered at that such a great number of chronic cases should have developed during that time, who have become permanent residents only to be removed by death. But that the institution is still doing good work, notwithstanding this great monopoly of its beds by the accumulated chronic insane of over a quarter of a century, is shown by the fact that 78 persons were discharged during the year, either wholly cured or greatly improved. That this is a fair way to judge of the good that is being done, will at once be apparent when it is stated that the average Asylum stay of 74 of the 78 patients thus discharged during the year was only seven months and nine days.

The manner in which these 628 persons were being supported is shown in the following summary :

As paying patients in the superior wards.....	39
As paying patients in the ordinary wards.....	78
	<hr/>
Non-paying patients.	117
	<hr/>
	511
	<hr/>
	628

Since August 1869. one hundred and sixty four patients have been sent to this Asylum under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. 55 of this number have been discharged, 13 have died, 2 have eloped, and 94 still remain in the Asylum.

CONDITION OF THE ASYLUM AND THE PATIENTS.

I have again a most favourable report to make of the condition and management of the Asylum. At all my visits during the year the entire establishment from basement to garret, was found in a scrupulously clean and well-kept state; with the most perfect order and regularity prevailing in every department. The satisfactory condition in which both the medical and domestic affairs of this Asylum are always found is most creditable to the management and superintendence of Dr. Workman and the staff of officers acting under his direction. The patients, except those in the refractory wards, were at my visits exceedingly free from undue excitement. At my July inspection three patients were found secluded in separate rooms, and three patients in the corridors had on the muffs, owing in one instance, to a propensity to strike his fellow patients, and in the other two cases to an uncontrollable desire to tear and destroy their clothes.

Although twenty-seven patients were found in bed, the largest proportion of them were women who had retired for rest, rather than owing to any ailment, and whose health and strength would be benefited by staying in bed. In such cases the Medical Superintendent always advises and encourages them to remain in bed, or to retire to it whenever they choose. The patients were all comfortably and properly clothed, and their general appearance gave evidence that their personal cleanliness was well attended to.

The beds and bedding throughout the entire establishment were neat, clean and comfortable. During the year sixty of the old bedsteads and the straw beds have been replaced by the best close panelled maple bedsteads, and good curled hair mattresses. The corridors have also been improved in appearance, and more comforts provided for the patients by the additional furniture placed in some of the wards; to purchase which, an appropriation of \$2,060 was made by the Legislature last session.

FARM AND GROUNDS.

Notwithstanding the continued drought of the past summer, the produce of the farm and garden was very considerable, and computed at current market rates its value exceeded \$6,000. A large and constantly increasing number of inmates are employed upon the farm, garden and grounds, which afford healthful and profitable employment for the insane. The ornamental portions of the Asylum property continue to be as attractive as ever, and are a source of great enjoyment to the patients.

ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS AND REPAIRS.

A laundry has been built in extension of the one at present in use, which has become too small for the requirements of the building. The new building contains both laundry accommodation and a bakery. The size of the building is 70ft. x 51ft. 10in., divided in the lower flat into a washing room 50ft. x 31ft. 9in., two clothes rooms 15ft. 9in. x 15ft., with an 8 foot passage to the outside. The bake-shop is 15ft. 9in. x 38ft. 6in., with an oven 8ft. x 14ft. The upper flat will be used as an ironing room, and is 66ft. x 48ft. 6in. The building is based upon a design furnished by Dr. Workman to the Public Works Department. A further appropriation will be necessary to furnish the laundry with power washing machines and other appliances; to make some necessary repairs to the old building, and to lay a tramway to the new building.

A barn 60ft. x 40ft., and a cow stable 80ft. x 20ft., containing 12 stalls, and a loft for fodder, have been built for farm purposes during the year; and a commodious root-house has been built by the Medical Superintendent, for storing roots and vegetables for the winter supply of the Institution. It has proved a success, and will be found a valuable and economical adjunct to the domestic economy of the Asylum.

The Medical Superintendent having proposed plans for the remedying of certain defects in the water supply pipes in the new wings, in order to dissociate the provision for fire protection from the supply mains, he was authorized to carry out the plans, and has reported that the work has been satisfactorily completed by the Engineer of the Asylum, at a cost less than \$500. Under the original plan the supply-pipe had to be converted into a discharge-pipe by cutting off the overflow-pipes from the tanks at the top of the building (a service of no small danger in case of fire), and by closing the valve at the bottom of the building, thus preventing the pump from throwing any further supply of water. Now, an independent two inch pipe has been introduced for fire protection, running from top to bottom of the building, provided with hydrants and hose for each flat, and ready for immediate use, while the pumping engine keeps up a continuous supply.

It was also proposed to connect the supply main, independently, with each tank, instead of the supply of water for tanks in the main building being drawn from the overflow-pipe of the laundry and wing tanks, which had frequently proved inconvenient in cases where large supplies of water were being used in the laundry and kitchen departments. This work should be provided for.

Owing to a difference of plan in the construction of water-closets in the new wings and the main Asylum, the results of which have been anything but satisfactory, an appropriation will be required to make such alterations as may be necessary to improve the ventilation,

and prevent chokeages in inaccessible positions. At present the joints of soil-pipes are open, the pipes being six inch instead of nine inches in diameter as the others, and consequently more liable to chokeage. This defect cannot, however, be remedied without removing the water tanks for flushing the pipes, or cutting into the wall. The present soil-pipes are trapped at the bottom, and in case of chokeage the fluids rise to the first outlet above, and flood the closets in the basement story. The proposed remedies indicated by the Medical Superintendent are—to close the joints of ascending soil-pipes, to add “breathing” or ventilating pipes, and to trap the hoppers on each flat. These remedies are simple, and have proved efficacious in the other part of the building; and being conducted under the Engineer of the Asylum, piecemeal, will be performed economically, and with the least possible inconvenience to the inmates of the Asylum. The estimated cost of this work, for material and labour, and including the work remaining to be done on water supply pipes is \$500.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

Three statutory inspections were made of this Asylum during the year, beside other visits on business connected with its affairs. At my April inspection, the following Minutes of Inspection were recorded in the Inspection Book of the Asylum :

LONDON ASYLUM, 26TH APRIL, 1873.

The undersigned commenced a statutory inspection of this Asylum to-day. The Idiot Branch was first examined, the various wards and rooms of which were found in a neat, orderly, and generally well kept condition, the bedding clean and tidy, with evidence throughout of good management and discipline.

There were 34 patients in residence, of whom 20 were males, and 14 females. In addition to this number, there was another Idiot patient in the Main Asylum, who, properly, should have been a resident of the Idiot Branch, having been certified to be an Idiot, and admitted as such; but there being no vacant bed, he was sent to the Asylum proper.

The inmates were generally clean and tidy in appearance, and many of them showed that they had improved very much in health and bodily appearance since admission had been awarded to them.

In view of the fact that there are many very urgent cases of Idiocy now seeking admission to this Asylum, and not a single vacant bed at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent, it is to be hoped that the Government will, at an early day, recommend an appropriation for the extension of the building to the dimensions originally contemplated, viz. for 100 inmates.

The defective condition of the heating apparatus in the Idiot Asylum has already been brought to the notice of the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works. The urgency of having the defects remedied at the earliest day possible, may be more clearly shown, when it is known that it required over sixty tons of hard coal to heat the building to a temperature of 50 degrees during the winter, and the smoke escape from the flues was at some times unbearable. As Mr. Ruttan agreed to properly heat and ventilate the building, the undersigned would recommend for the action of the Commissioner of Public Works, that he (Mr. Ruttan) be compelled to carry out his contract.

The various wards of the Main Asylum, and the dormitories in the same, were in excellent order, and the beds and bedding were found in a clean and tidy state. The same may be said of all parts of the Institution, whether occupied by patients, officers and servants, or for domestic purposes.

During my visit I was present when the patients meals were served in the associated dining rooms, and also in the chapel during the Sunday Service—on all these occasions evidence was furnished of the good discipline and management that obtains in the government of the Asylum.

The population of the Asylum is as follows :—

Main Building, males	245
“ females	264

Idiot Asylum, males	20
“ females	14
Total population	543

The condition of the buildings, and the necessity for alterations, additions and repairs in various portions of them, have already been so fully detailed and reported upon, that it is unnecessary to refer to the subject in this minute, except to express the hope that immediate action will at once be taken to overcome the defects so long complained of.

An appropriation of \$1000.00 having been made by the Legislature for farm, stock, and other purposes on Capital Account, the undersigned recommends, and authorizes the amount so be expended in the following manner :

Exchange of horses.....	\$260
Ewes	240
Renewal of farm implements	200
Rent of farm	300
	<hr/>
	\$1000

As it is the intention of the undersigned to recommend the rented farm next to the Asylum property be given up on the expiration of the lease in 1874, he has to request that the Medical Superintendent will crop and seed with a view to this.

With reference to the appropriation of \$3000 on Capital Account for road construction, planting and ornamentation, the following work is hereby authorized :

Plants, trees and shrubs	\$550
Cleaning up, levelling and filling in the 30 acres of land, north of the side road, through the Asylum grounds	300
Levelling and gravelling inside of Asylum grounds proper, viz. the yards	250
Tile draining the 50 acre field north, and collecting the water into the proposed well for additional water supply, and other drains upon farm	700
400 cords of gravel and spreading the same	800
3 summer houses.....	150
Sundry other works	250
	<hr/>
	\$3000

The farm, garden and ornamental portion of the grounds were examined and generally found in a well kept condition, and the produce of the propagating houses will render the grounds more attractive with flowers than heretofore.

My visit in October extended over the 4th, 5th and 6th. The number of patients then in the Main Asylum were 509, viz. 247 men and 262 women, and in the Idiot Branch 37, viz. 23 males and 14 females—making a total population of 546 persons of unsound mind. There were at the same time 5 men and 4 women out on probationary leave of absence, but whose names still remained on the Asylum roll.

At this inspection, I saw every patient in the Asylum, and conversed with a great number of them. Their personal appearance, in respect to bodily condition, clothing and cleanliness, was very satisfactory; and gave evidence of proper care and attention on the part of the Asylum authorities. The bedding on both sides of the House was clean, neat and comfortable. The tables were, at all the meals, well supplied with good wholesome food.

Owing to the presence of workmen making alterations and repairs in the building, the discipline and order of the Institution has been interrupted and interfered with a good deal during the past summer; but with those exceptions; which were beyond the control of the Medical Superintendent; the management of the Asylum has been most satisfactory and efficient, and reflects credit upon Dr. Landor and the officers under his charge.

 OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM.

The general operations of the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September are shown in the following summary :—

Remaining in the Main Asylum 30th September, 1872.....	471
Remaining in Idiot Branch, “ “	25
Admitted to Main Asylum during the year	105
Admitted to Idiot Branch “ “	18
<hr/>	
Total number under treatment during the year.....	619
Discharged from Main Asylum during the year	50
Discharged from Idiot Branch “ “	1
Died in Main Asylum “ “	38
Died in Idiot Branch “ “	5
Eloped “ “	5
<hr/>	
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th September, 1873.....	520

The 123 patients received into the Asylum during the year were awarded admission as follows :—

By ordinary medical certificates	80
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	43
<hr/>	
	123

HEALTH OF THE PATIENTS.

During the past year, owing to the prevalence of dysentery and acute diarrhoea in the months of July and August, the sanitary condition of the Asylum has not been as good as in former years. Dr. Landor, in his Annual Report, states that 10 deaths out of a total of 43 during the year were attributable to this epidemic, and that 144 women and 45 men, besides some of the attendants, were attacked with it.

The death rate, through this cause, has been in excess of any previous year, or of any Asylum in the Province; being equal to nearly 7 per cent. of the total number of patients under treatment. It is sincerely to be hoped that the alterations now in progress with a view to improving the system of ventilation and sewage, will effectually overcome the serious troubles that have been encountered in the past management of the Asylum.

The following By Laws, regulating the duties of the officers, attendants and servants, were prepared, and received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

I. The Medical Superintendent is the head of the Institution and the Chief Officer of the same. He has the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with the furniture, fixtures and stock. He shall watch over the internal management of the Institution and shall maintain the discipline and due observance of the rules and regulations of the Asylum.

II. He shall regulate and control the admission of all patients to the Asylum, under the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 34 Vic., cap. 18, sections 5, 6, and 7, as amended by the Act of 1873, and their discharge therefrom.

III. He shall have the charge of the patients, and shall direct and control all matters pertaining to their medical and moral treatment.

IV. He shall cause to be kept in a suitable book a record of the name, age, sex, place of nativity and residence, civil state, occupation or profession of each patient; also the history of the symptoms, so far as can be ascertained; the date of discharge, whether cured, incurable or relieved; whether eloped or dead, and, if the latter, the cause thereof, together with all other facts and observations that may tend to exhibit a statistical view of the operations of the Institution.

V. He shall hire and discharge from time to time the attendants and servants of the Institution, and shall cause to be kept a record of the names, ages, places of residence, period and nature of services, and the stipulated wages of all employees.

VI. He shall see constantly that all persons over whom he has control perform faithfully the duties required of them, and from time to time shall give them such instructions as he may deem necessary to secure the exact and thorough performance of their respective duties.

VII. He shall receive and answer all communications addressed to him relating to concerns of the Institution, and shall cause a record of his correspondence to be regularly kept.

VIII. He shall personally visit all the patients once a day, or oftener if necessary and learn their condition, and shall direct such medical and moral treatment as may be adapted to their relief.

IX. He shall keep a record of all important events occurring in the Institution, and shall report the same to the Inspector. He shall also report to the Inspector, from time to time, the condition of the Asylum, and its requirements, in all its various departments.

X. He shall make an annual report to the Inspector, embodying a statement of the operations of the Asylum for the preceding year, and of the movements of patients, with such statistical information and returns as the Inspector may require, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem desirable for the proper management of the affairs, and the good government of the Institution.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.

XI. The Assistant Physician shall be under the orders of the Medical Superintendent, and in the absence or disability of the latter he shall perform all his duties.

BURSAR.

XII. The Bursar is directly responsible to the Inspector, and shall have charge of the financial business and affairs of the Asylum. He shall keep the books of the Institution in the form prescribed by the Inspector, he shall conduct the correspondence relating to its business concerns, and shall purchase all the stores and supplies required for the use of the Asylum (excepting medical stores, which shall be purchased by the Medical Superintendent). He shall make monthly statements of the expenditure and receipts of the Institution, and shall forward them, together with the amounts and vouchers connected with the same, to the Inspector for submission to the Treasurer of the Province every month, accompanied by requisition for issue of warrant to pay such monthly account. He shall also prepare annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Asylum for the Inspector for submission to Treasurer of the Province.

XIII. He shall report the state of the income and expenditure to the Inspector quarterly, and the state of the expenditure to the Medical Superintendent monthly. He shall keep an account of all expenditures on capital account appropriations as the Inspector may direct, and shall prepare and forward to the Inspector such other statements, papers and accounts as he may from time to time require.

XIV. He shall, under the supervision and direction of the Inspector, purchase all the stores and supplies required for the use of the Institution, and shall cause the same to be delivered into the Asylum store-rooms and placed under charge of the storekeeper.

He shall examine and check all invoices of stores and supplies, and shall every month examine and check the stock book kept by the storekeeper, and shall periodically take stock of all the effects of the Asylum, when he shall weigh or measure stocks on hand to ascertain that the balances stated are correct, and shall transmit to the Inspector an annual return of the stock on hand and the estimated value of the same.

STOREKEEPER.

XVI. The Storekeeper shall have charge of the Asylum stores, and shall receive all articles purchased by the Bursar, and enter the same in the stock book. He shall see that all articles delivered into store are correct in respect of quantity, weight, or measure

invoiced to the Asylum, and shall certify to the same on the face of each invoice. He shall deliver stores and supplies to the Matron on the requisition of the Medical Superintendent, and shall carefully enter all such deliveries in the stock book.

XVII. He shall see to the proper order of the butcher's shop and meat supply, and also of the bakery and bread supply.

XVIII. He will take general directions from the Bursar respecting the stores and storehouse; and from the Medical Superintendent for any other supervision or duty required of him for the general benefit of the Asylum. He shall inform the Superintendent when supplies are received into store.

MATRON.

XIX. The Matron shall have the general direction of the domestic concerns of the Asylum.

XX. She shall have charge of all the property that is in use in the Asylum, furniture, clothing, utensils, implements, &c., &c.

XXI. She shall keep a record of all property in the building, additions and alterations made therein from time to time, and lay the record before the Superintendent when required.

XXII. She shall weekly obtain from the Superintendent a requisition of all articles required for the use of the Institution, and by the requisition obtain from the Steward by the prescribed form everything wanted for the week. She shall send written notices of the amount of bread and meat daily required to the Steward.

XXIII. She shall superintend the preparation of the meals, and see they are properly and neatly served. She shall guard against waste, and allow no perquisites.

XXIV. She shall visit the laundry and see that her laundress keeps a record of every article sent to and returned from the laundry, and inform her laundress that she is responsible for losses in her department.

XXV. She shall see that the Chief Attendants have books wherein to enter the articles she delivers to them for the use of their respective wards, and that the books are correctly kept.

XXVI. She shall cause to be prepared all the food for the sick required by the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

XXVII. She shall, with the Assistant Physician, preside at all the meals in the officers' room, and see that everything is fittingly done for their use, and served as it ought to be.

XXVIII. She shall, as far as in her power, endeavour to promote good feeling and pleasant social life among the officers of the establishment.

XXIX. She shall take her directions from the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

CHIEF ATTENDANTS.

XXX. Shall have control of all other attendants. Their orders are to be obeyed implicitly. They shall keep written reports of all occurrences that require to be mentioned, and shall receive written reports at stated times from night watches. They shall examine all patients when received into the Asylum, and shall see that all knives, scissors or other sharp articles are taken from them, and removed from the wards.

XXXI. They shall leave their wards as soon in the morning as the other attendants, and see that the patients are properly washed and dressed.

XXXII. They shall after breakfast examine the beds and wards and bedrooms, and see that everything is clean and in good order.

XXXIII. They shall receive at stated times all clothing, bedding and other articles needed in their respective wards from the Matron, and keep an account of them, and be responsible for loss other than fair wear and tear.

XXXIV. They shall see that their subordinate attendants are in their proper stations and doing their work as it ought to be done, and that they remain during the hours stated in the rules on duty.

XXXV. They shall be present in the dining rooms to see that the attendants place and serve their respective patients properly.

XXXVI. They shall detail a portion of their attendants in the dining room, half an hour before meals, to assist the preparation.

XXXVII. One shall be on duty from seven to nine in the evening to see that the attendants whose turn it is for service are at their stations.

XXXVIII. The Chief Attendant on duty shall go round with the night watches, and see that every patient is handed over to the night watch dry and orderly, and shall receive an acknowledgment of their condition from the night watches, and shall receive them in the morning.

XXXIX. Chief Attendants shall keep a list of their patients, and make a weekly return of their numbers, and how they have been employed, occupied or amused.

XL. Each Chief Attendant shall enter visits of relatives and the names of the patients visited, and also the removal of patients from or to their wards.

XLI. They shall report to the Assistant Physician everything worthy of mention.

XLII. They must be firm, patient, kind and conciliatory, and an example to those under them.

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

XLIII. Shall commence their duties at nine p.m.

XLIV. They shall accompany the Chief Attendant round the wards to take over the state of the patients from the day attendants, and they shall enter the condition in which they receive them in their report, and hand them over to the Chief Attendant in the morning.

XLV. They shall visit all patients during the night once or oftener, according to their necessities.

XLVI. They shall help epileptics in particular, report all fits, and specially see to the dirty and helpless.

XLVII. They shall administer medicines as ordered, and report deaths or any special occurrence to the Assistant Physician immediately.

XLVIII. If absent from duty at night they shall be dismissed.

ORDINARY ATTENDANTS.

XLIX. Every Attendant shall be under the control of the Chief Attendant, and obey his orders.

L. All Attendants shall commence their duties at the hour marked on a card to be hung in the entrance corridor, on the male and female sides respectively, and shall continue their attendance until relieved by the Night Attendant. Those whose turn it is to leave shall be at liberty at 7 p.m.

LI. Each Attendant may go out every other night in Summer from seven till ten, in Winter till nine, if unmarried—all night if married. He may also go out every other Sunday, and a day in every six weeks. For every hour lost by want of punctuality in returning to the Institution he shall forfeit one afternoon.

LII. Whenever farther leave of absence on special occasions is wanted application must be made to the Assistant Physician, through the Chief Attendant, the day previous.

LIII. No Attendant shall use any violence. For striking a patient or for intoxication an Attendant shall be at once discharged. All duties must be performed quietly, regularly and punctually, without scolding, shouting or loud talking. Misconduct of a patient must never be reported in his or her hearing.

LIV. No Attendant is considered to have performed his duty unless he uses every exertion to improve and amend the condition of the patients under his charge. He shall not sit in his own room; he must actively employ himself in attending on the patients, forwarding their occupations and amusements.

LV. The Attendants must, at all times, keep themselves clean and neat in their persons and apparel.

LVI. They shall avoid profane and vulgar language, treat each other with civility,

accustom themselves to speak respectfully at all times of the Officers and the Institution, and shall inculcate these sentiments in their intercourse with the patients.

LXVII. Attendants shall see that their patients are all present in a cleanly condition at meal times, and everything ready for them before their admission to the dining-room.

LXVIII. No Attendant is allowed to convey any article out of the daily routine to the patients, without the permission of the Head Attendant.

LIX. No Attendant shall receive any perquisite, or carry on any traffic on behalf of the patients.

LX. If a patient escape from the care of an Attendant or Attendants, he or they shall pay the expenses incurred in sending after them, unless they can shew good cause to the Superintendent why they should not.

LXI. No one shall smoke in the building except in the place provided for the purpose.

LXII. No lucifer matches allowed in the wards in the hands of patients.

LXIII. No ward in which there are patients shall at any time be left without an Attendant.

LXIV. No patient shall have an Attendant's key without the permission of the Chief Attendant.

LXV. It shall be the constant care of every Attendant to prevent all needless waste and consumption.

LXVI. Each patient on admission shall be put into a bath, or well washed, and have his hair cut. His person shall be carefully examined, and bruises, sores or eruptions reported to the Assistant Physician.

LXVII. No patient shall be employed by an Attendant on his own service without the permission of the Superintendent obtained through the Head Attendant.

LXVIII. Each Attendant shall see every patient under his charge washed, brushed and combed every morning, and that his clothing is neat and orderly.

LXIX. Each patient shall have his hair cut the first week in every alternate month. shaved twice a week, have a bath twice weekly in summer, and once in winter, and clean linen twice a week at least in summer.

LXX. The patients shall go to bed and rise at the hours specified on the card. If a patient is put to bed earlier or later than the specified time it shall be reported to the Chief Attendant.

LXXI. Every accident, illness or quarrel shall be immediately reported to the Chief Attendant.

LXXII. When an epileptic falls in a fit during the day he must be removed to a bed or sofa, his head placed on a pillow, until he recovers.

LXXIII. No patient shall be secluded without the assent of the Chief Attendant, or placed under restraint without the assent of the Superintendent or Assistant Physician.

LXXIV. Patients must be employed as much as possible. Means of recreation and amusement will be provided, and Attendants must encourage their use, and join all games and amusements. In summer out of door recreation must be encouraged as far as possible. The more heartily Attendants enter into amusements and encourage occupation of the patients, the more highly will they be esteemed by the authorities of the Institution.

LXXV. Attendants will carefully prevent patients from plucking or eating plants during their walks, or bringing into their wards anything that will harm themselves or others.

LXXVI. Each Attendant shall have his own lantern; no patient shall be allowed to carry lighted material or fire from one place to the other on any pretence.

LXXVII. Each Attendant, with the assistance of patients, must keep his own rooms and galleries in order and cleanliness; and Attendants' own wards must be kept cleansed by themselves when off duty in the wards.

LXXVIII. Clothing or any other article destroyed by patients shall be immediately reported by the Attendant to the Chief Attendant. Every Attendant is responsible for all articles given to him for the patients' use, and must be accountable for them. If not accounted for by the Attendants, the Superintendent will divide the loss amongst all the Attendants.

LXXIX. Each Attendant shall see that the patients have their due allowance of food,

and if not consumed or required it shall be returned to the proper person authorized to receive it. All meals must be eaten with order, decorum and neatness, of which the Attendants must set the example. Grace must be said before and after meals by the Attendant or some competent person.

LXXX. Clothing must at night be exposed to the air outside their bed-rooms as far as possible. Bedding must be exposed to the air at least two hours daily, and afterwards neatly folded and made straight.

LXXXI. If a window is broken, the whole of the broken glass must be removed at once, and the accident reported to the Chief Attendant.

LXXXII. Attendants shall be supplied with books, newspapers, &c., and shall, on suitable occasions, read amusing stories to such patients as will be pleased to hear them.

LXXXIII. On Sundays divine service will be conducted, and each patient attending must be clean and orderly, and encouraged by the example of the Attendants to behave with reverence and decorum. Patients becoming excited during service must be removed gently.

LXXXIV. Attendants shall read such portions of the Bible or prayers as shall be ordered to the patients at some time in the day.

(Signed)

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council this 27th of June, 1873.

J. G. SCOTT,

Clerk Executive Council.

The additions, alterations and repairs, for which the Legislature voted a sum of money last Session, have been carried on during the past season, under the supervision of Mr. Scoble, a detailed account of which is given in the following Report:—

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,

Toronto, November, 1873.

SIR,—Pursuant to instructions received through yourself from the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, I assumed charge of the works at the Asylum for Insane, London, in May last, my instructions being to carry out the spirit of my Report of February 18th, which was incorporated in the Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for last year. To facilitate comparison I will report upon the various works in the same sequence as they occur in that Report.

1st.—Drainage.

Previously to commencing work on the Main Sewer, the Commissioner arranged with Mr. Haskins, C.E., that the size should be changed, and a circular instead of egg-shaped section, to measure 22in. in diameter, should be constructed. I visited London with Mr. Haskins, and he pointed out to me the circumstances upon which he based his Report, and the line which he proposed to take the sewer. In order to avoid crossing the old sewer twice, however, this line was changed, entailing a somewhat longer line; but preserving the levels as in Mr. Haskins' section. His plan contemplated the use of the old box drain, which was found so rotten as to be worthless; and it also contemplated the exit of the drain at the same point as before, on Mr. Whetter's land. This was of necessity altered, as Mr. Whetter threatened an indictment for nuisance, and an additional box drain was required to carry the sewage through Mr. Whetter's land, across the road, to a point 1,595 feet farther. The work on this drain was commenced on the 26th May, under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac Holden, Clerk of Works, and connection made with the old sewer in the middle of June. From this time until the end of October was occupied in the construction of the main sewer and connections. Every means were used to keep down the expenditure on this service, but owing to the high prices of labour and material, and the increased length of sewer line to be laid, the

estimate of Mr. Haskins has been more than doubled. The difference between the estimated cost and the actual cost is as follows :—

Mr. Haskins' Estimate.		Actual Measurement and Cost.	
Excavation and filling 3,767 cubic yards, at 30c.....	\$1,130 10	6,488 cubic yards Excavation....	\$7,144 94
		90 feet old sewer repaired.....	
Brick.....196,000, laid at \$15	2,940 00	1,274 feet new sewer constructed	
		1,185 feet open drain.....	728 88
Box drain ..594 lin.ft. relaying only	150 00	1,274 feet box drain.....	
		Excavation, 1,419 yards.....	
		Connections.	
		Excavation, 2,232 yards.....	1,325 67
		990 feet 9-inch tile laid.....	
		1,928 feet 6-inch tile laid.....	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	\$4,220 10		\$9,199 49

This increased cost is attributable to :

1st. The high price of labour in London, owing to the progress of large works, wages being from \$1 37½ to \$1 50 per day for labourers.

2nd. The increased lengths of drain laid, with consequent increased excavation and filling.

3rd. The difficult nature of the soil, and the obstacles to be passed in the shape of walls, drains and the old sewer, which all required staying, arching under or over during the progress of the work.

4th. The connection between soil and drainage pipes and the new sewer, which did not form a part of Mr. Haskins' estimate.

Great difficulty was experienced in the conduct of the work, from the impossibility of making even temporary connections with the old sewer, owing to the bad character of the work. The under bricks of this drain were not even laid in mortar, and if laid bare at any point would fall apart from their own weight. Thus, the original intention of utilizing the old sewer was defeated, and considerable expenditure incurred in temporary expedients.

The foundations of the walls under which the new sewer had to pass were of rough gravel, thrown into a trench without any other grouting than a little mud. It was, therefore, impossible to tunnel under them, and in the airing yard wall, in taking down some 40 feet in length, we found it to be hollow, of brick laid as stretchers, and without a single bond in its height for many feet.

In the construction of the new sewer nothing but the best material has been used. The bricks were all picked, and were hard burned of the best description, laid in water lime cement. The fall is one inch in seventeen feet, and is an uniform grade from the head to the mouth. Man holes have been left in convenient situations, whence any obstructions, if such occur, can be ascertained and removed. No pains were spared to make a good job, and I can confidently assert that it is all that can be expected.

At the same time, I cannot but remark, that in carrying the box drain under the Governor's Road to its present exit, we have but removed the nuisance so many feet farther. Already the owners of land have begun to complain, and I am convinced that the only satisfactory way to prevent suits being entered against the Government will be to continue the brick sewer down to the river. This expenditure must, eventually, be undertaken; and it would be better to do the work at once, and save litigation and the accumulation of costs for damages, than to be forced to undertake it at an inconvenient time.

I was early convinced of the impracticability of employing patient labourers in the construction of the sewers, as suggested in my report. Not only would their work be unreliable, but all who are not mentally incapable of labour, are sufficiently sane not to care about working without wages. Not only from this reason, but that all who were able and willing to work, found occupation on the farm; a more suitable occupation for such workmen. My idea of reduction in the cost of the sewer upon this head, was not, therefore, carried into effect.

The connections with the new water-closets and other Asylum drains have been care

fully made of vitrified tile, with cemented joints, and at such a fall (in no case less than 1 in 8) that there can be no fear of ordinary obstruction. Provision has also been made for flushing periodically, and the blow-off pipe from the boilers carried into the sewer above the sink drains from the kitchen, so as to prevent any accumulation of grease, &c., at the juncture.

Heating Apparatus.

The outlined scheme of my Report has been carried into effect under the Engineer of the Asylum, Mr. Cope, to whose effective services belong the credit of making a first-class job, at a minimum cost. The contract for putting the domes on to the boilers was given to Mr. Thomas Browne, London, at a cost of \$62.50 each. The operation of these drums has been entirely satisfactory. The work of altering the steam-fittings throughout the Asylum was commenced in May, and finished by the 1st September. It includes all services mentioned in my summary, except the cast-iron lattice-work for covering the coils. These, it was found, would be too brittle for use in an Asylum, and consequently wire guards, of No. 10 crimped iron wire, were purchased, at an increased cost.

The entire cost of labour and material in these alterations, including making connections with boilers and new chimney, has been \$3,045.59. From this amount must be deducted the following amounts, viz. :—

Allowed by Stevens & Turner for old pipe	\$ 50 40
“ “ Gas Company for “	77 50
“ for old iron, &c., remaining on hand, say	222 70
Pipe used in Cottages for Insane	1,565 74
“ “ Blind Institution, Brantford	153 10
Pipe for use at Inebriate Asylum.....	400 00
	\$2,469 44

This sum represents the value of surplus pipe taken from the buildings in the change of system, and reduces the cost of alterations to \$576.15.

The cost of the wire guards for the coils throughout will be about \$750.

The entire work of alteration of steam connections has been done under the superintendence of the Asylum Engineer, and it is owing to his careful supervision and economical management that the work has been done so efficiently at so small a cost. It is confidently hoped that this winter's experiences, both in the saving of fuel and increased warmth of the building, will justify the adoption of such an entire change of the original plan as these alterations have entailed.

Water Supply.

It having been considered inexpedient to alter the tanks or reservoirs this season, nothing has been done to them. A No. 4 “Special” Cameron pump has been erected at the east well, with a horizontal action, working in the well with a bell crank and vertical rods to the pumping barrel. As this well is seventy feet deep, and no opportunity occurred of placing a solid foundation, a trussed timber framework was inserted in the well, and firmly fixed in position at bottom and top. The pumping barrel sliding in a groove in the framework, it can at any time be taken out and examined, without interfering with the steam cylinder, which is strongly secured to a solid stone foundation. Although this work has, owing to the difficulty of finding a proper foundation, been more costly than was estimated, the work is of a substantial and permanent character, and will, it is hoped, prove an economy in the end. The pump was obtained and placed by Donald C. Ridout & Co., of Toronto.

Wells have been dug and the overflow carried to the east well, furnishing, it is computed, an extra 7,000 gallons per day. A reservoir has been constructed, with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, near the Refractory Ward, men's side, to which the return pipes from the cottages will be conducted. This reservoir has been bricked with the refuse brick from the sewer. The other reservoirs recommended, I received orders not to go on with at present.

The entire system of supply and discharge water pipes will be altered in the new water-closets built in extension.

The expenditure under this head has been, so far, \$2,740.67. The whole of the un appropriated will, however, be required to carry out the various works under this head now in progress.

In order to render the provision against fire effective, 800 feet of 2½ inch rubber hose should be purchased. For this there is no appropriation in this year's estimates.

Ventilation.

The only work under this head, undertaken this season, has been the building of water closets in projection, and in remodelling the interior of the building from which the old ones have been removed. The work is not sufficiently advanced for me to be able to give the cost of this service.

During the summer a great deal of dysenteric diarrhoea prevailed, there being some eighty cases at one time, out of whom ten deaths occurred. As the Medical Superintendent believed that this tendency arose from foul ventilation under the floors, I had ventilating holes knocked in the walls, under the flooring, and a free current of air introduced, with marked results in mitigating the symptoms of the disease. Unfortunately the sewer was not sufficiently completed to allow of a radical cure being effected by removing the soil pipes under the building, which I am convinced is one cause of the foul atmosphere pervading it.

General Repairs.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining seasoned hardwood flooring, nothing has been done to the floors this season. I am informed, however, that the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works has purchased a supply which will be available next year. The general work of repairs has, however, been going on all the summer by the Asylum carpenter and two assistants. They had completed the two-story building, female side, and the painter had commenced his work, when I received instructions from the Commissioner to cease making internal repairs. Beyond a trifling amount of work in the kitchen and laundry extension no plastering has been done, as the carpenter work, which should precede it, was stopped. The painting in the wards is still going on, one of the attendants and the patients doing the work with the stock already purchased for this service on capital account.

As suggested by me an engineer's shop and bakery have been added to the laundry extension. The former will also afford protection for the fire engine and engineer's stores, hitherto scattered about from want of room. The bakery has two ovens, 10ft. x 11ft. inside, and ample room for all purposes of making, with a bread room capable of holding two days' supply. In connection with these buildings it was found necessary to build a chimney 45 feet in height to replace the iron smokestack, which was burned out. For this service, including the building of the engineer's shop and bakery, the following tenders were received:—

Messrs. Wright & Durand	\$5,315 00	
Cooper, Bryan & Moran, bricklaying.....	\$1,754 00	} \$3,404 00
W. J. Lucas, carpentering.....	\$1,650 00	
Moss & Bidwell, bricklaying, without stone-work or drains.....		} \$1,980 00

Messrs. Cooper, Bryan & Moran's, and W. J. Lucas' tenders were accepted, and the work is now satisfactorily completed. During my visit to the United States, I enquired into the working of aerated bread machines, and found it to be unsatisfactory. The machinery contemplated was therefore not purchased. The purchase of a lathe, &c., for the engineer's shop was also deferred.

Under instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, tenders were asked for the construction of double windows or storm sashes for the wings of the Asylum. The tenders received were as follows:—

Messrs. Wright & Durand, London.....	\$736 00
“ J. P. Wagner, Toronto, delivered at London....	\$695 80
“ J. Christopher & Bro., Ingersoll, do. do. ...	\$638 60

Messrs. Christopher & Bro.'s tender was accepted.

Cottages for Attendants.

Having received instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, I obtained tenders for the erection of one double and two single cottages for attendants. These were as follows:—

John Christie, London.....	\$19,065 00
Wright & Durand, London.....	8,970 00

For Brick Work only:

Moss & Bidwell, London.....	4,046 00
Cooper, Bryan & Moran, London.....	6,820 00
J. Johnston, do	3,882 00
G. W. Hayner, do	3,700 00
Jabez Hawwood, do	4,650 00

For Carpentering, Plastering and Finishing:

J. C. Dodd & Son, London.....	4,900 00
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For Carpenter Work only:

W. J. Lucas, London.....	4,405 00
Jabez Hawwood, do	3,200 00

For Plastering only:

Jas. D. Hardy	856 80
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The amount of appropriation not admitting of a double and two single cottages being built, contracts were awarded to J. Johnston and J. C. Dodd & Son, for the erection of a double and one single cottage, for the sum of \$5,936.00, which buildings are now in course of completion. Considering the high price paid, the workmanship should have been first-class; but, in spite of repeated warnings, Johnston persisted in putting inferior material into the work. This does not, however, affect the stability so much as the appearance of the work. It will rest with the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works as to whether any deductions shall be made from the contract on this account.

Having been instructed by you, from the Commissioner of Public Works, to prepare plans for the erection of three cottages for the chronic insane, in connection with the Asylum, I prepared a design and specifications, which were adopted, and plans prepared by Messrs. D. C. Ridout & Co. These were submitted to tender, with the following result, the brick, lime and water being furnished, as contracts had been made on favourable terms for the supply of such material of first-rate quality:

Messrs. Wright & Durand.....	Brick Work	\$5.25 per thousand.
	Carpentering, Plastering and Finishing,	} \$13,500.00.
	including Excavation and Drainage	
Cooper, Bryan & Moran.....	Brick Work	} \$5.50 per thousand.
	Excavation, concrete and drains extra	
J. Johnston.....	Brick Work	} \$5.75 per thousand.
	Excavation, concrete and drains extra	
J. C. Dodd & Son, Carpentering, Plastering and Finishing only.....		} \$11,700.00.

I therefore recommended that the tender of Messrs. Wright & Durand be accepted, which was done, and the buildings are now in course of erection.

Provision has been made for heating by indirect radiation, the steam being furnished from the west wing boiler house of the Main Asylum, and carried in boxed piping to the cottages. This will save the expense of an extra engineer and stoker, and economise fuel. For this purpose a 24 horse power tubular boiler, of best Lowmoor iron, constructed on

an approved plan, was built, and placed by Mr. Thomas Browne for the sum of \$750. The remainder of the steam heating apparatus is ready for insertion as soon as the buildings are covered in, the pipe taken from the Main Asylum being utilized for this purpose. The incomplete state of the works prevents my giving any fuller statements of cost than I have already furnished. The detailed statement will, however, be found in the Public Accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. SCOBLE, C.E.,
Deputy Inspector, in charge of Works.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The operations of this Asylum, in respect to Ontario patients, for the year ending 30th September, 1873, were as follows :—

Remaining in the Asylum 30th September, 1872.....	338
Admissions during the year	65
<hr/>	
Total number under treatment	403
Discharged cured.....	31
Transferred to Toronto Asylum.....	1
Eloped	1
Died	11
	<hr/>
	44
Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1873	359

The following summary shows the Counties from which the 65 patients admitted during the year were received :—

Carleton	6	Forward.....	42
Elgin	2	Prescott and Russell.....	2
Frontenac.....	11	Prince Edward.....	3
Grey.....	2	Renfrew	2
Hastings	6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	5
Huron	1	Wentworth	3
Lanark	3	York.....	6
Leeds and Grenville.....	4	Kingston Penitentiary	2
Lennox and Addington	4		<hr/>
Northumberland and Durham	1		65
Ontario	2		

The Nativity of these 65 admissions was as follows :—

Canada.....	38
England	6
Ireland	14
Scotland	3
Wales	1
Not known	3
	<hr/>
	65

The following return shows the entire operations of the Asylum, in respect of Ontario patients, since the 1st July, 1867 :—

Number of patients in the Asylum on the 1st July, 1867, chargeable to Ontario	118
Admissions since that date to the 30th September, 1873	481
<hr/>	
Total number of Ontario patients under treatment since the 1st July, 1867...	599

Discharged.	114
Eloped	3
Died	121
Transferred	2
	<hr/> 240

Remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1873 359

Of the 118 patients in the Asylum on the 1st July, 1867, 29 have died, and 12 have been discharged, leaving 77 still inmates of the Asylum.

The discharges of the past year were equal to 7.70 per cent. of the entire number under treatment, and 47.90 per cent. of the admissions of the year, which, considering the class of patients warranted, is very satisfactory.

The death-rate of this Asylum during the year has been exceedingly small, being only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the entire number under treatment. As a statement was published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1872, over the signature of the Architect and Engineer of that department, which, if not corrected, is calculated to injure this institution and the professional reputation of Dr. Dickson the Medical Superintendent, I deem it but right that the matter should here be referred to. It is stated on page 11 of that Report that 67 deaths occurred in Rockwood Asylum in 1870, 89 in 1871, and 21 in 1872; or a proportion respectively equal to 19.87, 28.52 and 5.58 per cent. upon the number of patients remaining in the Asylum at the end of each official year named, or an average annual death-rate of 17.99 per cent. These figures are grossly incorrect, as only 38 deaths occurred in 1870, or 11.08 per cent., while in 1871 the number of deaths was 19, or only 6.05 per cent. of the number of patients in residence at the end of the official year.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Asylum on the 16th and 17th September for the purpose of seeing the patients supported by the Province of Ontario, and informing myself generally in respect to their state and condition. There were then 386 inmates in the Asylum, 359 of whom were Ontario patients, the remaining 27 being criminal lunatics received from the Kingston Penitentiary. The 359 Ontario patients comprised 192 men and 167 women. The roll of the Asylum was taken, when every patient was personally examined, and with many I held conversation. All were very quiet; and little, if any, excitement was noticeable among the patients. The cases of restraint were very few—two men and four women had on the leather hand-muffs, one man, owing to a propensity to kick other patients, had on leather anklets, and two men were secluded in separate rooms. The personal appearance of the patients, both in respect to clothing and cleanliness, was most satisfactory, the women being particularly neat and tidy in their dress.

The bedding throughout was in the best order, and the dormitories, both separate and associated, as well as the dining-rooms, were clean and comfortable in appearance. The painted and oiled floors give a neat and tidy look to this Asylum, which it would be well to imitate in our Asylums elsewhere. The dietary of the Asylum at the time of my visit, and as far as I could discover, was ample in supply and the food of the best quality. Three patients, who to all appearance were restored to a sound state of mind, and were so certified by Dr. Dickson and another medical examiner, were recommended for discharge. The condition of the entire establishment, and the appearance of the patients, furnished abundant evidence of the efficient management and supervision of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Dickson.

In some of the associated dormitories, on both sides of the house, overcrowding was apparent, and it is to be feared that in some instances the necessary amount of cubic space was not allowed to each patient. Some rooms were also occupied as dormitories, which, in my opinion, should have been used as sitting rooms, as that class of accommodation was deficient in some corridors and wards. The anomalous and somewhat embarrassing position in which I find myself placed at my visits to the Ontario patients in this Asylum, owing to the control and supervision over the institution being vested in officers of the Dominion Government, places the remedying of such defects out of my power, and furnishes additional proof of the desirability of the acquirement of the institution by the Province.

The health of the patients has been unusually good during the year, and the very low death-rate for the past twelvemonth confirms the very satisfactory report of Dr. Dickson in this relation. At my visit over fifty Ontario patients were found at work upon the grounds and premises.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1873:

Medical Department:

Medicines	293 93	
Medical comforts and appliances	123 18	
Beer, spirits and wine	1,930 00	
		2,347 11

Household Expenses (Food):

Butcher's meat	10,035 13	
Fowls	359 19	
Flour	2,120 00	
Butter	3,619 56	
Cheese	43 02	
Barley, rice, peas and meal	782 09	
Coffee	461 04	
Eggs	138 14	
Fruit	257 97	
Fish	658 52	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar	117 98	
Sugar and syrup	2,158 67	
Tea	1,725 31	
Potatoes and vegetables	421 48	
		29,898 10

Bedding and Clothing:

Bedding and clothing	4,097 13	
Shoes	621 60	
		4,718 73

Salaries and Wages:

Salaries and wages		21,209 22
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Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning:

Fuel	10,332 28	
Gas	2,134 75	
Oil	165 08	
Brushes, brooms and mops	338 73	
Bathbrick, black lead, and blacking	21 91	
Matches	6 00	
Soap	103 00	
Laundry	645 91	
		13,747 66

Miscellaneous:

Advertising and printing	\$403 57	
Stationery	61 10	
Furniture	410 28	
Crockery and glassware	99 05	
Postage, telegraph and express	162 10	

Carried forward..... 1,136 10 71,920 82

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$1,136 10	71,920 82
Feed and fodder.....	1,255 71	
Farm.....	652 76	
Repairs and alterations.....	2,008 62	
Interments.....	8 00	
Improvements.....	182 00	
Incidentals.....	68 85	
Amusements.....	138 74	
Clergyman's cab hire.....	108 00	
Furnaces.....	22 50	
Engine house.....	39 75	
Tobacco.....	165 55	
Law expenses.....	62 62	
Draining.....		
Ice.....	70 00	
Library.....	67 78	
Farm tools.....	34 03	
Recovery of elopers.....	20 60	
Straw.....	54 40	
Freight.....	15 62	
Removal of patients.....	26 40	
		6,138 03
		\$78,058 85

STATEMENT of Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1873 :

Medical Department :

Medicine, medical comforts and appliances.....	260 11	
Beer, spirits and wine.....	2,154 72	
		2,414 83

Household Expenses (Food) :

Butcher's meat.....	8,635 84	
Fowls.....	203 85	
Flour.....	5,766 94	
Butter.....	2,676 96	
Cheese.....	100 17	
Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	506 85	
Coffee.....	551 81	
Eggs.....	305 82	
Fruit.....	788 61	
Fish.....	289 93	
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar.....	174 84	
Sugar and syrup.....	1,833 25	
Tea.....	1,146 10	
Potatoes and vegetables.....	415 83	
		23,396 80

Bedding and Clothing :

Bedding and clothing.....	4,487 65	
Shoes.....	713 99	
		5,201 64

Salaries and Wages :

Salaries and wages.....		19,434 99
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Carried forward..... \$50,448 26

	<i>Brought forward</i>	\$50,448 26
<i>Fuel, light, scrubbing and cleaning :</i>		
Fuel.....	12,036 35	
Gas	1,889 71	
Brushes, brooms, and mops,...	363 11	
Bathbrick, blacklead, and blacking.....	36 60	
Matches.....	16 50	
Soap	877 39	
Laundry... ..	354 48	
	<hr/>	15,574 14
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Advertising and printing.....	173 47	
Stationery	134 90	
Furniture and furnishings	1,079 59	
Crockery and glassware.....	653 52	
Postage, telegraphs, and expresses	188 68	
Feed and fodder	626 29	
Farm	1,747 27	
Repairs	1,392 83	
Interments	385 00	
Incidentals.....	419 89	
Amusements.	419 33	
Clergyman's cab hire	80 00	
Tobacco.....	277 86	
Law expenses.....	2 99	
Ice.....	84 00	
Recovery of elopers	81 20	
Freight.....	65 56	
Removal of patients.....	8 00	
Officers' travelling expenses.....	243 03	
	<hr/>	8,063 41
		<hr/>
		\$74,085 81

ASYLUM ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1874. (Being for 640 patients.)

Medical Department :

Medicines	250 00	
Medical comforts and appliances.....	100 00	
Beer, spirits and wine.....	1,850 00	
	<hr/>	2,200 00

Food :

Butcher's meat, fish, and fowl....	10,900 00	
Flour	9,000 00	
Butter.....	3,800 00	
General groceries	6,000 00	
Fruit and vegetables.....	750 00	
	<hr/>	30,450 00

Bedding and Clothing :

Bedding and clothing, and shoes	6,000 00
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Fuel, Light, and Cleaning :

Fuel	12,000 00
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Carried forward.....\$12,000 00 \$38,650 00

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$12,000 00	38,650 00
Gas and oil, &c.....		2,300 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....		1,200 00	
			<u>15,500 00</u>
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>			
Furniture and furnishing.....		600 00	
Farm, feed and fodder		2,000 00	
Repairs and alterations.....		2,000 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, &c.....		600 00	
Miscellaneous		1,200 00	
			<u>6,400 00</u>
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>			
Medical Superintendent.....	1	\$2,000 00	
Assistant do	1	1,000 00	
Clinical assistants.....	3	700 00	
Bursar	1	1,400 00	
Bursar's clerk.....	1	300 00	
Steward	1	600 00	
Matron	1	400 00	
Assistant matron	1	192 00	
Engineer.....	1	740 00	
" assistant.....	1	432 00	
Firemen.....	2	480 00	
Carpenters.....	2	1,050 00	
Gardener assistants	2	432 00	
Baker.....	1	288 00	
Porter	1	240 00	
Tailor	1	264 00	
Farmer and assistant.....	2	456 00	
Night watchmen.....	3	720 00	
Chief attendants.....	3	792 00	
Ordinary male attendants	21	4,464 00	
" female do	23	1,968 00	
Night nurses.....	3	360 00	
Cooks	8	732 00	
Laundresses	7	612 00	
Seamstress.....	1	108 00	
Housemaids..	6	468 00	
			<u>21,198 00</u>
			<u>\$81,748 00</u>

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1874. (Being for 600 Patients).

Medical Department:

Medicines.....	200 00	
Medical comforts and appliances.....	100 00	
Beer, spirits and wine	1,850 00	
		<u>2,150 00</u>

Food:

Butcher's meat, fish and fowl	10,500 00	
Flour.....	8,000 00	
Butter	3,250 00	
General Groceries	6,000 00	
Fruit and vegetables.....	750 00	
		<u>28,500 00</u>

Carried forward.....\$30,650 00

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$30,650 00
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>		
Bedding, clothing and shoes		6,400 00
<i>Fuel, Light and Cleaning :</i>		
Fuel	10,000 00	
Gas and oil, &c.	2,100 00	
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1,500 00	
		13,600 00
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Furniture and Furnishing.....	1,500 00	
Farm, feed and fodder	2,000 00	
Repairs and alterations	1,500 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, &c.....	500 00	
Miscellaneous	1,500 00	
		7,000 00
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>		
Medical superintendent	1	2,000 00
Assistant do	1	1,000 00
Clinical assistant	1	400 00
Bursar	1	1,200 00
Steward	1	600 00
Matron.....	1	400 00
Engineer	1	740 00
Assistant engineer	1	400 00
Firemen	2	480 00
Carpenters	2	1,000 00
Gardener	1	400 00
Assi-tant Gardener	1	240 00
Butcher	1	192 00
Porter and Messenger	1	192 00
Baker.....	1	360 00
Tailor	1	264 00
Farmer.....	1	400 00
Ploughmen	2	672 00
Cowman	1	216 00
Night watchers.....	2	480 00
Chief male attendants.....	5	1,356 00
Ordinary male attendants.....	16	3,408 00
Chief female attendants.....	3	540 00
Ordinary “ “	19	1,740 00
Night nurses	2	240 00
Cooks and assistants	3	420 00
Laundresses	4	432 00
Seamstress	1	120 00
Housemaids.....	6	504 00
Dairy maid.....	1	96 00
Extra assistance		100 00
		20,592 00
		\$78,242 00

ESTIMATE of amount required to pay the Dominion Government for the maintenance, in Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, of 365 patients, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1874.

For maintenance of 365 Ontario patients, being the estimated daily average of the year, at \$143 00 per annum..... \$52,195 00

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

BELLEVILLE.

I have again a most satisfactory Report to make of the condition and management of this Institution, which, since the opening of the present Session, has advanced, in respect of the number of pupils in residence, from being the *tenth*, to the *seventh*, most important establishment of the forty-two Institutions of a similar kind in the United States and Dominion of Canada. The progressive character of the Institution, and the satisfactory results that have been accomplished by its establishment, will be more fully shown and better understood, through an examination of the following summary, which gives the number of pupils in attendance each session since the opening on the 20th of October, 1870 :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Pupils in attendance, First Session, from Oct. 20th, 1870, to June 28th, 1871	47	23	70
Number of Pupils in attendance, Second Session, from Sept. 6th, 1871, to June 26th, 1872.....	83	41	124
Number of Pupils in attendance, Third Session, from Sept. 4th, 1872, to June 25th, 1873.....	102	46	148
Number of Pupils in attendance from opening of present term, Sept. 3rd to Sept. 30th, 1873.....	115	51	166
Number of Pupils who have attended the Institution from the opening, on Oct. 20th, 1870, to Sept. 30th, 1873	142	64	206

At the close of the official year, ending 30th September, 1872, there were 131 pupils in residence, but before the session closed, on the 25th June, 1873, the number had increased to 148, by the reception of 17 new pupils.

It will be noticed that while 206 pupils have attended the Institution since its opening, on the 20th Oct., 1870, up to 30th Sept., 1873, the close of this official year, only 166 were in residence on the last named day. The remainder are accounted for as follows:—

Total number admitted since opening.....	206
Died	1
Removed from Province.	2
Education completed	2
Number that would not be benefited by returning to this Institution, and were not re-admitted	11
Number who would receive benefit by returning to School but are being detained at home	22
Number of pupils in residence 30th Sept., 1873.....	166
	— 206

The number of pupils in residence at the date of writing this Report, (Nov. 24th,) is 179, being an increase of 17 since the 30th Sept.

In my last Annual Report I called the attention of the Government and the Legislature to the existence of defects in the method of admitting pupils, which operated most injuriously against the aims of the Institution, and deprived many deaf mutes of the benefit which it was intended to confer. The most serious of these defects was the requirement of the by laws that all parents or guardians who were unable to pay for the board of deaf mutes should make application to Municipal Councils, and upon the Council becoming responsible for the payment of board, admission should be awarded. The illiberality of many Municipal Councils, and the indifference of others, soon made it apparent that the working of that regulation would leave the indigent deaf mutes of many counties without the benefits of an education, and clearly showed the necessity of making the payment of board compulsory on Councils, or of the Government assuming the entire support and education of indigent deaf mutes.

To remedy this drawback, the latter course was adopted by Government, and an Act was passed last session of Parliament defining the object and design of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institutions.

Section 6 of this Act provides that "the Inspector shall have power, and it shall be his duty to make such rules and by-laws as he may deem expedient for the government, discipline and management of the said institutions; for prescribing and regulating the duties of the principals, bursars, physicians, matrons and every other officer, instructor and servant employed in or about such institutions for the education and instruction of the pupils admitted to the same, and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained for fixing the terms and conditions upon which pupils shall be admitted to, and remain in the said institutions respectively, and the period they shall be allowed to remain therein, and their discharge therefrom. Provided always, that no such rules or by-laws shall have effect until and unless they be first approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

In conformity with the provisions of this clause of the Act, the following amendments to the existing by-law in respect to the method of admission and the payment of board were enacted, and received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the 15th May, 1873, and at once took effect:—

"IV. Education as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, and school and workshop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be free to such deaf mutes as are specified in section I. of this by-law.

"V. Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

"VI. The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from this charge in consequence of absence, or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

"VII. Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupil into the Institution, and the Principal with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf mutes are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf mute.

"VIII. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct applications to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

"IX. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

"X. Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institu

tion, and entitled to all its benefits at the rate of \$125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education."

It will be observed that the provisions of the amended by-law do not relieve any parent or guardian able to pay for the board of pupils, and that a charge of \$50 per session is still exacted from such for maintenance. These regulations have worked most satisfactorily, and the great increase in the number of pupils that have entered the Institution for the first time since its establishment, is due in a very large degree to their provisions, and to the enlightened and humane liberality of the Legislature of Ontario.

With a view to finding out the name and address of every deaf mute of school age, in order that steps might be taken to have them placed under instruction, the Principal was instructed to obtain from the Census Department at Ottawa, the requisite information; and through the kindness of Mr. Bowell, M.P., a statement was received from the Minister of Agriculture, showing the total number of deaf mutes of all ages in the Province. But as the statement did not give the names, ages, or addresses of the mutes, and was of little service for the purpose, I placed myself in communication with the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture, stating that it was most desirable that a full list should be obtained, in order that all the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the Province, of a proper age, might be reached; with a view to their receiving the full benefit of the provisions made for their education.

To this communication I received reply, that as all the information gathered by the enumerators on the occasion of the taking of the census was obtained under the pledge of secrecy, the information could not be given. I am aware that in bygone days the affliction of insanity, idiocy, deaf-muteness and other physical and mental defects, was looked upon as personal and family disgrace, and as such, to the great loss and disadvantage of those unfortunates, was sought to be covered up by friends and relatives; but I had hoped that the enlightened humanity of the present age had removed that barrier, certainly in respect to information received by a Government for official purposes. I therefore hope, that, with such a laudable object in view, the desired information may yet be obtained.

INSPECTION OF THE INSTITUTION.

Four statutory inspections were made of the Institution during the year, in April, June, August, and October. At all these inspections, as well as upon other visits, the various departments of the house were found in an orderly and well kept state, the beds and bedding in all the dormitories; but particularly those occupied by females; were clean, tidy and comfortable, and the dormitories themselves were in excellent order, with good ventilation throughout. The domestic portions of the Institution, in the way of dining-rooms, kitchen, pantries, &c. were found in capital order, with evidence of good management and carefulness everywhere. An appropriation having been voted by the Legislature for painting, graining and papering, the Principal was instructed to get offers for doing the work, which being obtained and decided upon, the work was proceeded with.

In consequence of the change in the method of admitting pupils to the Institution, and the increased number that might be expected as the result of the changes, it became necessary to devise a plan for additional dining-room and class-room space. The extension of the centre building to the west seemed to be the plan for accomplishing that object, which was approved and adopted by the Commissioner of Public Works, and through which an increase of cellarage, dining-room space, and two additional class-rooms were obtained, affording room in every department of the Institution, for 200 pupils. An upper attic dormitory has also been put in order for the older boys, and the necessary beds and bedding purchased to furnish it. A full description of these and other alterations and additions will be found in the Report of the Principal.

At my April inspection there were 147 pupils in residence, viz. 101 males and 46 females. The names of 148 pupils appeared on the register, but one had been sent home on account of sickness. At my visit in October, six weeks after the opening of the fourth session of the Institution, there were 174 pupils in attendance, of whom 120 were males and 54 females. These 174 pupils were admitted under the by-laws in the following manner:—

Upon application of Parents, under Section 5, Board at the rate of \$50 per session being paid for.....	55
As Orphans, under Section 9.....	8
Free Pupils in respect of Board upon the certificate of the Municipal Authorities, Section 7.....	111
	<hr/> 174

From this summary it would appear that 55, or 32 per cent. of the entire number of pupils then in residence were pay-pupils in respect of board, which, considering the circumstances of parents of deaf-mutes generally, and the provision that is now made for those unable to pay, shews a very commendable degree of honest independence. Although having no official knowledge of any deaf-mute being deprived of the benefits of the Institution owing to the refusal of Reeves or Mayors to certify to the inability of parents to pay, the Principal was instructed to report all such cases which came to his knowledge, or any other applications requiring special consideration and action. I regret to say there is still a considerable number of deaf-mutes not in attendance, owing to false considerations of pride on the part of parents who, although unable to pay for board, refuse to ask for the requisite certificate. There are also some parents who refuse to send their deaf-mute children to the Institution because they are unwilling to deprive themselves of their labour. Such cases can only be met by an Act enforcing the compulsory education of all deaf-mutes between the ages of 7 and 21, and in my opinion the sooner such an Act is placed upon the statute books the better. As it appeared from an examination of the register that 19 deaf-mutes who had been in attendance the previous session had not then entered for this term, the Principal was requested to ascertain the reasons for their being kept at home. The suggestion of the Principal in this relation that all parents or guardians who accept the bounty of the Government for the education of the deaf-mute children should not be allowed to withdraw them before the term of instruction is completed is well worthy of consideration. A few deaf-mutes over age, for special reasons, were awarded admission under the authority granted in section three of the Act of last session. At all my inspections the school-rooms were visited in order to observe the discipline and general working of the Educational department, but before the close of the last session in July a special visit was paid to the Institution for the purposes of examining the classes in the various branches taught. There were then 145 pupils in the School, divided into seven classes of from 18 to 22 pupils. In the most advanced class taught by the senior teacher great progress was apparent, and all the divisions were found generally in an efficient and progressive state.

The improvement of many of the pupils, as compared with the previous examination, was very marked, and the general condition of the School, both in respect to educational efficiency and general discipline, was most satisfactory and encouraging. Some pupils, although they had been in the School since its opening, were very far behind others, and an hindrance to pupils in the same class. As it was quite clear that some of these backward pupils had not the capacity to receive any further instruction in the literary department, and as they were not desirous of learning a trade, the Principal was instructed not to admit them again, as in such cases the progress of other pupils is impeded by the effort of the teacher to advance these weak-minded pupils. Their education must, under the most favourable circumstances, be very limited; and it is a question whether the continued efforts of the Principal and his staff should not in such cases be directed more to mechanical than literary training. The great increase in the number of pupils rendered it necessary that two more classes should be formed, and that two additional teachers should be appointed to take charge of them. To enable this to be done, Dr. Palmer was authorised to obtain the services of one skilled female teacher, and to employ a well-educated young man to train up as a teacher for the Deaf and Dumb.

MECHANICAL INSTRUCTION.

Great progress has been made during the year in the establishment of industrial shops. The carpenter and cabinet shop building was completed in the early part of the

season, and a considerable addition has been made to the number of youths receiving mechanical instruction in these excellent trades. The shoe shop was opened in August, when an order was at once sent from this office for 250 pairs of Cobourg boots for the Central Prison, Toronto, as well as the supply of winter boots and shoes for the London asylum. Part of these orders have been executed in a good workmanlike manner, and the shop is now in successful operation. A tailoring and general sewing shop, under the superintendence of a competent seamstress who understands cutting, has also been opened, and as soon as it is properly organized, will doubtless obtain plenty of work. In order to inculcate habits of industry among the young pupils, it is most desirable that some light work of a manufacturing character should be established, and an effort is now being made to obtain employment of that kind for about forty of the younger inmates.

NEW BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

In addition to the extension of the dining-room, and the provision of increased class-room space, which works were carried on by the Public Works Department, a large amount of work has been carried on by the carpenter and the deaf mute lads in his shop. The appropriation of \$1,000 for a gymnasium was found to be altogether insufficient to provide a building of the size and kind required for the purpose, and the amount was taken to complete the additional dining-room and class-room accommodation, which had become a necessity. The erection of a suitable building for gymnastic exercises and a winter play-room cannot however be longer delayed, as the rooms in the building are being sadly damaged by their occupation for these purposes. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the sum of \$1,500 be asked from the Legislature to enable the erection of a proper building. For the reasons given in my last report, I also trust that an appropriation for two semi-detached houses will be sanctioned to provide for the married teachers. A detailed statement of the expenditure for the official year ending the 30th September is herewith annexed, together with a statement of receipts. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$27,042 53, and the receipts for the payment of pupils' board to \$3,794 35, showing the net cost to the Province of maintaining the Institution to have been \$24,248 18.

The estimates for the year 1874 are also furnished, amounting to \$31,234 00.

In closing this report I have to express my entire satisfaction with the condition and management of the Institution, and the progress that has been made in bringing it to its present state, which state of things is due in a large degree to the zeal and activity of Dr. Palmer and the staff acting under him.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, from the 1st October, 1872, to 30th September 1873.

Medical Department:—

Medicines.....	\$83 96	
Medical comforts and appliances ..	24 60	
		\$108 56

Food:—

Butcher's meat, fish and fowl.....	2608 92	
Flour	1372 23	
Butter and cheese	1459 11	
General groceries.....	1635 64	
Fruit and vegetables..	414 82	
		7490 72

Bedding and Clothing:—

Bedding, clothing and shoes	429 86	
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Carried forward..... \$8,029 14

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$8,029 14
<i>Fuel, Light and Cleaning :—</i>		
Fuel	2337 30	
Gas and oil, &c... ..	969 90	
Laundry soap and cleaning.. ..	406 73	
	<hr/>	3713 93
<i>Miscellaneous :—</i>		
Furniture and furnishing	398 77	
Farm, feed and fodder.	464 30	
Repairs and alterations.....	549 05	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage, &c... ..	504 46	
Books, apparatus and appliances	346 95	
Unenumerated... ..	880 54	
	<hr/>	3144 07
<i>Salaries and Wages:</i>		
Salaries and wages	12155 39	
	<hr/>	\$27,042 53

ESTIMATE of the expenditure of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December 1874.

Medical Department :—

Medicines.	80 00	
Medical comforts and appliances	40 00	
	<hr/>	120 00

Food :—

Butcher's meat, fish and fowl	3000 00	
Flour.....	1600 00	
Butter	1200 00	
General groceries.....	2300 00	
Fruit and vegetables.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	8600 00

Bedding and Clothing :—

Bedding, clothing and shoes	750 00
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Fuel, Light and Cleaning :—

Fuel	2500 00	
Gas, oil, &c... ..	1000 00	
Laundry soap, and cleaning.....	500 00	
	<hr/>	4000 00

Miscellaneous :—

Furniture & furnishing	500 00	
Farm, feed and fodder	600 00	
Repairs and alterations	500 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	500 00	
Books, apparatus and appliances.. ..	600 00	
Miscellaneous	1000 00	
	<hr/>	3700 00

Carried forward.....\$17,170 00

<i>Salaries and Wages :—</i>		<i>Brought forward.....</i>	<i>\$17,170 00</i>
	No of Officers and Employees.		
Principal.....	1	\$1800 00	
Physician.....	1	500 00	
Bookkeeper and Steward.....	1	800 00	
Matron.....	1	300 00	
Teachers.....	9	5250 00	
Visitors' attendant.....	1	180 00	
Housekeeper.....	1	200 00	
Engineer.....	1	600 00	
Fireman.....	1	228 00	
Farmer.....	1	480 00	
Farm hand.....	1	192 00	
Gardener.....	1	240 00	
Baker (without board and lodging).....	1	450 00	
Night Watchman.....	1	240 00	
Carpenter and assistant do.....	2	650 00	
Shoemaker.....	1	500 00	
Tailoress.....	1	250 00	
Messenger.....	1	84 00	
Cook.....	1	120 00	
Maids.....	9	828 00	
Gatekeeper.....	1	72 00	
Extra assistance.....		100 00	
	38	14,064 00	
			\$31,234 00

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

The operations of this Institution, since its opening up to the close of the official year ending 30th September, 1873, are briefly detailed in the following summary.

The Institution was opened for the reception of pupils on May 1st, 1872, but owing to the unfinished condition of the building, and the short period that would elapse before the vacation commenced, only eleven pupils—seven boys and four girls—were admitted.

The second session opened on the 4th September, 1872, and closed on the 25th June, 1873, during which period 54 pupils, 31 boys and 23 girls, were admitted. The third session commenced on the 3rd September, 1873, from which time up to the close of the official year 50 pupils were admitted; and at the time of writing this report the number of pupils in residence has increased to 59—35 boys and 24 girls. The total number of pupils that have been in attendance since the opening of the Institution, until the 30th September, 1873, is 69.

I may here remark, that, although by-laws were framed by me regulating the admission of pupils, in conformity with the sixth section of the Act passed during the last session of Parliament, defining the object and design of the Institution, and although I am informed by the Principal that the parents of every blind youth of suitable age throughout the Province, within his knowledge, has been advised that, under the provisions of the Act, pupils will be boarded and educated free of charge to those who are unable to pay; still even these terms of admission have not increased the attendance of pupils in the Institution. It is a matter for surprise that this Institution, founded by Government upon a broad and liberal basis, to provide the advantage of education for the blind, and admission to which may be said to be free, is not more appreciated by the parents of blind youths. It is undeniable that the parents of the blind are generally loath to part with their blind children, especially when of a tender age, even for the purposes of education. Some are so far reluctant that they cannot at present be prevailed upon to do so; but I am in hopes that when the great advantages of this Institution are comprehended, its objects explained, and its workings illustrated sufficiently, that existing prejudices may be removed, and action so injurious to the interests of the blind may cease. Were it not for this feeling of reluctance, there are within my official knowledge over fifty youths of a suitable age, in addition to those now in residence, who should now be under instruction in this Institution, but whose parents neglect or refuse to part with them for educational purposes; and I have no hesitation in saying, although without reliable statistics on the subject, that there are now at least 150 blind youths under 21 years of age resident in the Province. Surely it is the duty of friends and teachers, both religious and secular, to place before those parents the obvious advantages they are neglecting, in declining to avail themselves of the education so liberally provided, and which in the end must prove of such incalculable benefit to their child.

ren. And not alone do these advantages extend to the literary department, but means of future support are insured in the acquisition of a trade, or the science of music, and habits of self-reliance and independence of character are engendered, while by their association with others enduring a similar affliction, they learn patience under trial, and lose that self-consciousness that is painfully apparent in the blind who have led solitary lives.

The following table gives the Counties from whence the 50 pupils in attendance on the 30th September were received, viz. :—

Brant	6	Forward	26
Bruce	2	Norfolk	2
Durham	2	Oxford	1
Dundas.....	3	Perth	3
Essex	1	Prince Edward	2
Frontenac	3	Simcoe	1
Halton	2	Waterloo	2
Huron	2	Wellington.....	3
Kent.....	1	Wentworth	2
Lincoln.....	1	York.....	7
Middlesex.....	3	Montreal	1
	—		—
	26		50

The occupations, nationalities and religions of the parents of these 50 pupils are given as follows :—

		<i>Occupation.</i>		
Farmers	22	Constable	1	
Labourers.....	10	Cooper.....	1	
Hotel keeper	1	Grocer ..	1	
Blacksmith.....	1			
(Orphan children 4 — Semi-orphans 9).				50

<i>Nationality.</i>			
Canada.....	15	Ireland.....	9
England	17	Scotland	4
Other countries.....	5		—
		Total.....	50

<i>Religion.</i>			
Church of England.....	15	Methodists	15
Roman Catholics	3	Quakers.....	2
Presbyterians.....	8	Baptists	1
Lutherans	2	Other denominations.....	4
			—
			50

The following shows under what circumstances the above number of pupils were received :—

Board paid by parents.....	5
Admitted as free pupils on certificate of municipal authorities that parents are unable to pay for board.....	41
Admitted as orphans, boarded and clothed by Government.....	4
	—
	50

The figures in the last summary conclusively prove, that in the large majority of cases, parents of blind children are so poor that they are unable to pay for the board of their children while being educated in the Institution, and that while it is shewn that thirty-two per cent. of the pupils in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are paying pupils, under the new regulations for their admission ; only ten per cent. are on the paying list, under precisely similar regulations, in the Institution for the Blind.

While deploring the circumstances which have led to the want of recognition of the objects of the Institution by the parents of blind children, eligible by age for admission ; abundant use can be made of the facilities which it affords for the admission of a few of the more deserving class, who are over age, for the purpose of teaching them a trade. These persons should be dissociated entirely from the other pupils, having their dormitories in the upper part of the building, and spending their whole time in the work-shops—being in fact, trades-pupils. Considering the great success that has attended the working of the shops, and the surprisingly rapid progress made by pupils who have only spent a portion of their time there, it is considered that one session, or at most one year, would be a sufficient time for such trades-pupils to remain in the Institution, in order to acquire a knowledge of willow-ware making, cane-seating, or such other industrial occupation as may be found suitable for the Blind. To this end, it is recommended that authority be given for the admission of not more than twelve trades-pupils in every year, provided that the capacity of the Institution is not filled by pupils of the requisite age. This arrangement will open the way to a respectable livelihood for many who are now totally dependant upon others for their support, and will not tax the resources of the Institution, or impede the action of its literary department. In case of great aptitude, it would perhaps be well to give some musical instruction to these pupils ; but in such a way as not to impede or interfere with the arrangement of the ordinary classes for the regular pupils.

INSPECTION MINUTES.

The Institution was inspected on three occasions during the year, in addition to several visits on special business. On all occasions the various departments were found in good condition, with cleanliness and order prevailing throughout. The large rooms at the east and west ends of the building, used as associated dormitories, are in some respects admirably suited for the purpose, the height of the ceilings, and excellent natural ventilation, enabling thirty-five beds to be made up in each room, without affecting the health or comfort of the inmates. But in the occupation of one room by so many blind youths, without the possibility of classification, exists a serious objection to the system. In this, as in all communities, one or two vicious or immoral lads may corrupt the whole ; and the Principal was directed to guard against such a contingency with the utmost watchfulness and care. It is hoped, however, that the preponderating influence is in favour of good, rather than evil, and that the better instructed pupils would be prompt to repress, or report to the Principal, any evasion of discipline or demoralizing tendencies.

In view of the probable increase of pupils under the new system of admission, the Bursar was instructed at my visit in May, to prepare twenty-five additional beds, thereby increasing the accommodation to seventy-five beds for pupils. The necessary bedding, blankets, &c., were ordered at the same time. To provide dormitory accommodation for this increased number, twelve beds were ordered to be placed in the east garret dormitories. This with a proper arrangement of beds in the boys' dormitory, would give a certain amount of classification, that will prove beneficial. The west dining-room was also fitted up for occupation by the female pupils, so that separation between males and females could be made at meal time, which had not hitherto been practised, on account of the small number of pupils in residence. These arrangements were made during vacation.

At the time of my first visit I found forty-nine pupils in residence, of whom twenty-nine were males, and twenty females. The total number of admissions during the session had been fifty, of whom one had died, two had been sent home, being mentally defective, and one had been removed from the Institution. Of those remaining, there were

Supported by Municipalities.....	25
“ Parents.. ..	10
“ Government, as orphans.....	14

Only five of the latter class were, strictly speaking, orphans ; the remainder having one parent living. But, as in all cases, the parent was in indigent circumstances, and as in three cases the parent had deserted them, no alteration in designation was made that session, but the Principal was instructed in the future, not to admit to the Institution, as orphans, any blind youth who had not lost both parents, and thus was clearly entitled to

benefit by the by-laws ; and to report specially on any case that presented itself, that seemed worthy to be made an exception to this rule.

Since the passage of the Act awarding free board and instruction to the children of indigent parents, no hardship can arise from a rigid enforcement of the by-laws in respect to admissions, which the exigency of peculiar cases had caused to be somewhat relaxed before. All that parents, municipalities, or friends, now require to do, in such cases, is to see that the pupil is properly clothed, and to arrange for their removal during vacation : which is certainly not too much to expect at their hands. In future, therefore, none but duly certified orphans will be provided with clothing at the expense of Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The various classes were visited while under instruction, and some of the pupils in each class examined. It is gratifying to me to state that this examination showed the most creditable efficiency on the part of the teachers, and proficiency on the part of pupils. It is impossible to speak too highly of the discipline, both mental and physical, that must have been attained before a teacher could impart orally, and the pupils receive and retain, the varied information which this examination showed them to be possessed of. The class for mental arithmetic, under Mr. Brown, exhibited a degree of proficiency in that most practical and useful branch, that would be creditable to any school in the Province. The advanced reading class gave evidences of most marked improvement. The reading, spelling, and definition of words, was most creditable : and the correction of bad grammar by the pupils, showed great thoroughness in the method of instruction. The same may be said of all classes examined. In fact, the Educational Department of the Institution, in all its branches, was all that could reasonably be desired or expected.

Instruction in instrumental music was given to sixteen pupils, some of whom evinced a fair degree of proficiency. In view of the desirability of this class of instruction for the blind, and anticipating a large increase in the number of pupils in the coming session, a female teacher was engaged who is thoroughly instructed in music, and can take charge of pupils while practising, as well as assist in the literary department. A set of band instruments having been procured, the instructor of music reports that most satisfactory progress has been made, and that no class of seeing pupils under his instruction, had achieved so much in so short a time.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

It is a matter of regret, that while, upon the whole, the working of the Institution has been so satisfactory, that there should exist a want of harmonious action between the various officers, which mars the well being, and interferes with the efficiency, of the Institution. Proceeding, without doubt, from a lack of judicious administration, there are constantly arising petty ills and grievances, which are more difficult to adjust than graver difficulties, and which call forth ill feelings, and create scandals that are most discreditable. Were it not that these scandals become public property, reference would be to attach importance that they would not otherwise possess, but the character of a public institution should be above suspicion, and I am, therefore, compelled to advert to this matter, so vitally affecting the domestic management and discipline of the establishment, with a view to setting these difficulties at once, and permanently, at rest.

WORK SHOPS,

A suitable person for an instructor in willow ware, cane-seating and broom-making having been found, the shops were fitted up and a limited stock of material purchased, and work commenced about five weeks before the close of last session. In that short space of time, however, some of the pupils became very proficient, so much so, that one of them earned a considerable sum at cane-seating during the vacation. Due, doubtless, to the patience and economy of the Trades Instructor, as well as to the great natural aptitude of the pupils, there was not a single unsaleable piece of goods manufactured in the shop, and the coarser kinds of willow baskets are equal in all respect to those made by seeing work

men. During the vacation one pupil was allowed to remain in the shop, and is now a competent workman. So far, in the present session, the experiences have been just as good, and there is little doubt but the workshop will soon be a self-sustaining institution. Orders are plentiful, and, in fact, are so numerous and large, as to place the possibility of filling them out of the question; while the local trade that has developed since the establishment of the shop bids fair to usurp all its manufactures. Few visitors, if any, go away from the institution without a souvenir in willow ware, or without leaving an order for fulfilment. To the good management and careful training of the Trades Instructor much of this success is due, and when the whole time of the trades-pupils (before recommended) is given in the shop, he will, doubtless, be able to exhibit still more encouraging progress than at present.

The dining rooms were visited at meal hours, during which time great order and decorum was maintained. The food was abundant in supply, and of good quality.

The domestic departments were found in good order, and working with regularity. The kitchens and laundry, and offices connected, were in a neat and orderly condition. The grounds and outbuildings, stables, &c., were visited, and found in a satisfactory state, considering the comparative newness of the institution. Much remains to be done, however, before the grounds can be put into proper order, and the Bursar was authorized to incur expenditure to a small amount on this head. At my last visit the new pumping engine and hydrants, with new connections with the building, barns, and work-shops, had been put in. The fountain had been set up and connected, and large reservoirs built as a provision against fire, and capable of storing three days' supply for all uses of the institution, should anything hinder the working of the spring. These works had been laid out and executed under the direction of Mr. Scoble, whose report is appended.

The cottage for the Bursar was also in course of erection.

The Bursar was instructed to see that the present willow plantation was placed in order by the gardener, under the supervision of the Trades Instructor, who understands willow growing. He was also directed to have two acres of land prepared for an additional plantation.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

The roofs of the east and west wings have been improperly laid, and will never be water-tight until entirely removed, as the expansion and contraction of the galvanized iron constantly destroys the soldered joints. These are laid flat instead of being turned over triangular ridges. As the roofs are continually leaking in a fresh place, this entails patching, and repairs will in a few years cost much more than new roofs. Already the plaster has been coming down in the class-rooms, and in the east wing dormitory.

Appliances are also required in the Laundry, and drying room for the increased number of pupils in attendance.

The soft water tanks outside the building require to be re-puddled and water lined.

Owing to the absence of an exit to the sewage pipe, the whole sewage from the Institution, has for the past year been filtering into the soil. In the sand that prevails in that vicinity, this may not prove the dangerous matter that it would in a less porous soil; but as the sewage pipes must inevitably become choked with solid matter, and the sewage backed up to the foundations of the Institution, it will be apparent that should cholera or typhoid fever prevail, the results would be most disastrous. It is recommended therefore, that an appropriation be made for the purpose of examining the condition of the sewer, and of arranging for a proper disposal of the sewage.

Some expenditure on ornamentation and road making, will also be necessary in the coming year.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO,
TORONTO, *November, 1873.*

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that, in pursuance of instructions received through you, from the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, I visited and reported

upon the various works and repairs necessary at the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, on the 26th June last, and being further instructed, I proceeded to carry out that report, as follows, viz.,

WATER SUPPLY.

Finding the water supply, though sufficient for ordinary daily use, inadequate as a provision against fire, a large reservoir capable of storing nearly 30,000 gallons, was built near the spring, the overflow being conducted into it. The cost of this work was \$175.60. The pumping engine being worn out, and almost useless, was replaced by a No. 4 Cameron Special Pump, placed on a solid foundation, and the 1½ in. main supply pipe to the tanks in the building was replaced by a 2 inch pipe. Hydrants were placed at the angles of the building, and opposite the workshop, so that, with 200 feet of hose, any part of the buildings can be reached if a fire occurs. A reservoir was also placed under the Fountain for fire protection, and for gardening purposes. The total cost of this work, including pumping engine and connections, has been \$1,310.25.

A supply cellar for coal has been built off the boiler room, at a cost of \$100; and an additional 10 feet is being built upon the chimney, to improve the draft, and carry away the blacks, which are disfiguring the building. This will cost \$75. These works have been carried out by Messrs. Watt, and are entirely satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. C. SCOBLE, C.E.,

Deputy Inspector in charge of works.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind at Brantford, from the 1st October, 1872, to 30th Sept., 1873.

Medical Department :

Medicines	\$12 81	
Medical comforts and appliances.....	23 81	
		36 62

Food :

Butcher's meat, fish and fowl.....	1238 09	
Flour.....	597 64	
Butter.....	300 29	
General groceries.....	870 52	
Fruit and vegetables.....	116 11	
		3122 66

Bedding and Clothing :

Bedding, clothing and shoes.....		515 94
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Fuel, Light and Cleaning :

Fuel	3016 03	
Gas and oil.....	825 19	
Laundry soap and cleaning.....	226 62	
		4067 84

Miscellaneous :

Furniture and furnishing.....	892 31	
Farm, feed and fodder.....	1323 12	
Repairs and alterations.....	1425 37	

Carried forward.....\$3640 80 \$7743 06

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3640 80	\$7743 05
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	556 19	
Books, apparatus and appliances	1018 59	
Unenumerated.....	348 38	
		5563 96
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>		
Salaries and wages.....		7952 91
		\$21259 92

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENDITURE of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind at Brantford, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1874.

<i>Medical Department :</i>		
Medicine and medical comforts and appliances		60 00
<i>Food :</i>		
Butcher's meat, fish and fowl.....	1500 00	
Flour.....	800 00	
Butter	400 00	
General groceries.....	1200 00	
Fruit and vegetables.....	250 00	
		4150 00
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>		
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....		600 00
<i>Fuel, Light and Cleaning :</i>		
Fuel.....	2500 00	
Gas and oil	800 00	
Laundry and cleaning	250 00	
		3550 00
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>		
Furniture and furnishing	400 00	
Farm, feed and fodder	800 00	
Repairs and alterations	400 00	
Advertising, printing and stationery and postage.....	500 00	
Books, apparatus and appliances	400 00	
Unenumerated.....	500 00	
		3000 00
<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>		
	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Principal ..	1	\$1000 00
Physician.....	1	300 00
Bursar.....	1	800 00
Matron	1	300 00
Teachers	5	3100 00
Trade Instructor	1	900 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1	120 00
Engineer	1	600 00
Fireman	1	360 00
Gardener.....	1	288 00
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$7768 00 \$11360 00

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$7769 00	\$11360 00
Teamster	1	240 00	
Choreman	1	216 00	
Cook.....	1	144 00	
Cook's assistant.....	1	96 00	
Laundress.....	1	96 00	
Laundress' assistant	1	96 00	
Nurse	1	120 00	
Housemaids	4	336 00	
Temporary Assistance		100 00	
		<hr/>	9212 00
			<hr/>
			\$20,572 00

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.

HAMILTON.

The Legislature of the Province of Ontario having at its last session appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to purchase a site and erect buildings for an Hospital for the reclamation and cure of habitual drunkards, steps were at once taken by the Government to carry out that object.

The City of Hamilton having been selected as the location for the Institution, offers were solicited by the Commissioner of Public Works for the sale of land, suitable in respect of position and quantity, for the purpose. When these tenders were received, I accompanied the Honourable the Provincial Secretary on a visit of inspection of the land offered. For reasons set forth in my Report, dated 14th November, 1872, relating to my visit to several Inebriate Asylums in the United States, it was considered desirable to obtain a site, not nearer than two miles, and not more distant than four miles from the city. It was also of great importance that the site should afford reasonable seclusion, and if necessary, complete isolation from the public; combined with a healthful and slightly position, and the important sanitary requisites of fresh air, an abundant supply of pure water, and pleasant and cheerful surroundings. Thirty-nine lots of land were offered, representing 1,517 acres, at an aggregate cost of \$319,930 or an average of \$210 per acre. Many of the lots were entirely too far from the city for the site of a public Institution, and were therefore not examined; but all that came within a proper radius were inspected. Many good lots were offered under the Mountain, but on examination it was very apparent that quietness and seclusion could not be had to a sufficient degree, or to anything like the extent that could be obtained upon the Mountain. It was also made very clear, that if a site was chosen in the latter place, the necessity for placing the Institution at least two miles from the city, in order to obtain seclusion, would be to a great extent obviated by the hill barrier that intervened. The lot offered by Moore and Davis, agents, on the brow of the mountain, and east of the Hon. Isaac Buchanan's property, containing 36 acres, was beyond doubt the best site in all respects. It is about 300 feet above James Street Square, and nearly 400 feet above the lake; overlooking the City of Hamilton, Burlington Bay and the surrounding country, while the location itself is as retired and secluded as could be desired. Buildings erected upon it could be seen from all points; which is a most desirable consideration, provided more important objects are not sacrificed in order to obtain it. The only objection that presented, and it was a serious one, was the small quantity of land offered, viz., 36 acres, which was too confined for farming, gardening and ornamentation. To overcome this objection, I recommended that the adjoining property on the east, belonging to the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, and containing 57 acres, be purchased. This recommendation received the approval of Government, and both properties, containing 93 acres, were acquired for the sum of \$22,400, or equal to \$241 per acre. When it is considered that the average price of all the land offered, a considerable portion of which was between four and five miles from the city, was \$210 per acre, it cannot be said the payment of \$31 over that average for by far the most valuable and eligible site, was extravagant. It was found on examination that large veins of water ran through the property, which could be tapped by wells not exceeding thirty feet in depth, and which would supply a sufficient quantity of water for the wants of the Institution.

The plans and specifications for the buildings were prepared by Mr. William Kauffmann, architect. The front of the structure faces south-east and will command a fine view of the city and bay, while the south-west end affords an equally good landscape view

In the rear and east of the building is a natural grove requiring very little improvement or expenditure to make a very fine natural park. The original design of the building was nearly in the shape of the letter T, but as the appropriation would not admit of the erection of the rear building, containing engine room, cellars, store-rooms, bakery, laundry, dining room, servants bed-rooms, &c., it was not undertaken for the present, but proper arrangements have, temporarily, been made in the basement of the main building for these services. As the rock was found three feet under the surface, the basement, for the sake of economy in construction, is above ground from the base to the window sills, thus rendering these apartments, in reference to healthiness, almost equal to another story. The whole length of the edifice, not including the flanking towers, is 181 feet, the centre portion is 50 feet long and 56 feet deep, and the adjoining wings to the right and left are each 39 feet long and 42 feet deep, while the two end wings are 26 feet long and 42 feet deep. Thus it will be seen that the centre portion of the building projects 7 feet in rear and front over the adjoining wings, and the two end wings 2 feet on rear and front over the same. There is a tower on each end of the structure 14 feet square. The height of the centre portion including the roof is 63 feet, and that of the flanks 61 feet. There is an observatory over the centre building, the floor of which is 70 feet above the ground, and the roof 96 feet or nearly 500 feet above Burlington Bay; the two towers at the end with roof stand 69 feet above the ground. The respective heights of the ceilings are as follow :—

Basement.....	11 feet.
Ground floor of centre building.....	14 “
First floor of the wing attachments.....	12 “
Second	10 “
Mansard story.....	11 “

The basement story is constructed of rubble masonry with random rock-facings of Hamilton stone covered with a plinth; stone walls for the corridors, and brick partitions. It contains in the centre building, dining room, barber shop, porter's room and two stairways. The corridor running lengthways is 9 feet wide, and the passage leading out to the rear is 11 feet wide. To the right and left of this are the servants' rooms, kitchen, pantry, store rooms, laundry, engine room, steam chamber, and dust shafts and hoists. The ground floor is entered in the centre by a high flight of steps, large door to vestibule with portico, 12 foot passage, and inner sash door with side and head lights. To the right there is the general office connecting with the superintendent's private office; to the left the parlours, both being 16 x 20. The corridors running through all the different stories are 9 feet wide, and intersect at right angles with the entrance corridors and lead to the towers and entrances at each end, which have wide outside steps. On the two sides of these corridors are the bed-rooms, 21 in number, and at the rear corners the water-closets, baths, dust shafts, hoists and private stairs, which are over one another throughout all the different stories. The main corridor leads to two wide principal stair cases to the right and left; which are continued all the way up to the upper flat. This main passage continues to the back door, which has outer steps leading to the yard. There is one bed room parlour 15 x 16 feet on each side of this passage. All the walls to the corridors and main passages are to be brick above the basement, the divisions between bed rooms are blank partitions, covered before plastering with cane felt for deafening, which is also to be used for the deafening of floors. The whole finish of the building is to be neat, plain but substantial. The first story contains the reading-room, superintendent's parlour, the main hall, the two stairways, in continuation of those below to the right and left, and in the rear of them are two bed-room parlours, and on each side of the wing corridors are 21 bed rooms, and the water-closets as on the ground floor.

On the second floor there is a lecture room in front, 20x46 feet, with gallery reaching through the Mansard story, with the same number of bed-rooms, parlours, and patients' bedrooms, &c., as are contained in the first story. The Mansard story is not to be finished for the present, but would when completed furnish 22 more bedrooms of nearly the same size as those below.

The superstructure is to be carried out in red brick, with brick trimmings, pilasters, and arches, key-stones, corbels and window-sills. There is a white brick string course

with stone copings running under the windows of the first floor. The walls are surmounted by a galvanized iron cornice with brackets. The roofs are of the Mansard style, with dormer windows slated according to a given ornamental design, with galvanized decks surrounded with wrought iron railings of a neat pattern.

All the bed-rooms and offices are provided with wash stands ; the water for these, as well as for the baths, water closets, sinks and boilers in kitchen, will be furnished from tanks placed in the Mansard story, to which it is to be pumped up from hard and soft water cisterns in the yard, by a steam engine. The whole of the building will be heated by a combined apparatus for steam and hot air, besides which provision will be made for grates, stoves, and additional heaters in the corridors. The building will be lighted with gas.

From this description it will be seen that there will be ample room in the first instance for 78 single beds without counting the Mansard story, which, when finished would furnish space for 26 additional beds ; and should the basement be available when the originally contemplated rear building for dining-room and domestic purposes be erected, 26 more beds could be placed, making the entire capacity of the establishment sufficient for 130 patients. The contract sum for constructing the building is \$69,225, and the work is to be completed on the 1st July, 1875. The sum appropriated by the Legislature, \$100,000, will pay for the site and complete the main buildings, and possibly the work-shop and stables, although the last-named buildings are not yet under contract. The additional sum of \$10,000 will be required to purchase the furniture and furnishings.

The Act passed last session of the Legislative Assembly, entitled " An Act to provide for the establishment of an Hospital for the reclamation and cure of Habitual Drunkards," has been pronounced by men who have had great experience in the management of such institutions, and others who have given the subject great consideration, to be the most comprehensive and effective measure for the accomplishment of the objects aimed at, that could be devised. While the enormity and vastness of the curse of drunkenness, and the calamity and ruin to individuals, families, and communities, that flow from it, rendered it necessary that stringency and power to contend with the evil should be embodied in the Statute, still the liberty of the subject is carefully guarded in every provision, and the power to deprive persons of liberty carefully defined. Notwithstanding the many and serious difficulties that will have to be encountered in administering the affairs of this institution, and notwithstanding the enormous proportions of the evil it will have to contend with, the laudable effort of the Government for the alleviation of the evils entailed by drunkenness, even in the very limited provision thus made, must commend itself to the assistance and best wishes of all who have not completely ignored the responsibility that should rest upon every man of " being his brother's keeper."

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES OF ONTARIO.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

The operations of this establishment for the year ending 30th September, in respect of admissions and departures, were as follows :—

Inmates remaining in the Reformatory on the 30th September, 1872.....	158
Admitted during the year.....	31
	<hr/> 189
Discharged during the year, on expiration of sentence.....	48
Pardoned	6
Removed to Idiot Asylum, London.....	1
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible.....	3
Died	1
	<hr/> 59
Remaining in the Reformatory 30th September, 1873.....	130

A comparison of these figures with the statistics of the previous year shows a great falling off in the number of commitments of juvenile delinquents, viz., 31 this year against 48 last year; and the number remaining in custody at the close of this official year is less than at any time since 1864. It would appear, however, from examination of the gaol statistics for the same period, that this great reduction in the commitments to the Reformatory, and its corresponding decrease in number of inmates, is no indication of a relative decrease in the number of juvenile criminals throughout the Province during the past year. In fact, a large increase has taken place in the commitment of lads under sixteen years of age to the common gaols of the Province during the past seven years, and the increase in this, over the preceding year, is no less than *fifteen per cent.* It is clear, therefore, that the great diminution in the number of inmates in this Institution, is attributable to some other cause than a positive decrease in juvenile depravity in the Province. It is to be feared that the constant association of juvenile offenders with hardened criminal in our common gaols; where little or no opportunity for classification occurs; is the chief cause of the great increase in the latter class of criminals; and considering that this Reformatory was established for the custody of juvenile offenders, with a view to their reclamation, it is a matter of surprise that the judges do not sentence to it, instead of to the common gaols. While I have never advocated the sentencing to this Institution, and for short periods, lads who have only committed some trivial offence; believing that industrial schools would be better suited for that class; still, in the absence of such local institutions, the Reformatory discipline, and habits of industry inculcated in its workshops, cannot but exert great reforming influences. It is to be feared that lads who have more than once been inmates of common gaols, and who are on the way to become habitual criminals, being sentenced for short periods, and for trivial offences, have their education in crime finished by commitment to a common gaol, where their sentence is served out in

idleness, amidst vicious associations. The fact that 323 lads under 16 years of age were committed to the various common gaols of the Province during the year, while only 31, or less than ten per cent. of the number, were sentenced to the Reformatory, admits of no other conclusion than that its great objects have been overlooked in the sentencing of juvenile offenders; and it is to be hoped that the matter will receive due consideration at the hands of judges, in order that the aim and intention of this Institution may be more fully accomplished in the future. I am farther of opinion that authority should be given to Police Magistrates to sentence prisoners to the Reformatory; as in the performance of their judicial duties, they must acquire a more perfect knowledge of young offenders in cities and towns, and their surrounding influences, than it is possible for any other judge to obtain. For it is only by careful enquiry and examination into the circumstances connected with the commission of crimes by juvenile offenders, the knowledge of the temptations to which they were exposed, the influences of their homes, and character of their parents and associates, that an intelligent conclusion can be arrived at, or a just sentence passed upon them. The condonation of some petty misdemeanor, particularly in the case of the very young offender, may prove to be fatal, where the lad is allowed to go back to vicious haunts and depraved company, undeterred from further crime by experience of its punishment. In such cases great harm is wrought by mistaken leniency, and great kindness evinced by an enforced separation from the causes which led to the commission of crime. I would again venture to impress upon Judges the futility of sentencing young criminals for short periods to the Reformatory. Very often the education of such lads has been entirely neglected, and in the course of a two years' sentence, it is found impossible to instruct them in the ordinary branches of education, without which reformation can hardly be lasting; but if in addition they are ignorant of a knowledge of some trade or handicraft, and are discharged without being able to acquire that by which they may earn a livelihood when they go back to the world, the chances are that they will relapse into crime; and I would reiterate the recommendation made in my last annual report, that all youths should be sentenced to the Reformatory for indefinite periods, making their discharge contingent upon their industry, proficiency in school, and the general evidences given of their being able to lead an honest life. When these evidences of reformation are complete and satisfactory they should at once be discharged. In no case should a period of sentence exceed five years, for it may fairly be presumed that if a boy is unsusceptible of reformation in that period he may be classed as incorrigible; yet a peremptory dismissal by the expiration of sentence, before that time, may prevent, or destroy, the work of reformation. Again, it would be obviously wrong to detain a boy whose knowledge of good and evil was fairly awakened, and whose tendency was towards leading a better life.

The following summary gives the entire operations of the Reformatory, since its establishment in 1859, up to the 30th September, 1873, a period of 14 years:—

Received into the Institution	676
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	471
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible.....	22
Transferred to Idiot Asylum, London.....	1
Pardoned	36
Escaped	10
Died.....	6
	— 546
Remaining in Reformatory, 30th September, 1873.....	130

From these figures it is apparent that the use that might have been, has not been made of this Institution; and the benefits which might accrue to society at large from the reclamation of juvenile offenders have been, to some extent, neglected by its disuse. I am convinced that the sphere of this, and other industrial prisons, need only to be extended, to prove their usefulness by the diminution of crime, and that the lad who is checked early in the career of vice, and subjected to the wholesome restraint and paternal discipline of a reformatory prison, is not likely to become, as a criminal, a burden to the state, and a terror to the community.

In consequence of the untimely decease of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Reformatory, and who lost his life in the effort to save a former inmate of the Institution from drowning; it became my duty to urge upon the Government the necessity of having professional school-masters appointed as officers of the Institution, instead of this duty being performed, as hitherto, by the resident chaplains, or their nominees. Of the services of the two gentlemen who occupied the position of Chaplains to the Institution, it is impossible to speak too highly; their zeal, efficiency, and attention to the moral and religious requirements of their charge, having been beyond all praise. In the death of Mr. Kennedy, the Reformatory has sustained a loss that it will not be easy to supply. Youth, zeal, and energy were in his case, tempered by a discretion and liberality beyond his years; and all classes and denominations felt his loss alike. In the unfortunate boys of the Reformatory were centred his warmest sympathies, and in their cause, and for their sakes, no labour could be too great. His final act of self-sacrifice was worthy of his former life in devotion to their cause. But in his death was felt a fitting occasion for a change in the system of combining religious and secular instruction, a system in many ways most objectionable; and of securing at the same time, as school-master, an officer responsible to Government for the performance of his duties, and whose whole time would be devoted to his work. I accordingly addressed to the Hon. the Attorney-General, a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
TORONTO, July 1st, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the death, by drowning, of the Rev. James Kennedy, the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene. This sad event occurred while vainly attempting to save the life of a boy, a former prisoner of the Reformatory; but, unfortunately, both were drowned.

This occurrence will make a vacancy upon the staff of the Reformatory, and re-opens the subject of previous correspondence with the President of the Council, dated January 16th, 1872, respecting the appointment to the Protestant chaplaincy, in the event of the resignation of the present incumbent.

In my letter of above date, I stated, that in my opinion, the educational efficiency of the Reformatory Schools would be promoted by the appointment of competent professional Schoolmasters, who would assume charge of them entirely. The duty is at present performed through the Chaplains, and although desirous of reporting favourably as to the working and results of this system, so far as the Chaplains are concerned; there is no doubt but that the discipline and efficiency of the Schools would be increased by the appointment of a trained and competent Schoolmaster, whose whole time would be devoted to the Institution, and who would be responsible to Government for the proper fulfilment of his duty.

Under these circumstances, and as the religious instruction of the boys can be provided for by the clergymen of the parish, I cannot recommend the appointment of a successor to the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, as Roman Catholic Chaplain to the Reformatory, under the same arrangements as have heretofore obtained.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Hon. O. Mowat,
Attorney General, &c. &c.

In consequence of these recommendations, the Government have decided that no appointments as Chaplains will be made in the future, under the same circumstances as in the past; but that a Schoolmaster shall be retained as a responsible and permanent officer of the Institution. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st of January, 1874, and will, it is confidently hoped, result in the increased efficiency of the Institution.

WORKSHOPS.

In conformity with the recommendations contained in my last report, a contract was entered into with Messrs. C. P. Reid & Co., for the employment of the labour of the

smaller boys in the manufacture of cigars. It had always been problematical as to the fitting employment of lads under fifteen years of age, and who constituted the largest class of the inmates of the Reformatory. Too young to enter upon a trade involving heavy manual labour, and too numerous to be set to the lighter trades, it was most difficult to find such employment as would be suitable, and keep them from that idleness which is the parent of mischief. This resource has been found in the cigar-shop ; where a trade is taught that may eventually be useful to the boys, they are kept out of mischief, and are at the same time earning for themselves, and diminishing the cost of their maintenance by Government. Owing to difficulties raised by the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion, the necessary license could not be procured until some time after the period of commencement of the contract, and under the circumstances the claim upon the contractors was waived by the Government. Actual operations were commenced in May, and the receipts from that time until the 30th September, for the labour of the boys, has been as follows. viz. :—

For labour cigar-shop in May.....	\$44 03
“ “ June	102 98
“ “ July.	136 05
“ “ August	295 20
“ “ September	203 17
Or a total of.....	\$691 43

It will thus be seen that the unproductive labour of former years, will now yield a revenue of \$2400 00, with an annual increase, while the discipline and *morale* of the Institution is improved. It has been urged against this manufacture that it has a demoralizing tendency, and should not form a part of Reformatory education. Surely this purely sentimental objection falls to the ground in face of the fact that through it means the boys are saved from the greater demoralization of idleness, and learn a lucrative trade beside.

Prominence has been given to the cigar-shop, as it employs a larger number of boys. and is, in a certain degree, an experiment ; but it must not be supposed that this has been, or will be, other than subordinate to the more practical and useful trades, as the boys develop their tastes for mechanical pursuits. In the carpenter's shop, the trades instructor and his gang, have, in addition to a large amount of the work required in the erection of three cottages for the guards, performed work and made repairs and additions to the Reformatory premises to the value of \$1077 42. In the cooper's shop the year's labour, irrespective of much outside work, that cannot be estimated, is valued at \$858 30. The shoemaker's shop has turned out and repaired work to the value of \$644 00. The tailor's shop has also made and repaired clothing, upon which the work is estimated at \$646 07. The farm and garden have produced food, wool and vegetables to the amount of \$1045 63. and in addition, the farm gang have procured the supply of wood for the uses of the Institution ; while the bake-shop and laundry-work is estimated at \$1161 00, making a total value of \$6,123 out of which \$1,619 51 has been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of Ontario, and there remain manufactured goods on hand, and outstanding accounts, to the value of some \$700 00 more. When it is considered that in addition to this work, the ordinary household duties, farm, stable work, cleaning, sawing wood, and general work has been performed, it will be seen that the industrial character of the Institution has been maintained.

INSPECTION .

Statutory Inspection was made of this Institution in the months of June and October. At my first visit the building in its various departments was found in very fair order. The dormitories were clean, and the boys looked healthy and happy. The workshops were all visited, and the boys conversed with regarding their work. With one exception, the boys engaged in the cigar shop expressed themselves as being satisfied with their trade, and seemed very desirous to learn it. The Protestant chapel service was attended on both occasions, and the attention and decorum of the boys was all that could be desired.

The various meals were also attended, and the food found to be good and well cooked, the meals served with regularity, and the discipline and order maintained to be good. The appearance of the boys abundantly testifies that their food is wholesome and plentiful. The schools were visited and examined, and the combination of the short morning and afternoon school, into a two hours morning school found an improvement. It was clear, however, that the Protestant school master must need assistance, or a different arrangement of the school hours, as it is impossible for one teacher to do justice to eighty boys, with such varied classification as is to be found in this Institution. In this matter, however, the change occurring after the 1st January, will exercise a beneficial influence. The boys all complain of a dearth of interesting reading matter, and it is recommended that an appropriation be made for the purchase of books of a suitable character. The boys were all visited in their cells and conversed with. There were few complaints, and these of a trifling character.

REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Since the publication of my last Report, the new wing dormitory for the use of smaller boys has been finished, and occupied from the 1st July. The associated dormitory vacated by its occupation, with the tailor's and shoemaker's shops above, has been fitted up, and transferred to the cigar shop contractors, who now have the whole of the building under their control. The tailor's and shoemaker's shops have been transferred to the rooms above the carpenter's shop. Much has been done to the yard and approaches to the building, which are now in a neat and orderly condition.

As some of the houses occupied by the employees on the Reformatory grounds were almost uninhabitable from their dilapidated condition, an appropriation of \$2,000 was recommended for the purpose of erecting two houses, and to enable necessary repairs to be made in others. The Legislature having appropriated the sum recommended, these houses have been built and the repairs executed, and the appropriation proving sufficient, a third house has been erected, which, when completed, will enable all the officers and keepers of the Reformatory to be housed on the Institution property. An account of the progress and character of these repairs and additions will be found in the Report of Mr. Scoble, hereunto annexed.

In addition to these works will, however, be required an appropriation in next year's estimates for the following services :—

1. The workshops, dormitories and main building are at present heated by stoves, a very inadequate provision against the rigour of that northern climate ; and it is proposed to introduce heating by steam. For this purpose a new boiler house and boiler would be required, to be placed in a central position, with supply pipes, coils and returns adequate for the purpose. As there is some material on hand, it is estimated that this service would not cost more than \$3,000.

2. A necessary adjunct to the present buildings is a day play shed and gymnasium for use during bad weather. At present there is no such provision, and the boys must either be locked in their cells, or remain outside, exposed to the weather. The estimated cost of a building 80' x 40', with some slight gymnastic apparatus would be about \$600.

3. It is absolutely necessary that further provision be made for water closets. Those at present in use are unsuitable and inadequate. In addition, privies should be constructed in projection from the workshops, to allow of boys using them without leaving the premises. At present this implies searching them each time, which is very troublesome where fifty or sixty boys are employed, as in the cigar shop. To remodel the privies and build others would require say \$1,000.

4. The water supply is entirely inadequate for the requirements of the Institution. There is only one well, which barely supplies the requisite water for use in cooking and for drinking. The requirements for cleaning and bathing are not supplied. The difference in the water level of the Bay and the well is about 180 feet ; too great to allow of the water being drawn from thence, save by an expensive process. But there are at present no eaves-troughs, or reservoirs to the buildings, and all the rain water is consequently lost. By supplying these, and putting a tank over the connection between the main building and the dormitories, a sufficient supply of water could be saved for washing purposes.

By sinking the well some feet deeper, and leading an overflow pipe from it to the engine house well, water could be pumped into the tanks for the kitchen and wash-house, and a slight provision made against fire. I estimate this, with the cost of leading a spring from the hill-side to the well, at \$1,480.

Owing to the inadequate water supply, and the fact that there is no bath room in the institution, boys go all winter through without a bath. The result of such dirt is easily understood. I should recommend that the present dungeon be used as a bath room, a tank being made sufficiently large for a dozen boys to bathe at once, on one side, and a grated dressing place on the other. By bringing a pipe from the reservoir tank, and a steam pipe from the boiler to heat the water, the necessary cleanliness could be observed. This would entail an expense of say \$100.

6. The dungeon, if it were considered advisable to re-build it at all, could be placed in a dryer and better ventilated part of the building. At present it is injuriously damp, and the air is much confined. The removal and re-building would cost, perhaps, \$50.00.

The inside walls of the main building are much in need of repairs, and wainscoting or painting for at least six feet of their height. At present the finger marks of the boys cannot be washed off. The entire wood work of the main building requires painting, having only received priming coats. The stock for this service would cost about \$200.

There are many other repairs and desirable improvements than those suggested, but which must be a work of time to accomplish. Until these were done I would recommend that an annual grant of say \$1,000 be placed in the Estimates for Capital Expenditure, for buildings, fences, and repairs outside of the main buildings themselves.

The sums, therefore, recommended for capital expenditure next year are as follows, viz. :—

For Steam Heating (including boiler)	\$3,000 00
“ Play Shed and Gymnasium	600 00
“ Privies and Drains	1,000 00
“ Water Supply, Tanks and Reservoirs	1,480 00
“ Bath Room.....	100 00
“ Removing and Re-building Dungeon	50 00
“ Painting, &c.	200 00
“ Buildings and Fences	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,430 00

It will be necessary, in order to acquire the house occupied by the Protestant Chaplain, that an appropriation shall be made to re-imburse him for the buildings and improvements made upon the property before it was acquired by the Reformatory. These improvements are valued at \$800.00, and I respectfully recommend the settlement of this claim. There is also a claim for \$40.00 due one Lanigan, for similar reasons. Other claims of this character were settled at the time of the acquisition of the property for reformatory purposes, but through some oversight the two above mentioned were omitted from the general settlement.

This account may be decreased to some extent by utilizing the labour of the boys, but as the Institution is now assuming a self-sustaining character, it is thought that the outlay will not be considered too large.

EXPENDITURE.

It will be seen that the expenditure of this year, as compared with that of last year, is \$26,631 85 as against \$25,521 31. This is to be accounted for by the fact that bedding and clothing required renewal, that the workshops required stocking with material and tools, and that the comparative failure of the farming operations, and loss by fire of the winter's stock of hay, necessitated the purchase of feed and fodder ; together with the fact that some large bills incurred last year were carried over, and form a part of this year's account. In addition, considerable expense was entailed in the building of a steam-boat wharf, the old one being in too shallow water to allow of the boat coming in at low water. These items, with the increased number of discharges, and consequent increase

in convicts' travelling allowances, will account for the increased expenditure of the year. It must be borne in mind, also, that the amount asked for, and appropriated for this year's maintenance, will not be exceeded.

The detailed statement of expenditures, and the estimates for next year, are appended ; together with the Reports of the Warden, Surgeon, and Protestant Chaplain of the Institution.

TORONTO, November 11th, 1873.

SIR,—In pursuance of instructions received from you, I assumed charge of the works at the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene, in April last.

The new dormitory, unfinished last year, was completed by the carpenter attached to the Institution as Trade Instructor, and his gang of boys, with the assistance of one carpenter and one mason, and was ready for occupation by the 1st of July.

The work of removing the dormitory, tailor's and shoemaker's shops was at once commenced, and the building was prepared for the use of the cigar-shop contractors, who took possession on the 5th July.

Finding that the Reformatory carpenter would not be able to do the work required of him, and to build the houses for the keepers, which were provided for in the estimates, Mr. D. Tennant, for many years carpenter at the Reformatory, was engaged, with two assistants, and commenced work early in August. At the present time he has entirely finished two houses, and finished the carpenter work on a third, which the extent of the appropriation has enabled me to build ; and has made a number of much needed repairs to the houses of officials. The work has been well done, and reflects the greatest credit upon the skill and energy of Mr. Tennant.

The houses are two-story five-roomed houses, with cellars, framed on heavy timbers, lathed and plastered outside and inside. The outer wall is boarded and battened vertically, and painted in two coats of Carson's Anticorrosive Paint. The inside work is well finished, and painted in three coats. They will prove warm and serviceable, and are neat in appearance and suitable in style.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. C. SCOBLE, C.E.

Deputy Inspector in Charge of Works.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.
Inspector of Prisons, &c.
Toronto.

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1874.

Hospital :—

Medicines and medical comforts and appliances.....	\$100 00
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Food :—

Butcher's meat and fish.....	}	5,000 00
Flour, bread and meal.....		
Groceries and other provisions..		

Bedding and Clothing :—

Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	3,300 00
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Fuel, Light, Cleaning, &c. :—

Fuel	250 00	}	350 00
Oil and candles.....			
Laundry, soap, cleaning, &c. }			
			600 00

Miscellaneous :—

Furniture and furnishing	700 00
Farm, feed and fodder.....	500 00
Stationery, advertising, printing and postages.....	250 00
Repairs, &c.	500 00
Workshops, tools and fixtures.....	500 00
Unenumerated.....	614 00
	3,064 00

Salaries and Wages :—

	No. of officers and employees	
Warden..	1	1,600 00
Bursar, and deputy-warden.....	1	850 00
Steward	1	500 00
Protestant chaplain.....	1	400 00
Do teacher.....	1	400 00
Catholic chaplain]	1	400 00
Do teacher	1	400 00
Surgeon.....	1	400 00
Keepers and trade instructors.....	4	1,600 00
Keepers, ordinary.....	4	1,440 00
Farmer	1	400 00
Stable keeper.....	1	260 00
Day guard and drill instructor.....	1	260 00
Night guard.....	1	260 00
Gate keeper.....	1	260 00
Engineer.....	1	600 00
Temporary assistance.....	1	200 00
		10,230 00
		\$22,294 00

PROPERTY, ESTATE AND EFFECTS OF INSTITUTION.

New prison buildings, &c.....	\$105,000 00	
11 Houses inhabited by officers.....	10,000 00	
Stables, barn, &c.....	1,800 00	
		116,800 00
200 acres of land. \$10.....		2,000 00

Stock on hand :—

General Store, bought.....	1,968 91	
Do made.....	497 03	
		2465 94
Farm.....	2,024 80	
Tailor shop.....	646 07	
Shoe shop	109 00	
Carpenter's shop.....	1,478 40	
Cooper's shop.....	560 70	
Steward's provision store.....	407 75	
Dining-hall, cook-house and bakery.....	80 21	
Wings A & B.....	340 00	
		5,646 93
		\$126,912 87

CENTRAL PRISON.

In entering upon a history of the operations affecting the establishment of this Institution, since the date of my last report, it will be necessary to subdivide the details under such headings as will render the matters treated of intelligible ; and without regard to the chronological order of events, to carry each such subdivision up to the present time.

From the tardy commencement in spring, and the slow progress during the summer, from the difficulties, obstacles, and delays offered to the proper fulfilment of the work ; and it became evident that it was the intention of the contractor to seek better terms by embarrassing the Government by the non-fulfilment of his contract, rather than to carry it out with the energy that would be necessary to finish the works according to the terms of his agreement. It was therefore a matter of relief to all concerned in the Central Prison scheme, when the Government assumed control of the works, and undertook to carry out the balance of the contract. Since that time the progress has been very rapid ; so much so, that it is probable but little time will be lost in the fulfilment of the contract for labour with the Canada Car Company, which should commence on the 1st January. Of the causes that preceded the resumption of the works by the Government, I have no occasion to speak, as they will, no doubt, be detailed in the report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works ; but, that there was no necessity for the contractor's delays owing to scarcity of labour or material, is clear, from the fact that buildings of nearly equal magnitude, and which were commenced at the same time, have long ere this been completed and occupied. The possibility of the completion of the buildings for the use of the prisoners by the contractor, grew less as the season advanced, and as the time came near for the fulfilment of the contract with the Canada Car Company, it became evident that the Government must prosecute the work on its own account, or fail to fulfil their contract. Accordingly, since the 15th September, the work has been carried on under Government, and the greatest energy displayed in every department ; the staff of workmen almost doubled, and every effort made to compensate for the loss of time entailed by the want of energy on the part of the contractor. But at so late a date it is found to be an impossibility, even under the most favourable circumstances, to finish the buildings by the time appointed ; and estimating that the works are completed by the 1st February, due regard for the health of the prisoners will prevent their occupation before the cells and dormitories are thoroughly dry. This will take a longer time, as a part has been built during the winter season.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS

In the original scheme for the Central Prison, in which the present establishment formed a part of a system of three, it was obviously unnecessary to prepare for a large number of prisoners. But since it became a *Central Prison* for the Province *in fact* ; and the scheme of erecting others in the Eastern and Western sections of the Province was abandoned ; it became evident that a large number of prisoners must be provided for, and that increased yard and workshop accommodation would be required, beyond that intended in the original plans and specifications. With this view I had the honour to recommend, in my last annual report, that an additional tier of cells, eighty-four in number, should be erected in the dormitory wings. This alteration made while the work was in progress, and under the same roof as that of the cells originally designed, would entail a very small increased expenditure, compared with that which would require to be made, if an additional building containing the same space were to be erected. The estimated difference of cost may be stated as follows:—

Cost of 250 cells, as per contract, workshops, and yardspace, say.....	\$312,000
or \$1,248 00 per prisoner.	
Cost of additional 84 cells.....	17,662
or \$210 00 per prisoner.	

Not only was this increased cell space desirable, on account of the probable requirements of the Province, but that the increased number of prisoners would decrease the cost *per caput* in maintenance, while the revenue from the labour would be increased.

These considerations led me to urge upon the Government the advisability of providing this increased cell space, and an appropriation was made by the Legislature for the purpose. This plan has been carried into effect, and cell accommodation is now provided for 336 prisoners. This, it is expected, will be sufficient for some years.

The proposed method of fastening cell doors and locks, being in my opinion inadequate, I urged upon the Government the necessity of having solid jambs of cut stone inserted in door openings, instead of mere blocks, for the fixture of locks and hinges. The fact is obvious that a prison, if built at all, should be built securely, and any avenue of escape guarded against: especially in a prison designed to contain so large a population as the Central Prison. To effect security, expense must be, in a certain degree, a secondary consideration; and although the expense of cutting stone for these door-jambs has been considerable, yet I am convinced that the expenditure was necessary, and, therefore, unavoidable.

Believing that the presence of an hospital in the centre of a building containing a large number of inmates, would be in the highest degree injurious and improper, I have recommended that the rooms designed for hospital purposes, in the upper part of the centre building, shall be appropriated for the purposes of Chapels and School-rooms, and that a small isolated building should be set apart for Hospital uses.

For this purpose I have recommended that a building 20 × 60, two stories high, shall be erected in a suitable position, containing, on the lower flat, a surgery, surgeon's room, and attendants' room, while the upper flat is devoted to the use of the sick. As no provision was made in the original plans for a bakery, I have recommended that a bakery be constructed, with sufficient ovens to provide bread for 350 persons daily. As it may be found necessary for the discipline and safety of the prison that a portion of the guards and warders shall reside in the prison, I have recommended that the rooms in the centre building, formerly intended for School-rooms, &c., shall be partitioned off, and prepared for guards' apartments.

I have recommended that a laundry and bathing-room shall be constructed under the same roof as the bakery. The laundry will require sufficient provision in the shape of washing machines, &c., for the use of 350 prisoners; and the bathing-room to be provided with tubs adequate for the same number.

It will also be necessary that appropriations be made for the erection of a gate-house and stables, and for fencing, ornamentation, levelling, road making, &c., in front of the building. For these purposes detailed estimates will be prepared.

The above constitute all the alterations and additions which have been made, or are necessary to complete the interior or domestic economy of the establishment.

As it was necessary before deciding upon the structural arrangement of work-shops, &c., that the character of the industry to be adopted should be determined upon, much of the detail of such arrangements was purposely left in abeyance in the original plans. When, however, the contract was entered into with the Canada Car Company, it became necessary to model these workshops according to the requirements of the trades for which they were to be employed, and in some cases to entirely alter their original intention.

In the case of the building intended for a warehouse for manufactured goods, but altered to a foundry, the greatest changes occurred. But the arrangement of this building had been specially postponed by the Hon. Mr. Carling, in order that the necessary alterations might take place, if any were required, on the industrial occupation for the Prison being settled. The various alterations of this and other buildings, erroneously ascribed to the contract with the Canada Car Company, would in a greater or lesser extent have been required in the pursuit of any industrial occupation. Had the manufacture of cabinet ware, wooden ware, boots and shoes, or a foundry and machine shop, been adopted, it would have been necessary that the requisite plant and machinery for these trades should have been placed in the buildings, and that the buildings themselves should be altered or modified to suit the trade. These

alterations, therefore, were simply the structural rearrangement of the work-shops, plant and machinery consequent upon the decision as to what industrial occupation should be followed in the Prison, and not the result of any peculiar contract or arrangement with the Canada Car Company.

The industrial occupation adopted is peculiarly suitable for a Prison. The operations of the Car Company will comprise the union of eight distinct trades, in addition to the use of machinery suitable for those trades, and the application of the whole to the art of car building. Thus prisoners will learn not only car building as a separate trade, but the individual trade upon which they are engaged, and the use of machinery applicable to their work. The advantage of such a mechanical education to the prisoner is obvious. Again, on their discharge, they will not interfere with one particular class of tradesmen, as would have been the case if employed as cabinet makers, shoemakers, or any industry requiring only one distinct trade.

For the alterations necessary for the technicalities of the trades to be carried on in the Prison, the sum of \$26,653 33 was appropriated by the Legislature during the last Session of Parliament. But this amount was the estimated sum necessary for the completion of the work, based upon the original schedule of prices made with the contractor, and who refused to carry out the work at those prices, alleging the increased cost of labour and material. It was, therefore, necessary, in order to keep the expenditure within the appropriation, that such changes and modifications should be made in the plans as would reduce the cost of the alterations to a minimum, and leave a balance to meet the increased cost of the main buildings and dormitories, for which no provision had been made. With this view a letter, of which the following is a copy, was addressed by me to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, on the 27th April last, recommending that a brick and wooden boundary be erected instead of the stone wall originally contemplated; that certain alterations be made to concentrate all buildings to be used by prisoners within the Prison walls; and that the Canada Car Company should be authorised to carry out certain works in connection therewith:—

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C,

Toronto, April 27th, 1873.

SIR,—In consequence of the insufficient appropriation made by the Legislature for the additional buildings and works at the Central Prison, caused by the under estimate of the Engineer and Architect of Public Works, it will be necessary to make certain changes in buildings and premises in order to keep the expenditure within the appropriation.

If it is considered advisable by the Government to effect this object by a modification of the plans, I am of opinion that it can be done without materially affecting the completeness of the Prison premises, and yet at the same time meet the wishes of the Canada Car Company.

In making the following suggestions, it must be understood that I still adhere to the opinions formerly expressed by me, as to the superiority of stone over brick or wooden boundary walls, or in respect to other structural changes over those originally recommended; but my propositions must be regarded as concessions made with a view of overcoming the difficulties encountered in carrying out the original plans.

These suggestions may be classified under two heads, viz.:

- 1st. Those directly affecting the management and discipline of the Prison, and
- 2nd. Those affecting more directly the interests of the Canada Car Company.

With regard to the first named, the most important, and that which will effect the greatest saving, is the substitution of a brick for a stone boundary wall. The original appropriation was \$15,000 00 for the erection of a stone wall. When the adoption of trades was decided upon, an additional vote of \$25,206 00 was made for the extension of the stone boundary wall, in all \$40,206 00. In his communication of the 18th ult., however, the contractor states that it will require some \$16,000 00 in addition to this amount to complete the wall under the increased schedule of prices he demands. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that nearly all the yard walls of prisons in the United States are built of brick, it is a question for consideration whether the enclosed space should not, for economical reasons, be divided into two compartments, the one comprising the Prison buildings proper, workshops, airing yards, &c., to be surrounded by a brick wall, the other containing lumber and material for the workshops; to be surrounded by a wooden structure. The brick wall to be twenty

feet high with a stone coping, and the wooden wall a framed structure fifteen feet high; it being understood that the lumber-yard should be used only at stated times, and that the prisoners who entered it should be under proper guards. The cost of such walls, the dimensions of which are shown upon the accompanying plans, would be as follows, viz. :—

Brick wall, buttresses, caps and coping.....	\$17,883 40
Framed wall.....	1,643 44

Making a Total of \$19,526 84

Or say \$20,000 in round numbers, which being deducted from the amount appropriated would leave \$20,206 to the credit of the appropriation for other purposes.

There is an appropriation in the estimates for the following purposes, viz. ,—

Laundry, wood and bucket sheds.....	\$ 3,000 00
Coal and wood sheds, 140 x 40.....	6,000 00
Brick building (for water-closets), and water and soil pipes, for same..	1,500 00

Amounting in all to..... \$10,500 00

As wood will not be used for heating purposes, and not more than 700 tons of coal required annually, I do not consider that there is any necessity for so much fuel shed space. Again, as the supply of coal will be delivered from cars on one track only, I think that 22 feet would be a sufficient width, and, therefore, a shed 100 x 22 would contain the year's supply of coal.

Provision is made for building a laundry, 60 x 26, with a shed attached, 30 x 15. The laundry may be reduced in size to 45 x 26, and the shed entirely abandoned as it will be of no use.

It is obvious, also, that the bucket shed should be attached to the water closet building, and should simply be in extension of the same. Not having seen the plans for the water closets, I am not able to say whether the internal arrangement is satisfactory or otherwise, but it is clear that a sufficient fall cannot be had into existing drains from its present position on the ground plan.

I should therefore suggest that the prison coal shed (100 x 22) be placed upon the site now marked "laundry" upon the ground plan, and that laundry, water closets, and bucket shed be placed in a suitable position near the south workshop.

These buildings, of reduced dimensions, will cost about \$3,000, effecting a saving of say \$4,000 on the appropriation for the purpose; altogether a saving on Capital Construction Account of say \$24,500.

I would now call your attention to the changes more materially affecting the Canada Car Company. In the original plans the drying kilns, railway and turn-tables are placed in the outer yard, which was also to be used as a lumber yard. This would entail the employment of a large number of prisoners constantly, with considerable risk and increased cost of supervision. The Company also proposed to erect, in the outer yard, sheds for trip hammers and wheel sheds. This would also, in my opinion, be attended with great danger so far as the custody of prisoners is concerned. On representing the matter to the manager of the Canada Car Company, I received from him the following propositions, viz. :—

That he was prepared to accept two framed balloon sheds, coal bunks, and one drying kiln, *in lieu* of three brick coal sheds, an iron shed, and *two* drying kilns mentioned in the estimates; all of the buildings being placed *within* the Prison Yard proper.

The buildings, he asks for, would cost, say.....	\$4800 00
And additional foundation to machinery.....	2400 00
	\$7200 00

The cost of the buildings to be abandoned estimated at \$2300.00 but would cost, say.....	3500 00
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This would involve an increase of \$3700 00

for the benefit of the Company. But the Company claim that it will be placed at considerably increased expenses in not being able to use the outer yard in the manner indicated in the original plans furnished by the department. The manager of the Company indicates, however, a manner in which considerable saving could be effected in other works in which they are directly interested. If correct, it becomes a question whether it would not be for the interest of Government to allow the Company to perform certain works for the sum named in the estimates, with the understanding that in certain cases other and more requisite works may be substituted for those named in the estimates. Towards this object, Mr. Baines has prepared a statement, and submitted the following proposition, viz :

The statement, hereunto annexed, shows that the structural changes
and works required would cost at the estimated figures \$25,260 98
And that appropriation for such works only amounts to..... 23,958 00

I am of opinion that if the Canada Car Company will undertake to perform all the work, and furnish the articles named in the statement referred to, amounting to \$25,260 00 according to detailed specifications of such works and articles, to be prepared and approved of by you ; it would be better for the Government to pay over to the Company, the sums named in the estimates amounting to \$23,958 00 for the proper completion of the works, without farther liabilities.

In this way the sum of \$24,500 00 would be left in the hands of Government to complete the prison in all respects. This should be ample to cover all increased cost, whether of additional work, or deficiencies in estimate, not provided for in the estimates of the Engineer and Architect of Public Works.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

STATEMENT referred to in within letter showing the various alterations and additions provided for in Estimates, with the amount voted therefor by the Legislature, together with statement of machinery, fixtures, and buildings proposed to be erected by the Canada Car Company *in lieu* of, and for the appropriation made for the above named alterations, &c.

Alterations estimated for, viz :—

Cranes	\$1,600 00
Machinery and furniture.....	7,000 00
Alterations, north workshop.....	1,000 00
2 Drying kilns, 40 x 32.....	1,000 00
3 Coal sheds, 40x20 ..	900 00
Iron shed, 80 x 10.....	400 00
Railway switch, 150 yards. &c.....	1,200 00
Railway switches, turn-tables, &c.....	5,678 00
Track-laying, &c.	5,171 00
	\$23,958 00

Alterations, additions, &c., proposed to be substituted by Canada Car Company.

2 Fans, alteration of brass foundry, furnaces and ovens, troughs, and 2 hoists ...	5,550 00
4 Cranes.....	750 00
Foundations for machinery in No 2 shop.	2,400 00
4 Cranes in foundry ..	750 00
Drying kiln... ..	500 00

Carried forward..... \$9,950 00

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$9,950 00		
Alterations in north workshop.....	750 00		
Coal bunks.....	300 00		
Frame sheds, Nos. 1 & 2.....	4,000 00		
Tracks, complete.....	8,817 98		
4 Large turntables.....	1,440 00		
4 Turntables for hand cars.....	500 00		
		\$25,757 98	
<i>Deduct</i> —Turntables	\$360 00		
“ Track from do.....	137 00	497 00	\$2,5260 98
Difference in Estimate.....			\$1,302 08

In conformity with the suggestions contained in my letter, specifications were prepared by the Public Works Department, and a contract entered into with the Canada Car Company, for the proper fulfilment of the works mentioned in their schedule, for the sum of the appropriation for such works.

The recommendations for the substitution of a brick and wooden boundary wall in lieu of stone was also carried out, together with the various alterations suggested in connection with laundry, coal sheds, &c.

On the 4th July, the following letter was addressed to me by the Managing Director of the Canada Car Company, urging the advisability of placing in the prison grounds such rolling mills as might be suitable to prepare iron for their manufacture. This letter was submitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, with my remarks upon its desirability, and suggesting certain conditions, should the request be complied with. This letter is also attached.

CANADA CAR COMPANY,
Toronto, July 4th, 1873.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c., Toronto.

DEAR SIR:—On the part of this Company, I beg to suggest to you the advisability of placing in the prison grounds in No. 1 shed, such rolling mills as will be suitable to prepare iron for the manufacturing of cars and other work that we shall be doing ; inasmuch as there will be a large amount of ordinary labour connected therewith—such as loading, unloading and preparing the iron for the furnaces which will be suitable to unskilled labourers, such as many of the prisoners will necessarily be. I shall be glad to receive your sanction therefore to introduce the said rolling mills, and *skilled men as heaters* and rollers into the prison grounds, and by obtaining this sanction, we shall be able to make use of about thirty prisoners at this work.

Should you assent to this, it will necessitate the altering of the curve on main line running through the prison grounds ; also the lengthening of the two side boundary walls about twelve feet each.

I will thank you for an early answer to this.

Remaining, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
HUGH BAINES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS &C., ONTARIO,
Toronto, 5th July 1873.

The Hon. T. B. PARDEE,
Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the application of the Canada Car Company, for leave to introduce into the Central Prison industries the machinery and plant necessary to carry on a rolling mill for preparing iron for the manufacture of cars.

While I do not think that, at the present time, it would be desirable or advisable to establish within the Prison a rolling mill upon a large scale, requiring a large number of prisoners, as the introduction of such labour into an "Adult Reformatory" might be prejudicial to the aim and object of the Institution; still I do not think a rolling mill, of the kind indicated in Mr. Baines' application, can be in any way injurious to the discipline or interests of the Central Prison, particularly as Mr. Baines states that the prison labour required in connection with its working will be mostly of an ordinary kind. Under these circumstances I would respectfully recommend that the Company be allowed to introduce the rolling mill upon the following conditions, viz. :—

1st. No night work to be allowed in the rolling mill, but the usual prison hours to apply to that department.

2nd. The *heaters* and *rollers* required in the mill to be skilled men, not being prisoners, except with the consent of such prisoners and the Inspector of Prisons.

3rd. The total number of prisoners to be employed in and around the rolling mill not to exceed thirty, unless with the consent of the Inspector of Prisons, previously obtained, and in writing, and the proportion of skilled workmen not being prisoners not to exceed one to every three prisoners so employed.

Should my recommendation be taken into consideration, I beg to inform you that it will necessitate the extension of the yard wall twelve feet to the west.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

On the 7th July, 1873, the following letter was addressed by me to the manager of the Car Company, by direction of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary :

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C.

Toronto, 7th July, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th, asking consent to introduce a rolling mill into the Central Prison industrial shops, for the purpose of manufacturing iron for car construction.

In reply thereto I have to advise you that the Government consents to the proposition contained in your letter, subject to the following conditions, viz. :—

1st. No night work to be allowed in the rolling mill, but the usual prison hours to apply to that department.

2nd. The *heaters* and *rollers* required to be skilled men, not being prisoners, except with the consent of such prisoners and of the Inspector of Prisons.

3rd. The total number of prisoners to be employed in and around the rolling mill not to exceed thirty, unless with the consent of the Inspector of Prisons, and the proportion of skilled men, not being prisoners, not to exceed one to every three prisoners so employed.

To enable the frame building in which the rolling mill is to be placed to be enlarged, I have to inform you that the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works has ordered that the prison wall should be extended twelve feet to the east.

I have the honour, &c.,

J. W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

It will be necessary to construct a bridge over the crossing of the railways, in order to ensure free access to the Prison premises, and for the avoidance of accidents.

The completion of the various works and buildings will render the Central Prison the most complete Industrial Prison on the Continent; not only with regard to the interior accommodation, and the cubic feet of air space contained in each cell, but with regard to the arrangement of workshops and offices. A minute examination having been made of a large

number of such Institutions in the United States, the errors and defects in their constructive arrangement have been avoided, and the whole system of construction based upon the most approved models.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS.

In providing the furniture for cells in this Institution, much care has been taken as to its selection, in order to ensure its being of a suitable description. The cells being of sufficient size (5 feet by 8 feet), it was considered advisable that an iron bedstead, of approved pattern, should be obtained in preference to the ordinary stretcher. Samples of a suitable description having been furnished, a selection was made, and approved by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, and 250 bedsteads ordered at a cost of \$6.00 each.

As it was desirable that straw ticks should be used instead of mattresses, a supply of ticking was procured, and the ticks manufactured.

It was also considered desirable, as a saving of time, that the prisoner should be allowed to wash in his cell, and a corner washstand having a bookshelf above, was designed and approved by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, and the requisite supply ordered, at a cost of \$1.65 each.

Blankets, sheeting, pillow casing and rugs have also been procured, and are in course of preparation for use when the Prison opens. The requisite supplies of galvanized iron basins, wooden night buckets and water piggins have also been procured. The two latter were manufactured at the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene.

It will be seen therefore, that the cell furniture is of the most complete description and suitable for an Industrial Prison, the inmates of which are, to a certain extent, earning their livelihood.

Benches, tables, and the necessary dishes, plates, knives, forks, &c., have been procured for the dining rooms, of good quality and in sufficient quantity.

The kitchens will be provided with cooking apparatus of the most complete description, comprising steam jacket kettles for soup and vegetables; tea and coffee boilers, and a six-foot range with broiler, for roasting and broiling. These arrangements are calculated to supply the full capacity of the prison, and are selected both for economy and efficiency, examination having been made into the cooking arrangements of similar Institutions in the United States.

The furniture and fittings for the other departments of the Prison, including the Warden's apartments, have been selected, and will be ready when the Prison is completed.

As the laundry is not yet erected, no provision has been made for fittings and appliances, for which an appropriation will be required.

CLOTHING.

Cloth has been selected and approved by the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, and a supply of clothing necessary for the first requirements of the Prison manufactured. This will consist in winter of a suit of reddish brown etoffe with yellow collar, and a cap of the same material, a woollen undershirt, and a shirt of waterproof tweed. All articles of clothing will be marked C.P. in prominent positions. The half boots, of excellent quality, have been manufactured at the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

All preparations are, therefore, made for the occupation of the buildings at the earliest possible date consistently with the health of the prisoners, and it is hoped that no untoward event will prevent this desirable consummation at the date specified.

DESIGN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

The circumstances leading to the establishment of a Central Prison for the Province having been fully detailed in my previous Reports, it is unnecessary to recapitulate them; but they will be more easily realized and understood after a critical examination of the Gaol statistics that form a part of this Report. We find by these tables that 7,877 prisoners were committed during the year to the various Common Gaols of the Province, of which number 6,068 were males, and 1,809 were females. Government having decided that the Central Prison should be for male prisoners only, my remarks in this relation will have reference to that class alone. It will be found, on examination, that of the 6,068 males so committed to

Gaol, only 3,919 *received sentence*. The remainder were, upon trial, found not guilty, and discharged from custody, or were fined and dismissed, or were merely committed to Gaol for safe keeping, and not for the commission of crime. This latter and larger class comprised persons of unsound mind, debtors, witnesses for the Crown in criminal cases, and persons committed for want of sureties to keep the peace. And in this relation, let me remark upon the frightful injustice committed upon the class of unconvicted prisoners by the want of classification in our Common Gaols. In many cases, they are the schools of vice rather than of reform. They corrupt the young, render shameless and hardened the older offenders; and contaminate by their associations those whom circumstances may force within their walls, but who are guilty of no crime. In the language of the Ohio Board of Charities, taken from their Report of 1871—

“Our gaols are and always must be, as now conducted, nurseries of crime; but with separate confinement for prisoners awaiting trial, and *hard work elsewhere* for those convicted and sentenced, it is believed that the gaols might be much improved, while their expenses would not be materially increased, and might, perhaps, be diminished. It is not right that those who are simply accused of crime, both the innocent and the guilty, the young as well as those steeped in crime, should be doomed to an imprisonment more demoralizing and brutal than confinement in the Penitentiary; but such is the fact in reference to most of the gaols of Ohio.”

This description, in a certain degree, applies to the gaols of Ontario, in many of which, from want of room, or from faulty arrangement, no proper classification can occur. In them, the sane and insane, the suspected and convicted, the hardened criminal and the child, the guilty and the innocent, are mingled together in the same wards and corridors. In such an atmosphere it is impossible to escape from moral contamination. Spending their time in enforced idleness, without occupation for mind or body, the coarse and wicked natures soon overpower the pure and innocent. Especially to young lads is this association dangerous, and it is to be feared that the novice upon entering the gaol, becomes the hardened criminal upon his discharge; having received his education in crime while residing in the gaol. This matter has, however, been commented upon elsewhere.

To resume consideration of the gaol statistics. The total number of male prisoners *sentenced to hard labour* during the year has been 3,919. No provision exists, or can exist, in our County Gaols, for the carrying out of this sentence within the prison walls. Had such means existed, the necessity for a Central Prison would have been obviated. But the experience of this, and other countries, showed the impracticability of employing prisoners, so sentenced, in an useful or profitable manner, in County Gaols scattered over the Province. The unprofitable manner in which the 3,919 prisoners, sentenced to hard labour, were employed in gaol during the past year, is shown in the fact that although the united period of gaol custody of these prisoners amounted to over 150,000 days, only the sum of \$1,737.57 was realized from their labour, or less than *five cents* for the sentence term of each prisoner. The necessity for some Central Prison where this labour could be successfully and profitably employed, being clearly established by this fact alone; I will proceed to the analysis of the gaol statistics for the year, to show the class of prisoners, and the numbers, that are likely to be sent to this Institution. The periods of sentence can be better estimated from the consideration of the following table, which shows the periods of imprisonment of the 3,919 persons sentenced to Common Gaol for the past year.

No. 3.

PERIODS OF SENTENCE GIVEN TO MALE PRISONERS.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of Men sentenced to Gaols for the year ending 30th Sept., 1873.	The periods under thirty days.	For one month and under two months.	For two months and under three months.	For three months and under four months.	For four months and under five months.	For five months and under six months.	For six months and under one year.	For one year to any period under two years.	Number sentenced to the Common Gaol for two years.	Number sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.
Brantford	187	91	65	23	4	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Barrie	134	93	18	13	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3
Berlin	33	4	11	7	1	6	1	2	.....	.....	1
Brampton	14	6	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	90	51	14	19	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Belleville	82	45	30	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	44	27	.....	11	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cornwall	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	72	20	35	15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	35	15	10	3	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1
Goderich	26	14	4	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	44	27	7	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Hamilton	570	239	215	33	16	7	1	6	1	.....	2
Kingston	241	94	96	44	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2
London	171	70	34	48	7	3	.....	4	3	.....	2
Lindsay	27	6	5	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Orignal	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Milton	8	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ottawa	252	192	26	18	7	2	.....	2	1	.....	4
Owen Sound	16	11	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Perth	39	10	12	9	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	15	7	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Pembroke	35	6	22	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Peterboro'	28	15	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	48	42	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	76	28	11	30	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1
Samia	88	53	19	8	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	66	47	10	7	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	157	110	20	14	4	2	3	1	.....	.....	3
St. Thomas	32	23	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	10	1	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Toronto	1046	338	514	102	41	11	11	24	.....	.....	5
Walkerton	11	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Woodstock	44	7	18	17	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	111	64	34	7	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....
Whitby	10	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lock-up,	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Thunder Bay	43	21	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	3919	1841	1283	471	132	35	26	74	14	2	41

From the foregoing table it appears that 795 prisoners were sentenced for periods varying from two months up to two years, all of whom, under the Act, would be liable to be placed at hard labour in the Central Prison. When this number is deducted from the total number sentenced, we find that no less than 3124 prisoners were sentenced for less than two months, a large number of whom were re-committals, varying in number from two to *eight times* during the year; and from the report of some city gaols, we find that some drunken and disorderly characters have been committed from *twenty* up to *one hundred* times, becoming in



fact, almost constant residents of the gaol. Of all the defects of our gaol system, no other is so prejudicial to the reformation of the prisoner, and to the discipline and *morale* of the gaol, as the prevailing short period sentence, and constant re-committals. Not only do prisoners get indifferent and callous under such a system, but they communicate to every new comer their indifference and callousness; and their association has a very injurious and disturbing effect upon prisoners committed for the first time. All prison authorities concur in the desirability of long sentences for habitual offenders, after the rubicon of crime is passed which divides the casual offender from the criminal. In the report of the "International Congress for the Repression of Crime," published last year, the Committee on Prison Discipline, state as follows: "Were our criminal laws generally and judiciously amended, so as to allow longer sentences for the petty criminals who make up the great majority in these establishments, (the industrial prisons) they would soon display results more gratifying, we believe, than those obtained in any of our State Prisons; both as respects reformatory, industrial, and pecuniary success. With all the disadvantages of short sentences, the best four prisons of this grade are now self supporting, and, to a considerable degree, preventive of crime." (See pages, 210, 211.) From the same valuable Report we find that, the prison authorities of the Netherlands state, "We do not think that repeated sentences to short imprisonments produce any good effect upon the prisoner." The prison authorities of Switzerland state; "But all these salutary influences (educational and industrial) are lost in the case of prisoners sentenced to a short imprisonment. The directors of the Swiss Penitentiaries are unanimous in regarding repeated short sentences as a pernicious judicial practice, which is followed without reflection. The sentiment of justice, as well as the moral reformation of the prisoner, requires that the repression be more serious, and more adequately protracted, in the case of individuals, who take on the habit of crime, and who threaten to make it the basis of character. "The effect of these short imprisonments becomes worse on each successive conviction. The recidivists fall deeper and deeper, and the prison cannot lift them up. During the short stay they make in the Penitentiary Establishment it is impossible to teach them a trade, or even to make them apt at work." In Great Britain, the Inspectors of Prisons say, "We are of opinion that repeated short sentences for minor offences are not of much use, and that the length of sentence should, as a rule, be increased on every successive conviction."

In these concurrent opinions—types of many others of a similar kind, which need not be introduced into this Report—ample grounds are found to justify me in recommending to the consideration of the Judiciary of the Province, the advisability of sentencing habitual offenders to longer terms of imprisonment. While the County Gaols afforded no opportunity for the carrying out of sentences of hard labour, it is not surprising that re-committals for short dates should prevail, as it was difficult to dispose of that class of offenders otherwise; but the establishment of a Central Industrial Prison for adults, and the existence of an Industrial Reformatory for youths, removes the difficulties that have hitherto occurred. It is therefore most respectfully recommended that this matter be brought to the notice of Judges, that they may be enabled to govern their sentences accordingly.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

In the mode of transfer of prisoners from the various County Gaols to the Penitentiary and Reformatory, has existed a difficulty that it is desirable to obviate in the case of the Central Prison. Hitherto the mode of procedure has been for the Sheriff with his officers to accompany and transfer the prisoner to the prison authorities. But this system (although affording a perquisite to a responsible and underpaid class of officials, and on whose behalf I would gladly recommend an increase rather than a decrease of income), would in the case of the Central Prison be attended with much expense, and many disadvantages. In the case of the Reformatory many incongruities present themselves—boys of a tender age being accompanied to the prison by the Sheriff and a constable, at a cost of from \$25 to \$75.

It is recommended that to the staff of the Central Prison, a prison bailiff shall be attached, whose duty it shall be to follow the circuit of the Judges of the Superior Courts after assize has been held, and to take from each prison *en route*, the prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison. Any assistance he might require, could be obtained by the Sheriff detailing one or more constables as the number of prisoners to be removed might render necessary, and

for whose services a stated fee would be paid, together with actual travelling expenses. From other courts and interim sessions, on notice being furnished to the prison authorities, either the prison bailiff could be sent, if the number warranted, or the Sheriff could be instructed to send the prisoner down by a constable. In this manner, the expensive and laborious method of transfer now pursued, would be reduced in cost, and simplified in form.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

It is a question for the practical philanthropists of the Province to decide, "What can be done for discharged prisoners?" Leaving the Prison with the taint of moral degradation on their character, the recollection of their former depraved haunts and habits, and with little or no money, the discharged convict is prone to relapse into his former bad courses, and to become an hardened criminal. Few are willing to employ them—none are willing to receive them into their homes. To leave the scenes of their former life, and seek rehabilitation of their good name among strangers, is an effort of strength of mind that few ex-convicts have the moral courage to attempt. The companions of their vices are ready to welcome them, and, in consequence, many relapse into their former evil ways.

To aid these persons in an effort to achieve a better life is a noble field for philanthropical effort. They need money, employment, advice, and, above all, sympathy, to encourage them in the right path.

To this end, there has been established in Great Britain, as well as in many States of the American Union, "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies," who have agents specially appointed to assist ex-prisoners in obtaining employment, and in watching over their lives until their future welfare is assured. The work done by these Societies has been most successful in its results, as has been proved by the infrequency of the re-committals of ex-convicts. Is not the establishment of such an Association desirable in Ontario? I beg most respectfully to recommend this suggestion to the consideration of Government and the Christian people of this Province, with a view to provide for the organization and means of support for such an Association.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

In accordance with the suggestions contained in a letter addressed by me to the Hon. the Attorney-General, a Warden has been appointed, whose duties will be to assume control of the discipline and maintenance of the prison, when opened. In order that he may be familiar with the duties of his office, he has been instructed to visit certain Industrial Prisons in the United States, and to report upon their interior economy, as regards both discipline and domestic management. When the results of his investigations are apparent, and the working of the prison sufficiently established to prove its requirements, a set of By-Laws will be framed for the regulation of the duties of officers, &c.; and such By-Laws, after receiving the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, will be adopted for the government of the Institution.

In consequence of the large amount of work necessary in the preparation of furniture and furnishings, the settlement of accounts incurred on behalf of the Central Prison, and the opening of a set of books recording the operations of the prison, it has been found necessary to appoint the Bursar; upon whom will fall all matters connected with the procuring of supplies, and of keeping the accounts and registers of the Prison.

No farther appointments have, as yet, been made.

The results of my researches into the organization and management of Industrial Prisons, and the recommendations based thereupon; so far as the appointment of officials are concerned; are embodied in the following memoranda.

In most of the Industrial Prisons in the United States, the chief executive officer is known as the warden, although in some cases they are designated superintendents, managers or agents. The latter titles are generally used when not only the discipline and maintenance of the prison, but the supervision of the industries, and purchase and sale of stock are vested in the same person. When the labour is utilized upon the contract system, the responsibility is much lessened, and the chief charge being the maintenance and discipline, the former title is most applicable. In every prison visited by me the warden resides upon the prison pre-

mises, and receives in addition to his salary, a furnished house, fuel, light and water—and in some cases, food is furnished.

It is therefore recommended that a warden shall be appointed, who shall reside in the establishment, and shall be the chief executive officer of the same. He shall be held responsible for the enforcement of proper and effective discipline in every department of the Prison, and of all rules and regulations enacted for its good government. The salary of such officer to be \$2000 00 per annum, with furnished house, fuel, light and water.

In every prison visited, there was an accountant, and sometimes two or three, according to the volume of the work to be performed. In some instances where the prison industries are carried on by the State, the accountant is under the control and superintendence of the manager or warden; in others, is responsible to the board of management. As the discipline of the prison is a separate department from the financial, I am of opinion that the warden and accountant should be held separately responsible.

It is therefore recommended that an accountant shall be appointed who shall keep the books, purchase the stores, conduct the business correspondence, and take general charge of the finances of the Institution. The salary to be \$1200 00 without residence, fuel, light or water.

In most of the prisons visited, a deputy warden was on the staff. Until the Prison is fairly in operation, I am not prepared to say whether such duties cannot be performed by the chief warden. The duties of this officer would be, under the directions of the warden, to see that all guards attend properly to their duties, and in the absence of the warden to act as his deputy, so far as the discipline of the prison is concerned. This officer to receive \$800 00 per annum, with apartments, fuel, light, &c.

In every Industrial Prison visited, there is a physician attached, whose duties are to attend the prison once a day, or oftener if necessary; to examine each prisoner on commitment to ascertain if in a healthy state, and capable of performing prison labour; to examine all who are reported sick, and to report all skulkers and malingerers; to have charge of the hospital and its arrangements; and to exercise a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the Institution. The salary of this officer to be \$1000 00 per annum, without residence, &c.

With respect to the religious and secular instruction of the prisoners, I am not prepared to recommend the appointment of chaplains from any particular denomination; but should prefer to trust (at all events until circumstances had proved that that system was inadequate to the wants of the Prison) to the zeal and Christian charity of clergymen of the various denominations resident in the vicinity, who would be invited to officiate in the chapel and lecture-room of the Prison, and who would have access at all times to the hospital, and at stated times to the cells of the prisoners, for the purpose of imparting religious instruction. I would also recommend that instructive lectures and readings be given to the prisoners, and that a small annual appropriation be made on maintenance account to defray the expenses. Until the routine of duties has been fairly established, it will be impossible to make further provision for the religious and secular instruction of the prisoners.

It is recommended that guards and shop supervisors be appointed, at the rate of one to every twenty prisoners, one-half being resident in the Prison, with board and lodging, and the other half being non-residents, without perquisites. The salaries of these guards to be from \$360 to \$500. There would be required, in addition, six special guards for day and night watches, one-half being resident, and the other half, non-resident. Their duties would be to watch upon the walls by day, and to guard the premises by night.

A steward will be required, whose duties will be to supervise the kitchen and dining-room arrangements, see to regularity of meals, take charge of the laundry and prisoners' clothing, receive the stores daily required for the use of the Prison, and superintend the work of persons employed in these offices. The salary of this officer to be \$600 per annum, with board and lodging.

In accordance with suggestions made in a previous part of this report, a prison bailiff should be appointed, whose duties would be to collect the prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison from the various County Gaols; and when not engaged in this duty, to assist in keeping the prison registers and other office duties. The salary of this officer would be \$600 per annum, with board and lodging.

An engineer would be required to attend to boilers for steam-heating and cooking purposes. The salary of this person would be \$700 per annum, with board and lodging.

A gate-keeper would be required for the gate house, a baker and cook, and a messenger, to complete the staff of the Prison.

Until the various departments of the Prison are fairly organized, it will be impossible to define accurately the duties and position of each officer; but the above recommendations are made for the present, leaving to time, and experience of the requirements of the Prison, to develop its peculiar wants.

ESTIMATES FOR 1874

In presenting the estimates for the expenditure for 1874, it must be borne in mind that it is impossible to do more than approximately to estimate the various sums required. A year's experience will enable this to be done with certainty, but it is calculated that the amount required will not exceed \$41,490 for the year.

As the prisoners work for their living, it is absolutely necessary that the dietary should be on a more liberal scale than is prescribed for Common Gaols; in fact, that they should live as labouring men. No precedent having occurred to guide the estimate in this respect, I am compelled to fix an arbitrary amount, which *may* be exceeded, but in all probability may be greatly over estimated.

In the estimate for light, it must be borne in mind that the prisoners will be allowed to read for one hour in their cells, after the day's work is over. This will entail extra light in the dormitory wards during the winter months. The estimate for this service cannot be accurately fixed.

The sum of \$500 00 will be asked for on maintenance account, to keep up the library, furnish school books and appliances, and provide for lectures, and the cab-hire of clergymen conducting religious services, &c., in the Prison. In addition to this amount, the sum of \$1000 00 will be asked for, on capital account, to purchase a suitable library, and to furnish schools and chapels with the necessary books and appliances.

The other items contained in the estimate will be found sufficient for the purposes for which they are designed.

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing pages, events have occurred which will seriously hinder the completion of the Central Prison Buildings. During the continuance of a severe wind storm a large portion of the South Dormitory and part of the North, several of the sheds and a great deal of the boundary wall have been injured or thrown down by the wind. The extent of the damage is not yet sufficiently ascertained for an estimate to be formed in figures, but the lateness of the season and the difficulties arising from so serious an accident, prevent the possibility of its being finished by the time I indicated. In fact, having due regard to the health of the prisoners, I am of opinion that it would be unwise to occupy the building before the 1st May next, and under these circumstances ample time will be allowed to complete arrangements for the reception of prisoners, and the Prison will be opened under more favourable auspices than it could be at the present time.

Estimate of the Expenditure of the Central Prison of Ontario, Toronto, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1874.

Hospital.

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances	\$300 00
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Food.

Butcher's meat and fish ..	\$6,000 00	
Flour, bread and meal	5,000 00	
Groceries and other provisions.....	4,500 00	
		15,500 00

Bedding and Clothing.

Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4,000 00
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<i>Carried forward</i>	\$19,800 00
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<i>Brought forward</i>		\$19,800 00
<i>Fuel, Light, Cleaning, &c.</i>		
Fuel	3,000 00	
Gas, oil, &c.....	1,000 00	
Laundry, soap, brushes, &c.....	500 00	
		4,500 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Stationery, advertising, printing and postages.....	500 00	
Library, schools and lectures	500 00	
Furniture and furnishings.....	500 00	
Stable forage	500 00	
Repairs, &c.	500 00	
Unenumerated.....	500 00	
		3,000 00
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
No. of Officers and Employees.		
Warden.....	1	2,000 00
Bursar.....	1	1,200 00
Physician.....	1	1,000 00
Chief Warder	1	800 00
Steward and Storekeeper.....	1	600 00
Prison Bailiff	1	600 00
Engineer	1	700 00
Day guards and shop supervisors...	4 with board @ \$360 ...	1,440 00
“ “ “ “	4 without board @ \$500	2,000 00
Night guards.....	3 @ \$500.....	1,500 00
Special wall guards.....	3 @ \$100.....	1,200 00
Gate-keeper	1	300 00
Baker and cook.....	1	600 00
Messenger	1	250 00
	24	14,190 00
		\$41,490 00

COUNTY GAOLS.

The commitments of all classes of prisoners to the Common Gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1873, numbered 7,877, as follows :—

Males over 16 years of age	5,745
“ under “ “	323
Females over 16 years of age	1,735
“ under “ “	74
	<hr/> 7,877

A comparison of these figures with those of the preceding year shows a considerable increase in all classes. In male prisoners, the increase is 781, or nearly 15 per cent. ; and in female prisoners, the increase is 138, or over 8 per cent. ; while the gross increase in both sexes is 919, or a little over 13 per cent. A further analysis of these figures indicates an increase in juvenile crime, as it appears that the commitments of youths under 16 years of age exceeded those of the previous year by 60—equal to 18 per cent. increase. Notwithstanding this large increase, the number of commitments to the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene has sensibly diminished, an anomaly which can hardly be explained.

The five City Gaols—Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, London and Ottawa—have, as usual, been the largest contributors to the excess in commitments over the previous year, whilst many of the rural Gaols exhibit a marked diminution. The united Counties of Prescott and Russell, with a population of 35,991, sent only 12 prisoners to the County Gaol during the year, and of this number only 7 were committed for criminal offences ; the County of Halton sent 16, of whom only 3 were committed for criminal offences ; and the large County of Bruce, with a population of 48,515, sent only 19, of whom only 7 were committed for criminal offences.

The commitments of the year were in excess of the previous twelve months in 21 Counties—the principal of which were York, 259 ; Middlesex, 121 ; Carleton, 89 ; Wentworth, 76 ; Lambton, 75 ; Frontenac, 61 ; Brant, 57 ; while the largest decrease is shown in Northumberland and Durham, 47 ; Kent, 39 ; Halton, 34 ; Lennox and Addington, 33 ; and Grey, 32.

The largest number of prisoners in custody in all the Common Gaols at one time was 933 ; and the number in custody at the close of the official year was 612 ; their classification as to sex and age being exhibited in the following table :—

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in the several Gaols of the Province on the Evening of the 30th September, 1873.

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.			
	Men.	Women.	Youths under 16.	Total.
Brantford.....	15	4	1	20
Barrie	10	6	2	18
Berlin	8	2	.....	10
Brampton	3	2	.....	5

TABLE No. 1.—*Continued.*

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.			
	Men.	Women.	Youths under 16.	Total.
Brockville	14	2		16
Belleville	11	3		14
Cayuga	1	2		3
Cornwall	2			2
Cobourg	13	7	4	24
Chatham	6			6
Goderich	1			1
Guelph	5	3		8
Hamilton	42	27		69
Kingston	20	10	1	31
London	45	13	1	59
Lindsay	7	3		10
L'Orignal				
Milton	2			2
Napanee	2	2		4
Ottawa	22	11		33
Owen Sound	2	1		3
Perth	6	3		9
Picton	2			2
Pembroke	5	1	1	7
Peterboro'	2	3		5
Simcoe	3	1		4
St. Catharines	20	7		27
Sarnia	15	7		22
Stratford	5	4		9
Sandwich	11	2	1	14
St. Thomas	4	1		5
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	1	4
Toronto	64	54	4	122
Walkerton	4			4
Woodstock	3	4	3	10
Welland	18	2	5	25
Whitby	4	1		5
Lock-up Parry Sound				
Do Thunder Bay				
	390	189	24	612

The Nature of the Imprisonment of these 612 Persons was as follows :—

NAME OF GAOL.	Waiting Trial.	Default of Bail or want of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane Idiotic or Imbecile Persons.	Under Sentence.	Total.
Brantford	5		1	14	20
Barrie			3	15	18
Berlin	3			7	10
Brampton	1		2	2	5
Brockville	5		2	9	16
Belleville	2	1		11	14
Cayuga				3	3
Cornwall				2	2
Cobourg	1	2	2	19	24
Chatham			2	4	6
Goderich				1	1
Guelph	2		1	5	8
Hamilton	9	5	3	52	69
Kingston	1	2	1	27	31

NAME OF GAOL.	Waiting Trial.	Default of bail or want of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, Idiotic or Imbecile Prisoners.	Under Sentence.	Total.
London	23	7	1	38	59
Lindsay	2		3	5	10
L'Orignal					
Milton				2	2
Napanee	1			3	4
Ottawa	5		1	27	33
Owen Sound	1			2	3
Perth			2	7	9
Pictou	1			1	2
Pembroke	1		2	4	7
Peterboro'	1	1	2	1	5
Simcoe			1	3	4
St. Catharines	7	2	1	17	27
Sarnia	4	1	1	16	22
Stratford.....	3		1	5	9
Sandwich	1			13	14
Thomas	1	2		2	5
Sault Ste. Marie	1		2	1	4
Toronto	16	5	2	99	122
Walkerton		1	1	2	4
Woodstock.....	4	2	2	2	10
Welland	4	3	2	16	25
Whitby	4		1		5
Lock-up Parry Sound					
Do Thunder Bay.....					
	99	34	42	437	612

From this table it appears that there were 612 persons confined in the 37 Common Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, as compared with 572 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The nature of imprisonment of these 612 persons was as follows, viz. :—

Prisoners awaiting trial	99
Prisoners committed in default of bail, and want of sureties to keep the peace	34
Prisoners committed as insane, idiotic or unable to take care of themselves	42
Prisoners under sentence	437
	612

Although the entire number of commitments of the year number 7,877, it must be borne in mind that a considerable portion were not sent to Gaol for the commission of criminal offences; and a large number of those who were committed upon criminal charges were acquitted upon trial. The total number who were sentenced to imprisonment in the Common Gaols, the Kingston Penitentiary and Provincial Reformatory, was 5,263, as shown in the following table, viz. :—

TABLE No. 2.

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.			SENTENCED TO		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Penitentiary.	Reformatory.	Gaol.
Brantford	187	58	245		3	242
Barrie.....	134	31	165	3		162
Berlin.....	33	4	37	1	2	34
Brampton	14	3	17			17

TABLE No. 2—*Continued.*

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFI- CATION OF PRISONERS SENTENCED.			SENTENCED TO		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Penitentiary.	Reformatory.	Gaol.
Brockville	90	20	110			110
Belleville	82	26	108			108
Cayuga	44	11	55	1	2	52
Cornwall	4		4			4
Cobourg	72	37	109	2	2	105
Chatham	35	8	43	2	1	40
Goderich	26	1	27	1		26
Guelph	44	16	60	2		58
Hamilton	570	289	859	11	2	846
Kingston	241	131	372	5	1	366
London	171	71	242	9	4	229
Lindsay	27	4	31	1		30
L'Orignal	5		5	4		1
Milton	8		8			8
Napanee	4	1	5	3		2
Ottawa	252	86	338	4	1	333
Owen Sound	16	4	20	3	1	16
Perth	39	2	41			41
Pictou	15		15	2		13
Pembroke	35	1	36	1		35
Peterborough	28	5	33			33
Simcoe	48	3	51	4	1	46
St. Catharines	76	23	99	1	1	97
Sarnia	88	11	99	3		96
Stratford	66	8	74			74
Sandwich	157	34	191	3		188
St. Thomas	32	1	33	7	4	22
Sanlt Ste. Marie	10		10	3		7
Toronto	1046	440	1486	21	2	1463
Walkerton	11		11	3		8
Woodstock	44	8	52			52
Welland	111	3	114	3		111
Whitby	10	4	14	4		10
Lock-up, Parry Sound	1		1			1
Do Thunder Bay	43		43			43
	3919	1344	5263	107	27	5263

This table indicates that 2,614 persons who were sent to Gaol were either acquitted of the charges brought against them, or were detained in Gaol custody for other than criminal offences. Of the latter class, there were committed as follows :—

For contempt of Court	47
As Debtors	38
As Witnesses	11
As Lunatics, and dangerous to be at large	256
Remands	19
Want of sureties to keep the peace	122
	<hr/> 483

The following table shows the periods of sentence given to all male prisoners sentenced to Common Gaols and the Penitentiary, from the various Courts, for terms not exceeding two years :—

TABLE No. 3

PERIODS of Sentences given to Male Prisoners.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of men sentenced to Gaols for the year ending 30th September, 1873.	For periods under thirty days.	For one month and under two months.	For two months and under three months.	For three months and under four months.	For four months and under five months.	For five months and under six months.	For six months and under one year.	For one year to any period under two years.	Number sentenced to the Common Gaol for two years.	Number sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years.
Brantford	187	91	65	23	4	1		2	1		
Barrie	131	93	18	13	3			4			3
Berlin	33	4	11	7	1	6	1	2			1
Brampton	14	6	2	3	1	1	1				
Brockville	90	51	14	19	3			2	1		
Belleville	82	45	30	4	2			1			
Cayuga	44	27		11	4			1			1
Cornwall	4	1	1	1	1						
Cobourg	72	20	35	15				2			
Chatham	35	15	10	3	4			2			1
Goderich	26	14	4	6	1			1			
Guelph	44	27	7	4	2			1	1		2
Hamilton	570	289	215	33	16	7	1	6	1		2
Kingston	241	94	96	44	7			4	1		2
London	171	70	34	48	7	3		4	3		2
Lindsay	27	6	5	8	8						
L'Orignal	5	1									4
Milton	8	3	1	1	2			1			
Napance	4	2	1						1		
Ottawa	252	192	26	18	7	2		2	1		4
Owen Sound	16	11	1	1							3
Perth	39	10	12	9	1	2	2	3			
Pictou	15	7	4	1	1			1	1		1
Pembroke	35	6	22	2	3			1			
Peterborough	28	15	7	5	1						
Simcoe	48	42	3	3							
St. Catharines	76	28	11	30	2		3	1			1
Sarnia	88	53	19	8	5		1	2			
Stratford	66	47	10	7			1	1			
Sandwich	157	110	20	14	4	2	3	1			3
St. Thomas	32	23	4	1	4						
Sault Ste. Marie	10	1	3	1	1			1			3
Toronto	1046	338	514	102	41	11	11	24			5
Walkerton	11	5	1	1	1			1	1		1
Woodstock	44	7	18	17			2				
Welland	111	64	34	7	1			1	2	2	
Whitby	10	1	5	1	1						2
Lock-up, Parry Sound	1	1									
Do Thunder Bay	43	21	20					2			
	3919	1841	1283	471	132	35	26	74	14	2	41

From this table, it appears that no less than 3,124 male prisoners were sentenced to the Common Gaols for periods under two months, and of that number probably more than three-fourths were confined for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and for vagrancy. Without doubt, a considerable number of those who were imprisoned as vagrants were sent to Gaol in default of proper Poor House accommodation being provided in the County—a condition of

things that urgently calls for redress, in the interests of humanity, and without reference to economical reasons. A still greater number have, through drunkenness and demoralization, become what may be termed *criminal vagrants*; and whose frequent imprisonment, and familiarity with vice consequent on their Gaol residence, renders them likely to become criminals *de facto*. These classes, with those committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, constitute no less than *eighty* per cent. of 2,821 re-committals. Of this number, no less than 1,185 had been committed *over three times*, and may fairly be classed as incorrigible under ordinary Gaol discipline.

The nationality of prisoners committed during the year was as follows, viz.:—

Born in Canada	2,802
“ England	1,288
“ Ireland	2,543
“ Scotland	568
“ United States.....	475
“ Other Countries.....	201
	<hr/> 7,877

The Religious Denominations to which these prisoners belonged were as follows, viz.:—

Roman Catholics	2,946
Church of England	2,715
Presbyterians	1,031
Methodists	853
Other Denominations	332
	<hr/> 7,877

From the columns of general statistics, it appears that of the 1,809 females committed during the year, 594, or nearly 33 per cent., were married, and 1,215, or 67 per cent., unmarried. Of the 6,068 male prisoners, 2,044, or 34 per cent., were married, and 4,024, or 66 per cent., were unmarried. The number of prisoners who could neither read or write was 2,061, or 27 per cent. of the whole. No less than 5,444 prisoners, or 68.50 per cent., were, by their own confession, of intemperate habits; and it is not improbable that a considerable proportion of the remaining number, who reported themselves as temperate, were not total abstiners.

An examination into the occupations of the prisoners committed during the year shows that 761, or nearly 10 per cent., were tradesmen whose occupations form a part of the labour of ear-making; while of the remainder a large number would be able to apply the knowledge of their trades in the varied works of the Central Prison.

The following table shows the number of prisoners supported by municipalities, and the number of criminals who were maintained at Government expense, together with the total number of days' custody of each class during the year:—

TABLE No. 4.

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. of prisoners committed.	No. whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	No. whose maintenance was paid by Municipalities.	Total No. of days' custody of Government prisoners for the year.	Total No. of days' custody of Municipal prisoners for the year.
Brantford	408	66	342	2364	6051
Barrie.....	165	50	115	3002	2627
Berlin.....	43	34	9	1698	523
Brampton	53	15	38	1267	1609
Brockville	166	61	105	3274	2464
Belleville	108	47	61	1285	1934

TABLE No. 4—*Continued.*

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. of prisoners committed.	No. whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	No. whose maintenance was paid by Municipalities.	Total No. of days custody of Government prisoners for the year.	Total No. of days custody of Municipal prisoners for the year.
Cayuga	61	20	41	1093	998
Cornwall	40	23	17	538	727
Cobourg	135	22	113	795	4080
Chatham	67	20	47	937	1212
Goderich	87	14	73	216	1318
Guelph	152	25	127	2034	2316
Hamilton	1057	122	935	4876	21237
Kingston	400	76	324	2554	9307
London	471	144	327	5929	8628
Lindsay	58	23	35	1653	1337
L'Orignal	12	6	6	82	29
Milton	16	3	13	235	417
Napanee	34	12	22	602	1448
Ottawa	489	43	446	2160	6177
Owen Sound	60	16	44	687	1744
Perth	56	9	47	868	2857
Pictou	50	13	37	573	347
Pembroke	46	4	37	511	575
Peterboro'	67	16	51	1097	2716
Simcoe	74	45	29	1333	466
St. Catharines	135	63	72	3247	4173
Sarnia	242	48	194	2032	2641
Stratford	96	28	68	1327	1566
Sandwich	226	58	168	2025	4585
St. Thomas	83	67	16	1509	368
Sault Ste. Marie	20	20	.....	528	.....
Toronto	2243	225	2018	11938	40160
Walkerton	19	8	11	1047	487
Woodstock	84	27	57	1616	2004
Welland	178	41	137	1826	2371
Whitby	115	24	91	733	1404
Parry Sound Lock-up	1	1	.....	7	.....
Thunder Bay do	60	60	.....	Information not given.	.....
	7877	1604	6273	69498	142902

The above statement shows that of the 7,877 prisoners committed during the year, the maintenance of 1,604 was paid by the Government out of the appropriation for the administration of justice, and that the remaining 6,273 were maintained by the Counties. The number of days' Gaol custody of the former was 69,498 days, and of the latter 142,902 days; the collective stay of all the prisoners for the year being equal to 212,400 days.

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The total Gaol expenditure of the year amounted to \$117,609.87; of which amount \$55,342.96 was for salaries and wages of officials, and \$62,266.91 for food, fuel, and other Gaol expenses. These figures show the average daily cost of each prisoner's maintenance to have been 55 cents; and the entire cost of maintenance for the average period of custody was \$14.93 for each prisoner committed to Gaol. Of this amount, \$7.03 was the average cost per prisoner in salaries of Gaol officials, and \$7.90 was the average for all other expenditures of the Gaols.

TABLE No. 5

GAOL EXPENDITURES.

NAME OF GAOL.	Number of Officers and Employees in Gaols.	Number of Prisoners passed through the Gaol during the year.	SALARIES.					Cost per Prisoner for Salaries.	Other Gaol expenditures, Salaries excepted.	Cost per Prisoner for Gaol expenditures other than salaries.	Entire Gaol expenditure.		Cost per Prisoner on entire Gaol expenditure.
			Gaoler.	Turnkey.	Matron.	Gaol Surgeon.	Total amount of Gaol Officials' Salaries.				\$	cts.	
Brantford	4	408	700 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	1550 00	3 79	3070 93	7 52	4620 93	\$	11 32
Barrie	4	165	840 00	200 00	60 00	235 00	1335 00	8 09	2625 56	15 90	3860 50	\$	24 00
Berlin	4	43	500 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	1200 00	27 90	612 30	14 24	1812 30	\$	42 15
Brampton	4	53	600 00	500 00	100 00	50 00	1250 00	23 58	1139 49	21 49	2389 49	\$	45 08
Brockville	4	166	800 00	200 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00	7 23	1038 12	6 25	2238 12	\$	45 48
Belleville	4	108	400 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	1100 00	10 18	2150 00	19 90	3250 00	\$	30 09
Cayuga	4	61	500 00	300 00	80 00	140 00	1020 00	16 72	622 75	10 20	1642 75	\$	26 93
Cornwall	4	40	740 00	200 00	60 00	50 00	1050 00	26 25	492 50	12 31	1542 50	\$	38 56
Cobourg	4	135	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00	1580 00	11 70	1437 08	10 79	3037 08	\$	22 50
Chatham	4	67	630 00	200 00	100 00	150 00	1080 00	16 11	1063 11	14 97	2083 11	\$	31 09
Goderich	4	87	550 00	430 00	100 00	120 00	1200 00	13 79	536 00	6 16	1736 00	\$	19 95
Guelph	4	152	600 00	350 00	200 00	200 00	1350 00	8 88	1042 00	6 83	2382 00	\$	15 73
Hamilton	6	1057	750 00	1225 00	300 00	200 00	2475 00	2 31	7333 67	6 93	9808 67	\$	9 27
Kingston	4	400	700 00	200 00	150 00	100 00	1150 00	2 87	3810 90	9 52	4960 90	\$	12 40
London	7	471	800 00	1869 00	456 00	200 00	3325 00	7 05	3071 77	6 52	6396 77	\$	13 58
Lindsay	4	58	400 00	300 00	100 00	80 00	880 00	15 17	597 86	10 30	1477 86	\$	25 48
L'Orignal	2	12	300 00	...	40 00	40 00	440 00	36 66	196 04	16 33	636 04	\$	53 00
Milton	4	16	400 00	300 00	40 00	80 00	820 00	51 25	337 85	21 11	1157 85	\$	72 36
Napanee	4	34	400 00	275 00	100 00	75 00	850 00	25 00	710 22	20 88	1560 22	\$	45 89
Ottawa	5	489	1000 00	1000 00	250 00	100 00	2350 00	4 80	3225 15	6 59	5575 15	\$	11 40
Owen Sound	4	60	700 00	500 00	250 00	80 00	1850 00	30 83	717 41	11 96	2567 41	\$	42 79
Perth	4	56	600 00	365 00	160 00	40 00	1205 00	21 52	892 65	15 94	2097 65	\$	37 46
Pictou	4	50	400 00	15 00	100 00	30 00	545 00	10 90	191 44	3 83	736 44	\$	14 73
Pembroke	4	46	500 00	300 00	100 00	80 00	980 00	21 30	680 00	14 78	1660 00	\$	36 09
Peterborough	4	67	500 00	300 00	100 00	120 00	1020 00	15 22	1305 63	19 47	2325 63	\$	34 70
Simcoe	4	74	500 00	300 00	200 00	75 00	1075 00	14 52	841 23	11 36	1916 23	\$	25 89
St. Catharines	5	135	720 00	650 00	100 00	200 00	1680 00	12 44	1380 44	11 70	3260 44	\$	24 15
Sarnia	4	242	600 00	400 00	136 00	80 00	1216 00	5 02	2557 00	10 56	3773 00	\$	15 59
Stratford	4	96	450 00	372 00	216 00	125 00	1163 00	12 11	715 37	7 45	1878 37	\$	19 56
Sandwich	4	226	550 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	1350 00	5 97	1617 35	7 15	2907 35	\$	13 13

St. Thomas	4	83	700 00	300 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00	14 46	629 20	7 58	1829 20	22 04
Sault Ste. Marie	2	20	400 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	1000 00	50 00	183 84	9 19	1183 84	59 19
Toronto	12	9243	1600 00	*4720 00	560 00	1000 00	1000 00	7880 00	3 51	9820 00	4 38	17700 00	7 89
Walkerton	4	19	600 00	350 00	150 00	100 00	100 00	1200 00	63 16	752 64	39 61	1952 64	102 77
Woodstock	4	84	800 00	400 00	200 00	200 00	200 00	1600 00	19 64	1406 93	16 74	3006 93	35 80
Welland	4	178	500 00	365 00	228 96	80 00	1173 96	1173 96	6 59	1461 00	8 20	2634 96	14 80
Whitby	4	115	850 00	200 00	100 00	150 00	1300 00	1300 00	11 30	800 14	6 96	2100 14	18 26
Parry Sound	1	1	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....
Lock-up	1	60	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	8 33	1042 00	17 37	1542 00	25 70
Thunder Bay	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	104	7877	24140 00	19696 00	5986 96	5520 00	55342 96	.....	Avr. 7 02	62266 91	Avr. 7 90	117609 87	Avr. 14 93

* This amount includes the salaries of the Engineer and Steward.
+ This amount \$496.90, the total expenditure of the Kingston Gaol was returned in error by the Treasurer, \$264 of the amount having been expended in fuel the Court House—the total Gaol Expenditure having been consequently \$4,696.90.

ESCAPES.

During the past year, 26 prisoners have escaped from the Common Gaols—one from Brantford, one from Brampton, six from Hamilton, one from L'Original, one from Pembroke, one from Stratford, two from St. Thomas, one from Sault Ste. Marie, one from Toronto, one from Woodstock, three from Whitby, and seven from Thunder Bay Lock-up. In all these cases I have made investigation as Commissioner, and from the evidence I have received, have found that 12 of the escapes were due to the negligence of turnkeys or other Gaol officials, in 8 cases from the faulty construction of the Gaols, and in 6 cases to both carelessness, faulty construction, and neglect of By-laws.

It is to be feared that in many cases these escapes are due to the inferior class of men employed as turnkeys in County Gaols. The low rate of wages offered—in too many cases being a charge upon the Gaoler's salary—offer no inducement for superior men to enter the distasteful and sedentary occupation of prison life. It too frequently happens, therefore, that a Gaoler is compelled to take as a turnkey a man whose only qualification is that he will work for a low rate of wages, and of whose previous character or history nothing is known. Under such circumstances, escapes are not to be wondered at; and I most urgently recommend to the consideration of County Councils the impropriety of paying a fixed sum to Gaolers, and leaving to them the hiring and payment of turnkeys. All Gaol officials should be recommended and approved, if not appointed, by the Sheriff, who is responsible for their conduct; and their salaries should be fixed independently of each other. While the present system continues, there will continue to be derelictions of duty, negligence, and violation of By-laws to record in the history of Gaols.

DIETARIES.

Notwithstanding my frequent recommendations to the contrary, some County authorities still adhere to the objectionable and improper plan of paying the Gaoler so much per head per prisoner per day, leaving it to his discretion to provide the rations. As two years have now elapsed since my protest on this subject was published, affording ample time to perfect new arrangements, it is my intention to recommend that means shall be taken to enforce compliance with so necessary a request, affecting, as it does, the discipline and character of these penal institutions. It is to be regretted that the arguments and experience adduced in favour of the direct purchase system have not been more carefully regarded, especially as in the interests of economical administration its adoption is so desirable. To place in the power a Gaoler to increase his perquisites by giving the prisoners under his charge food of inferior quality, or in insufficient quantity, is a premium for inhumanity, and opens the door to abuses of various kinds. I cannot too strongly condemn such a system.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

In compliance with recommendations made by me, the following alterations were made or are in progress in the Toronto Gaol, viz.:—The partition walls in corridors are all removed. The water-closets formerly in the cells are closed, and new ones built in the ends of corridors, having iron screens in front. There is a wash-basin to each closet. The old water-closets are re-converted into cells. The objectionable recesses at the ends of corridors are converted into cells. The projecting water-closets (from which three escapes took place last year) are closed up, and similar arrangements made in the north corridors as on the south ends. The soil-pipes from water-closets are conducted directly to the main sewers, from outside walls, instead of passing under the Gaol as heretofore.

The following recommendations have not yet been acted upon:—

1st. The removal of the steam boilers from the basement in the centre of the building to a safe and convenient position outside. This I have frequently reported upon as most unsafe, and have now again drawn the attention of the Gaol authorities to the possibilities of a frightful accident. Should such occur, after my reiterated caution, the responsibility of neglecting to alter the position of the boilers must rest with them.

2nd. The placing of screens in front of landings on men's side, to prevent communication between male and female prisoners.

3rd. The drainage and ventilation of the basement story, and covering over cesspool in female airing yard.

The new Gaol building for the County of Wentworth, at Hamilton, has progressed slowly during the summer. The work, so far, is of a satisfactory character, being carefully and substantially constructed. In view of the inconvenience of the old Gaol, it is most desirable that this work should be pushed forward to completion.

The County of Elgin Gaol, at St. Thomas, has been satisfactorily finished, although not yet, I believe, taken off the hands of the contractor. The Gaol Committee deserve great credit for the care with which they have supervised its construction, and the readiness with which they have received my suggestions for improvements. A detailed account of the structure will be found in my separate Report on St. Thomas Gaol.

Plans were submitted to, and approved by, me for the re-construction of the old part of the Sarnia Gaol, to provide for kitchen, laundry and other domestic offices. This has been fully carried out. An account will be found of these alterations in my separate Report.

Other repairs and alterations of a minor character have been carried out in various County Gaols, accounts of which will be found in the separate Reports of Inspection.

The only cases in which nothing has yet been done to remedy the defects in Gaols condemned by me, are in the County of Middlesex Gaol, at London, and the County of Halton Gaol, at Milton. I am given to understand, however, that in the former case it is proposed to erect new and suitable buildings for Court-House and Gaol.

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, from the 1st October, 1872, to the 30th of September, 1873.—Continued.

NAME OF GAOL.	PRISONERS MARRIED.		PRISONERS UNMARRIED.		No. of Prisoners who could neither read nor write.	HABITS OF PRISONERS.		Greatest number of Prisoners in Gaol at one time.	Number of Escapes.	Number of insane persons the year.	Number of idiots now in Gaol.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Cells in Prison.	Actual Cash Revenue derived from labour of Prisoners.	Total Gaol Expenditure for food, fuel, clothing, other, salaries, and General Expenditure for Gaol purposes, including ordinary repairs.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Total Gaol Expenditure for Year 1871-72.	Cost of rations per head. 1871-72.	No. of Prisoners, 1871-72.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.		Temperate.	Intemperate.												
Brantford.....	27	101	57	223	114	73	335	39	1	5	1	1	32	.....	\$4020 93	10 ⁵ ₁₀₀	\$3569 64	14 ⁷ ₁₂	351
Barrie.....	22	74	4	65	36	40	125	26	.....	7	2	.....	27	.....	3960 50	13	3882 19	13 ¹²	122
Berlin.....	1	17	3	22	4	17	26	14	.....	2	.....	.....	25	.....	1812 30	11	1779 50	11	52
Brampton.....	3	17	4	29	4	25	28	11	1	5	2	.....	25	\$40 00	2389 49	13	1998 93	16	46
Brookville.....	8	46	22	90	40	27	139	24	.....	11	1	2	30	.....	2238 12	97	2240 43	11	152
Belleville.....	9	21	17	61	48	37	71	14	.....	7	1	.....	18	.....	3250 00	10	2276 50	10	103
Cayuga.....	3	17	8	33	21	11	50	18	.....	4	.....	1	12	.....	1642 75	Gov. 13c (% 25c)	2421 75	25	40
Cornwall.....	4	15	3	18	11	22	18	7	.....	9	.....	.....	18	.....	1542 50	18	1230 35	19	29
Cobourg.....	6	31	31	67	47	17	118	27	.....	8	2	1	24	.....	3037 08	124	3200 13	121	182
Chatham.....	4	28	4	31	22	33	34	13	.....	2	2	1	26	.....	2083 11	14	2563 05	14	99
Godfrich.....	4	36	.....	47	17	32	55	12	.....	14	.....	.....	20	.....	1736 00	10	1743 60	09	67
Geolph.....	5	48	17	.....	56	47	105	16	.....	6	3	1	36	.....	2392 00	14	1761 66	13	133
Hamilton.....	144	335	170	408	242	191	866	103	6	5	1	8	30	.....	9808 67	11	10254 54	11	981
Kinston.....	26	50	113	211	265	24	376	59	.....	12	1	1	53	.....	4960 90	10	3879 09	09	330
London.....	40	124	65	242	21	261	210	59	242	21	1	4	43	not given	6396 77	not given	6407 35	not given	350
Lindsay.....	4	18	3	33	4	25	33	13	.....	12	3	.....	18	.....	1477 86	09	1388 25	08	59
L'Orignal.....	2	2	.....	8	9	9	3	2	1	6	.....	.....	18	.....	636 04	25	611 50	25	11
Milton.....	.....	3	.....	13	7	.....	16	5	.....	6	.....	.....	12	.....	1157 85	09	1230 42	12	50
Napanee.....	5	13	3	13	12	15	19	11	.....	6	.....	.....	18	.....	1560 22	11	1552 75	11	67
Ottawa.....	42	144	79	224	283	134	355	35	.....	11	1	.....	96	535 00	5575 15	09	5414 21	09	400
Owen Sound.....	1	5	5	24	12	17	43	13	.....	8	1	3	18	.....	2567 41	134	3026 65	14	92
Perth.....	1	19	3	33	15	22	34	15	.....	5	2	.....	18	31 53	2097 65	15	1744 00	15	41
Pictou.....	3	21	.....	26	6	20	30	7	.....	5	1	1	22	.....	736 44	81	600 65	101	41
Pembroke.....	1	11	1	33	22	31	15	10	1	4	2	.....	24	.....	1660 00	25	1710 00	101	35
Peterborough.....	1	29	8	29	23	10	57	12	.....	5	2	.....	24	.....	2325 03	134	2451 96	134	53
Simcoe.....	2	40	2	30	12	19	55	10	.....	4	1	.....	22	.....	1916 23	13	1909 68	101	82
St. Catharines.....	22	42	7	64	26	23	112	29	.....	5	1	1	40	.....	3260 44	103	2847 91	101	85
Sarnia.....	5	67	11	159	29	89	153	23	.....	4	1	.....	16	.....	3773 37	103	2387 70	206	167
Stratford.....	9	38	5	44	17	51	45	16	1	2	1	1	24	.....	1878 37	103	2017 36	09	57
Sandwich.....	24	67	12	123	47	59	167	36	.....	7	.....	1	32	.....	2367 35	94	2287 37	09	196
St. Thomas.....	7	19	4	53	22	48	35	11	2	4	.....	.....	17	.....	1829 20	25	2052 20	25	45
Sault Ste. Marie.....	7	7	1	12	6	.....	13	8	1	2	2	.....	14	.....	1133 34	20	971 01	30	12

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, from the 1st October, 1872, to the 30th of September, 1873.—*Concluded.*

NAME OF GAOL.	PRISONERS MARRIED.		PRISONERS UNMARRIED.		No. of Prisoners who could neither read nor write.	HABITS OF PRISONERS.		Greatest number of Prisoners in Gaol at one time.	Number of Escapes.	Number of insane persons or idiots received during the year.	Number of insane persons or idiots now in Gaol.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Cells in Prison.	Actual Cash Revenue derived from labour of Prisoners.	Total Gaol Expenditure for food, fuel, clothing, officials' salaries, and general expenditure for Gaol purposes, including ordinary repairs.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Total Gaol Expenditure for Year 1871-72.	Cost of rations per head, 1871-72.	No. of Prisoners, 1871-72.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Temperate.	Intemperate.												
Toronto	140	366	514	1223	499	538	1390	172	1	32	2	5	172	1001	88	17700 00	152 48	14938 81	1384
Walkerton ..	1	11	5	7	2	8	11	8	1	2	1	1	24	39	00	1352 64	12 48	1883 52 1/2	26
Woodstock ..	6	28	5	45	10	34	50	17	1	3	2	1	32	40	00	3006 93	15 1/2	3191 00 14	78
Welland	3	49	5	121	32	46	132	25	3	1	2	1	30	26	93	2634 96	11 1/2	1561 00 10	103
Whitby	5	34	29	47	17	37	78	9	3	8	1	1	27	50	00	2100 14	10 1/2	2235 48	140
P. Y. Sound Lock-up				1		1		1					1			200 00			
Thunder Bay do.		30		30		23	37	9	7	1			5			1542 00	50c.		
	594	2644	1215	4024	2061	2433	5444	933	26	236	43	35	1138	\$1737	51	\$117,609 87		107,231 79 1/2	6958

TOTAL NUMBER of Prisoners Tried at Interim Sessions Court during the Year.

NAMES OF GAOL.	Acquitted.	Found guilty and sentenced to Gaol.	Found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary.	Found guilty and sentenced to the Reformatory.	Total.
Brantford	8	18	.....	2	28
Barrie	5	16	.....	.....	21
Berlin	3	23	.....	2	28
Brampton	3	5	.....	.....	8
Brockville .....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Belleville	2	4	.....	.....	6
Cayuga	3	13	1	2	19
Cornwall	6	4	.....	.....	10
Cobourg	3	2	.....	1	6
Chatham	3	5	1	1	10
Goderich	5	5	1	.....	11
Guelph	3	5	2	.....	10
Hamilton	20	22	6	1	49
Kingston	6	13	4	1	24
London	20	18	8	4	50
Lindsay	6	9	1	.....	16
L'Orignal	1	.....	2	.....	3
Milton .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Napanee	1	4	1	.....	6
Ottawa	4	11	4	1	20
Owen Sound	2	.....	3	1	6
Perth	1	5	.....	.....	6
Pictou .....	.....	4	1	.....	5
Pembroke .....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Peterborough .....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Simcoe	8	19	4	1	32
St. Catharines	7	4	1	1	13
Sarnia	17	19	2	.....	38
Stratford	6	12	.....	.....	18
Sandwich	5	12	1	.....	18
St. Thomas	10	13	4	4	31
Sault Ste. Marie	3	4	3	.....	10
Toronto	12	35	3	1	51
Walkerton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	1	13	.....	.....	14
Welland	4	13	1	.....	18
Whitby	3	6	4	.....	13
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do Thunder Bay	2	.....	.....	.....	2
	183	356	58	23	620

OFFENCES FOR WHICH

NAME OF GAOL.	Abduction of a child.	Absconding debtor.	Assault.	Do. Felonious.	Arson.	Abusive and obscene language.	Attempted suicide.	Breach of peace.	Burglary.	Bigamy.	Breach of by-law.	Bestiality.	Child desertion.	Conspiracy.
Brantford			35			7								
Barrie			17							1				
Berlin			14											
Brampton			10											
Brockville			18											
Belleville		1	11		1	1	1							
Cayuga			10								1			
Cornwall			11				1							
Colbourg			11		2	1		3			2			
Chatham			4						1					
Goderich			9		1	3								
Guelph			14	1		1								
Hamilton			91	30	3	24			22		5			
Kingston			16						1				1	
London	1		63	58		2			13		6			
Lindsay			4											
L'Orignal				2										
Milton						1								
Napanee			3		2	2	1							
Ottawa			33		1	6		19	8	1			1	
Owen Sound			11		1								1	
Perth			5		1						1			
Pictou			4		1									
Pembroke			6						1					
Peterborough			4											
Simcoe			11							1				
St. Catharine's			5	17					1		1			
Sarnia			22	5	3									
Stratford			6	4		2		1		1				
Sandwich			19			5	1				1			
St. Thomas			16											
Sault Ste. Marie			2	1										
Toronto			114	14	3	3			6	1	1		1	
Walkerton			1											
Woodstock			7						1					
Welland			10			7								
Whitby			5		3					1			1	
Lock-up, Parry Sound			1											
Do Thunder Bay			9		12									
	1	1	632	132	38	65	4	23	54	6	18	2	3	.....

PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

Concealment of birth.	Cruelty to animals.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Destroying and injuring property.	Debtors.	Disturbing public worship.	Drunk and disorderly.	Detained as witnesses.	Deserting employment.	Desertion from army.	Disobeying military orders.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from Penitentiary.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining goods and money under false pretences.
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	183	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	30	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	13	.....	1	.....	26	3	.....	370	4	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	61	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	130	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	10	.....	199	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1457	4	9	.....	.....	7	3	.....	4	9
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	85	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	15	47	.....	4	8	71	38	2	3197	11	81	.....	1	25	13	5	29	70

OFFENCES FOR WHICH

NAME OF GAOL.	Felony.	Furious driving.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking.	Incendiary.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatic and others dangerous to be at large.	Murder.	Manslaughter.
Brantford								3	5		52	5	5	
Barrie											21	2	4	
Berlin											16	2		
Brampton											12	5		
Brockville								1	2		31	11		
Belleville	1					12					18	7		
Cayuga					2	1			9		14	4		
Cornwall											6	9		
Cobourg	1				2				1	2	6	8		
Chatham						2					16	2		
Goderich					1			1				8	1	
Guelph	2		4		1						16	6		2
Hamilton		1			3			2	4	2	105	5	2	3
Kingston								1	1	7	19	12	1	
London					1	2	5			10	99	22		2
Lindsay											4	12	1	2
L'Orignal											5	3		
Milton											1	5		
Napanee										1	7	6		
Ottawa	5							2	4	2	65	11		1
Owen Sound					1	2					6	5	1	
Perth											5	7		
Pictou											7	5		
Pembroke											4	4		2
Peterborough											7	6	2	
Simcoe	3										28	4	1	2
St. Catharines					2				2	1	25	5	1	
Sarnia						1			5	1	21	4	2	1
Stratford											25	2	1	1
Sandwich								1			29	7		1
St. Thomas											47	3	1	
Sault Ste. Marie					1						5	2	1	
Toronto	1	1				1		1	16	13	259	32		1
Walkerton											2	2	5	
Woodstock								2			17	2		
Welland							2				28	2		2
Whitby						2					4	11		
Lock-up, Parry Sound														
Do Thunder Bay						2						1		
	13	2	4	1	13	15	7	14	49	39	1032	256	29	20

PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED—Continued.

Misdemeanor.	Non-payment of fines and costs.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Robbery.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Remands.	Seduction.	Shooting with intent.	Selling liquor without license.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespasses.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Total.
7				3								1		3		78	4	408
1	1	1		1						1	1	2	7	2		34	3	165
		1														1	2	43
													2			4	1	53
		3								3			5			29		166
1		1			1								1	2	1	38	3	108
					1	3				1				3		8		61
																		40
			4							3				3		38	6	135
				1	2									3		4	1	67
		1			12											11		87
	1			1								1	1			54	7	152
2	11	3		7	18		3				2			3		212	51	1057
3				2			1					1		1		257	9	400
	5			6	3		2							2		13		471
		1		3							2		3			7		58
																		12
												1				1	1	16
																5	2	34
1				1	6		2				3					66		488
		2								1				2		5		60
	1				1			3								13	6	56
								2			2					1	1	50
																3	3	46
					5		14				1					14		67
3				2							1					3		74
		1		3	1							1				3	11	134
3				2	11					1						20		242
				2	2									1		20		96
		1			1		1			1	1		1			45	1	226
5										2							1	83
					4						1	1						20
13		6		1	14		2			2	6	4	37	9		155		2243
	4																2	19
4				3	1						2					16	3	84
4				2						2			3			10	3	178
5	2								1							41	1	114
																		1
2				4														60
60	26	21	4	78	78	8	11	19	1	17	24	15	83	40	1	1209	122	7877

Occupation and Calling of Prisoners, &c., for the Year ending the 30th September, 1873 —Continued.

NAME OF GAOL.		Hatters.	Lawyers.	Labourers.	Merchants, Traders and Licenced Vic- tuallers.	Millers and Distillers.	Moulders.	Machinists.	Masons and Stone Cut- ters.	Millwrights.	Printers.	Painters.	Photograph- ers.	Plasterers.	Pedlars.	Plumbers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Em- ployees.	Servants.	Sailors and Fishermen.	School Teach- ers.	Soldiers.	Stage Drivers & Grooms.	Teamsters.	Tinsmiths.	Tanners.	Tailors.	Telegraph Operators.	Woodturners.
Brantford			179				1 11	5	1		5	2			1		26	1 12	3					2				2	
Barrie			2						3		1							2											
Berlin			62						1		1							2											
Brampton			22	2			3	2	1									1											
Brockville			15																										
Belleville			79				2	5	1			2					6												
Cayuga			41																										
Cornwall			31						1																				
Colbourg			20																										
Chatham		1	51	2			2	1				3					29	7											
Goderich			21								1	2																	
Guelph			27																										
Hamilton	8		62				1 2	1	3		4	41		5	7	2		11	1										1
Kingston			356	7			4 9	22	22									11	2										
London																		2											
Lindsay		1	152				1 5	6	2		7	8		1	4			38											2
L'Orignal			26					1										1											
Milton			8																										
Napanee			11																										
Ottawa			17																										
Owen Sound		1	207	19				3	6	1	5	16		2		8	28		5										
Perth			22																30										
Pictou			27	3															6										
Pembroke			23						1																				
Peterboro'			26	1																									
Simcoe			22					1	5			2																	
St. Catharines			30																										
St. Catharines			39	1			2	1	2			2							1										
Samia									5			2							2										
Stratford	1	106		3				2																					
Sandwich			57																5										
St. Thomas			107	1	2	4	2	2	2		1	4		1	3		11	1	1	18									
Sault Ste. Marie			53								2	1							4										
Toronto			12	2																									
Toronto	6		746	9			27	23	13		43	30		25	11			10	14	64	2	2	13	21	11		30		6
Walkerton			4																										
Woodstock			31	1				3	1			1			1														
Welland			94						2			3																	
Whitby							1					3																	
Whitby			96																										
Parry Sound																													
Thunder Bay																													
Information	14	7	2882	not furnished	52	15	65	80	74	1	69	137	40	29	11	97	31	452	207	17	11	31	51	37	10	106	1	18	

Occupation and Calling of Prisoners, &c., for the Year ending the 30th September, 1873.—*Concluded.*

NAME OF GAOL.	Weavers and Woolsorters.	Wheelwrights.	Watchmakers & Jewellers.	Waggonmakers.	Vagrants.	Washerwomen.	Civil Engineers.	Ship Carpenters.	Boys.	No Occupation.	Boiler makers.	Hotel keepers.	School Children.	Contractors.	Glovers.	Spinners.	Chimney Sweeps.	Whitewashers.	Marble Polishers.	Trunk makers.	Chair makers.	Cigar makers.	Collectors.	Lumberers.	Rope makers.	Music Teachers.	Commercial Travellers.	Total.	
Braintree			1	1		1	1			32	4								1									408	
Barrie										30																		165	
Berlin										3	1	1	1															43	
Brampton										6			8	1	2													53	
Brockville	1		4		12		2			4																		166	
Belleville																												108	
Cayuga				1								1																61	
Cornwall		1	1		1					4																		40	
Cobourg		1			3					5		1																135	
Chatham	2								8								6	1										67	
Goderich			1					1																				87	
Guelph	1					8	2			31																		152	
Hamilton	1		9	4						54	4	4																400	
Kingston					257	15		3		84		2																1057	
London	1				2			1		26	5																	471	
Lindsay																												58	
L'Original			1							1																		12	
Milton																												16	
Napance																												34	
Ottawa	1					34	1		2																			489	
Owen Sound																												60	
Perth	1									5																		56	
Pictou																												50	
Pembroke			1							6																		46	
Peterboro					14					1																		67	
Simcoe					1		4			3																		74	
St. Catharines	1							2		3																		135	
St. Catharines	1																											242	
Sarnia	1									27	1			1														96	
Stratford																												226	
Sandwich																												83	
St. Thomas										12																		20	
Sault Ste. Marie																												2243	
Toronto	5		7		654	11	3				11																	19	
Walkerton										2																		81	
Woodstock										12																		178	
Welland										13																		115	
Whitby																												1	
Parry Sound.																													
Thunder Bay	15	1	25	8	945	58	24	11	10	368	26	32	8	4	2	22	2	2	2	9	3	1	22	2	13	4	3	12	7817

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

ON THE

STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE COMMON GAOLS

BARRIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	165
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> .	26
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> :	\$3,960 50

This Gaol was officially inspected on the 9th June and 23rd October. On the first occasion the condition of cleanliness and order was more commendable than at my last visit. The various alterations and additions to the kitchen, &c., together with the construction of drains from some of the yards, have proved very beneficial ; and I thanked the County Council, on behalf of the Government, for their action in these respects.

During the year, at the request of the Sheriff and visiting magistrates, Mr. Alexander Lang was re-instated as gaoler.

On the occasion of my first visit, I found 22 prisoners in custody, 14 of whom were men, 2 boys under 9 years of age, and 6 women. Three of the men were charged with, or under sentence for, murder. Since that time the extreme penalty of the law has been carried out in the case of two, and the third has been sentenced for life to the Penitentiary. One of the men was a lunatic, committed for assault, but whose sentence had expired. The sheriff was informed of the procedure necessary before his transfer to the asylum could occur, but at the time of my last visit he was still in Gaol. The case of a woman, committed with her two little boys for vagrancy, being without a home and completely destitute, is a convincing proof of the necessity for establishing poor-houses in each county. This woman had committed no crime, yet was compelled to associate with criminals, and her children separated from her. Such a condition of affairs may be conducive to economical county administration, but will hardly bear the tests of advanced civilization and humanity. I trust that steps will shortly be taken to remedy this evil. At my second visit I found 12 prisoners in confinement, viz : 8 males and 4 females. One of the females was stated to be insane, and I requested the Gaol surgeon to report on her mental condition. This was done, and she will be transferred to an asylum when a vacancy occurs. The regulations as to dieting prisoners are not observed, the gaoler being allowed 13 cents per day for each prisoner's rations. This is a most objectionable practice and should be discontinued.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	108
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,250 60

Inspection was made on the 5th April and 30th June. On both occasions the Gaol was found in a state of creditable cleanliness, but the air of neatness was somewhat destroyed by the want of quilts of an uniform pattern, and the *variety* of colour and material in the bedding. It is impossible to keep blankets clean unless covered by a quilt. Straw mattresses, sheets, and pillow slips are also required. Instructions were given to have the walls whitewashed, and the locks painted black, which would add much to the appearance of the corridors.

On the occasion of my first visit there were 12 prisoners in confinement, no less than 8 being committed as vagrants; 3 as lunatics, and 1 only for the commission of a criminal offence. Two of the lunatics, both men, were recommended and removed to Rockwood Asylum. An idiot who had been confined in the Gaol for a long time, and who was reported to be quiet and harmless, was recommended for removal to a private house, to be kept at the county's expense, as there were no vacancies, nor were any likely to occur, in the Asylum for Idiots. The attention of the Gaol surgeon was called to the necessity for entering all instructions to Gaol officials respecting treatment of sick prisoners in the book furnished for the purpose. On the occasion of my second inspection I found six prisoners in confinement, four males and two females. One of the men was charged with attempt at suicide, and committed as insane. His aberration was evidently temporary, and was probably produced by intemperance, and the Gaol surgeon was requested to examine him, with a view of discharging him from custody. The other prisoners were committed for trivial offences. As there seemed to be a want of good feeling between the gaoler and the turnkey, to the detriment of good discipline, and the security of the Gaol, the Sheriff was recommended to caution the officials that any evil results would be followed by the discharge of both parties concerned.

BERLIN GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	43
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	20
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i> ...	\$1,812 30

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th March and 15th August. On both occasions I found corridors and cells scrupulously clean, beds and bedding in a clean and well kept state, the yards neat and orderly, and the condition of the Gaol generally, and its management, admirable. On my last visit I found that, owing to the marked increase of prisoners, the Gaol clothing was insufficient, but means were at once taken to supply the deficiencies.

At my first visit I found seven prisoners in confinement, all males. At my last visit there were twelve, a larger number than I have hitherto found in this Gaol. The absence of paupers and vagrants proves the correctness of the principle adopted in the County of Waterloo of having a poor-house, instead of making the Gaol a receptacle for all classes of unfortunates, as well as offenders.

Many of the prisoners in confinement at my last visit were awaiting trial for serious offences; and no less than five of those who were sentenced, would, both as regards term of sentence and the nature of their offences, be proper subjects for the Central Prison.

Four of the prisoners in custody for larceny, elected to be tried without a jury at the Interim Sessions Court. One of them, a lad of fourteen, who had been in custody three weeks without having been brought to trial, would, if innocent, have been much benefited by the speedy operation of the Act, and his consequent removal from Gaol surroundings.

The Gaol surgeon was requested in future to record his visits and instructions to Gaol officials respecting prisoners, in a book which the Sheriff was requested to provide for the purpose.

Mr. Walden, who had well and faithfully performed the duties of Gaoler for many years, died during the year.

BRAMPTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	53
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,389 49

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 18th March and 14th August. On both occasions I found that corridors and cells were orderly, beds and bedding clean and tidy, and in sufficient quantity. The yards were in a neat condition.

Defects in construction, which can be remedied at a trifling cost, still exist in this Gaol, there being no direct communication from the female wards to the airing yard. Consequently females, if taken out to exercise, must pass through the male yard, which is very objectionable, and in defiance of Gaol regulations. The Gaol committee was requested to take steps to remedy this defect, but no action, that I am aware of, has yet been taken.

The main sewer at the junction below the pump was also defective, and requires to be remedied; and the chimneys should be reconstructed before stoves are again put up.

At my first visit I found nine male prisoners in confinement; four under sentence for serious offences, one for want of sureties to keep the peace, and one as a vagrant. The remaining three were committed as lunatics, and one was subsequently transferred to an asylum. The others, in my opinion, did not require asylum treatment.

At my last visit I found five males and two females in custody,—one male and two females as lunatics, and awaiting examination by the medical men under the statute. The remaining four males were committed for minor offences; three of whom would be proper subjects for the Central Prison.

The Gaol registers and other books were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	408
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	39
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	224
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,620 93

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 6th of May and 10th of July. On both occasions I found wards and cells exceedingly clean and well kept. The yards were in good order, except that in the working yard a pig-pen, and pigs and hens were kept, contrary to Gaol regulations. I instructed the Sheriff to have them removed, which has been done.

On my first visit I found fourteen prisoners in confinement—ten male and four female. Two of the latter were committed as insane. Five of the men were under sentence, and were proper subjects for the Central Prison, from the nature of their offences and term of their imprisonment.

On my last visit I found twenty-six in custody—nineteen males and seven females. A large proportion were in confinement as vagrants and drunkards. Two were waiting trial for serious offences, and no less than four youths, under 17 years of age, were committed for minor offences.

A woman named Jane Gibbs, who was employed in washing and cooking, availed herself of an opportunity to escape when unwatched; but surrendered herself voluntarily to complete the term of her sentence, which had nearly expired. The number of prisoners has very much increased as compared with last year, thus, &c. :—

Total number committed, 1871-2.....	351
“ sentenced, “	210
“ committed, 1872-3.....	408
“ sentenced, “	245

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	166
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	102
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,238 12

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th May and 24th September. On both occasions I found corridors and cells clean, and neatly kept. The bedding was also in good order, and sufficient for the requirements of the prison. The regulations with regard to prison clothing had not been strictly attended to, and I drew the attention of the County Council to the necessity of providing clothing for all sentenced prisoners. The yards were found in an orderly condition. The women's day room being too dark, means were suggested by which more light could be admitted.

On my first visit I found sixteen prisoners in confinement—eleven males and five females. Two of the latter were confined as lunatics—one a harmless imbecile who should never have been committed to Gaol. Of the males, several were under sentence for serious offences and for long periods, no less than seven being proper subjects for the Central Prison.

On my last visit I found fifteen prisoners in custody—thirteen males and two females. One of the former was committed as a lunatic, but being more an imbecile, and not likely to derive benefit from asylum treatment, was recommended to be discharged from custody. A prisoner, under punishment for insubordination and general bad conduct, while in Gaol, was closely confined to his cell. A prisoner who had been committed to Gaol on the 8th August, and had elected to be tried at once under the provisions of the Interim Sessions Court Act, was still found in custody and untried. If prisoners and the public are to receive the full benefit of this excellent Act, it is of the utmost importance that great promptitude should be displayed by the officers charged with giving effect to its provisions.

The various books were examined and found to be correctly kept, with the exception of the punishment book. The Gaoler was instructed to enter *all* punishments, no matter how trivial.

CAYUGA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	61
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,642 75

This Gaol was inspected on the 10th July, on which occasion every part of the prison, including the yards, was examined and found to be in the most admirable order, and a pattern of neatness.

The number of commitments has been unusually small this year. On the occasion of my visit only two persons were found in custody—one man and one woman.

The various books were examined, and found to be kept in the neatest manner of any that have come under my notice in the Province.

CHATHAM GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	67
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,083 11

Statutory inspection of this Gaol was made on April 26th and August 21st. On both occasions the wards and cells were scrupulously neat and well kept, and the yards were in an orderly condition. The attention of the authorities was called to the deficient water supply, and the leaky state of the roof, as evinced by damp walls and ceilings in the keepers' apartments and boys' ward.

On my first visit there were only four prisoners in confinement—three males and one female.

Inspection of the prison books showed a very low average of prisoners during the past winter.

At my second visit there were seven prisoners in custody—all males—three of the number under sixteen years of age. One man, evidently an escaped lunatic, was shortly afterwards removed to London Asylum. At this inspection I found that the defects in the roof, which were referred to at my last inspection, had been remedied in the gaoler's apartments, but still existed in the boys' ward. The sinking of a well in one of the yards was in progress, and improvements to the water supply of the Gaol generally.

The prison books were examined on both occasions, and were found to be neatly and correctly kept.

COBOURG GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	135
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	64
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,037 98

Statutory Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 8th April, and 12th September. On both occasions, the various departments and yards were found to be clean, orderly and well kept in almost every particular. The water-closets in the lower flat are faulty in construction, and should be altered, as a bad odour pervades the lower wards which open into them. There is also a want of light and proper ventilation in the men's ward next to the working yard. On dark or cloudy days this ward is particularly unwholesome and vault like. The removal of the verandah which overshadows the windows, would, to a certain extent improve the light.

On the occasion of my first visit, I found 11 prisoners in custody, 8 males and 3 females, two of the former and one of the latter having been committed as lunatics. Four were under sentence, the remainder being committed for minor offences, or under the Vagrancy Act. The commitment of many of the latter class is open to very serious objection. Even if perfectly legal, the County Gaol is not intended to answer the purposes of a Lying-in Hospital.

At my second visit, there were 19 prisoners in custody, 12 males, and 7 females. One of the former whose term of sentence had expired, was a fit subject for a Lunatic Asylum, but as he could not be legally detained longer in Gaol, the Sheriff was recommended to follow the course laid down for ordinary commitments to an Asylum. Another young man, a lunatic, had not been properly examined under the Act.

An unusually large number of insane persons have been transferred from this Gaol to the various Asylums this year, and at the present time no less than four are awaiting removal.

On both occasions the Gaol books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

CORNWALL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	40
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	8
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,542 50

Statutory Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th May, when every part of it was found to be in a very clean and well-ordered condition. The spring white-washing had not yet been done, and a considerable portion had, indeed, never been whitewashed. This was recommended to be done in both cells and corridors. The Gaoler was instructed not to allow cord-wood to be piled close to the yard walls in future, as prisoners might take advantage of it to effect their escape.

Four prisoners were found in custody, 3 males and 1 female. One of the former

and the latter, had been committed as lunatics. The last named may have been a dangerous lunatic when committed, but was to all appearance a quiet harmless creature, who could be quite as well cared for in a private house, if her family would be prepared to accept a little trouble in looking after her. In view of the many urgent cases awaiting admission to Asylums, I was not prepared to recommend her transfer, and her family were advised to remove her from the Gaol as soon as possible. The man who was committed as a lunatic, may possibly be a proper subject for Asylum treatment, although it is very questionable if a cure could be effected.

The various Gaol books were examined.

GODERICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	87
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	12
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,736 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 19th of March, when every part was examined and found in a neat and well kept condition, with the exception of the iron work, which needed painting. All the corridors, cells, beds and bedding were in good order. The yards were also in a well kept condition.

There were six prisoners in custody at the time of my visit—all males. Two had been committed as lunatics, one evidently an idiot, whose transfer to an Asylum was recommended as soon as a vacancy occurred for his reception; the other could not have been benefited by Asylum treatment, and in view of the many urgent cases awaiting transfer, action was deferred in his case.

The attention of the Sheriff was called to the irregular warrants of commitment in the cases of two of the men. No offence was set forth in them, and copies of the warrants were submitted to the Hon. the Attorney-General for consideration.

No attention had been paid by the Gaol surgeon to the recommendation made at previous inspections, that he should keep a record of visits to the Gaol, and his instructions to the Gaol officials respecting the medical treatment of prisoners. These recommendations were again made, with instructions that they must be carried into effect.

The Gaol authorities were also informed, that all deaths in Gaol, with the finding of Coroners' Juries at inquests, must be reported.

GUELPH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	152
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	37
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,392 00

Statutory inspection of this Gaol was made on the 19th of March and 15th of August. On both occasions every part of the Gaol was found in excellent order and cleanliness, and tidiness prevailed throughout cells, corridors and yards. Since my last visit the walls have been well whitewashed and the iron work painted, which had greatly improved the appearance. The concrete floor in the south lower ward is defective, as it peels off and creates clouds of dust each time it is swept. Another coat was recommended to be laid. The excessive price paid for cleaning water closets suggests defective sewerage, and the attention of the Gaol authorities was directed to this fact. There were not sufficient blankets or sheets for a change, and it was recommended that an additional supply should be purchased. Having learned that the Gaoler was also employed in other duties, on representation being made to the Sheriff, the infraction of prison regulations was at once remedied, and his time is now entirely devoted to the Gaol.

On the occasion of my first visit I found 15 prisoners in custody—13 men and 2 women. One was committed as a lunatic, five for minor offences or waiting trial, and the remainder

were under sentence. The man committed as insane was apparently a quiet, harmless imbecile, with perhaps some dementia of a senile character, but was evidently not a proper subject for Asylum treatment. At my second visit I found 11 prisoners in custody—9 males and 2 females. One of the latter was committed as a lunatic, but the statutory examination had not yet taken place. It was recommended that this should be attended to.

A complaint was made by one of the prisoners as to the diet and want of exercise. The Gaol surgeon was requested to examine into the case; but as the man had been scheming escape, and for this reason had not been allowed into the airing yard, the Gaoler was instructed to see that he was taken into the yard wearing leg shackles.

The Sheriff was requested to procure an inspection minute book.

HAMILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	1057
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	103
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	738
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$9,808 67

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 6th of May and 8th July, on both of which occasions so far as the confined space and defective internal arrangements admit, the Gaol was in a clean and orderly condition. The prisoners seemed to need exercise, and I recommended that, with the exception of such as in the opinion of the Gaoler it would be unsafe to allow into the yard, the prisoners be taken into the yard, under custody of the Gaoler and guards, for a walk of thirty minutes daily.

There were also complaints as to the dietary, on which subject I refrain from commenting, pending the occupation of the new Gaol, which in the interests of the prison it is to be hoped will soon be completed. On the occasion of my first visit, I found sixty-nine prisoners in custody—43 males and 26 females. Three of the latter were committed as lunatics. Two were suitable cases for Asylum treatment, and were recommended for removal; the third was a fit subject for the Idiot Asylum, if a vacancy existed.

The majority of the female prisoners were committed for drunkenness or vagrancy, but the large proportion of males were committed for serious offences. No less than 21 would have been suitable for the Central Prison, had it been in operation. The attention of the Hon. the Attorney-General was directed to the case of a prisoner, who pleaded guilty at the Spring Assizes to a very serious offence, but at the time of my visit was still unsentenced. Having ascertained that the supply of food for prison use was obtained by the gaoler in violation of the Gaol Regulations; and that irregularities occurred in the dietary, I addressed letters to the Sheriff and the Warden of the County on the subject, and after some correspondence, and the investigation of a special committee of the County Council into the matter, the decision was arrived at that pending the occupation of the new Gaol, the explanation of the Warden of the County of Wentworth should be received as sufficient, and that the mode of providing rations for prisoners be allowed to remain *in statu quo*.

Investigation was made by me, as Commissioner, into the circumstances attending the escape of six prisoners from the Gaol on the morning of the 3rd July, of which the following are the results :—

A prisoner named Armstrong, who was confined in the middle corridor of the Gaol, and which also contained the worst class of prisoners, was subject to cataleptic fits, and required night nursing and attention, which duty, it appeared, had been performed by prisoners. On the night preceding the escape, two had been detailed for this service, and were left out of their cells for the purpose. In the lower corridor was another sick prisoner, to whom the night watchman had to administer medicine at a certain hour. As the clock was in the middle corridor, the night watchman went in to see the time. While there, and when on the point of going out, he saw a third prisoner, who, with the two who were watching Armstrong, seized him, bound him hand and foot, and gagged him. They then took the keys, liberated three other prisoners, opened the doors and made their escape.

During the investigation, the following facts connected with the management of the Gaol were clearly proven :—

That prisoners of the worst character have been allowed to remain out of their cells all

night in charge of sick prisoners; that frequently *six* prisoners of this class were in this way left out to look after *one* sick man; that the corridor in which these prisoners were thus allowed their liberty during the night, contained the worst criminals in the prison, and on the night of the escape, a murderer, and other serious offenders, were confined in it; that the cells in which these prisoners were confined were locked with ordinary padlocks, with which the prisoners outside could tamper with pleasure, and without hindrance; that an aged and infirm night watchman was allowed to enter this corridor at night *alone*, where from two to six prisoners were at liberty, having in his possession a key which would unlock every corridor and outside door in the prison; that no obstacle existed to the escape of all of the twenty prisoners confined in the corridor, amongst them the murderer referred to; that no representation had been made to the proper authorities of the necessity that existed for a night nurse or second watchman; that if it was necessary to have prisoners as attendants upon the sick man, he should have been removed to the lower corridor, where less serious offenders were confined than in the middle corridor, or have been placed in an hospital cell, and his attendant locked in with him; that the prisoners who had been attending Armstrong for weeks were among the worst offenders confined in the Gaol; that the supervision of the night watchman must have been loose and careless, as he could only swear to have examined the lock of one cell on the night of the escape; that prisoners were not obliged to retire to bed until they desired to do so, and remained dressed without exciting suspicion; that the Sheriff had no stated time for visiting the Gaol, sometimes visiting daily, and sometimes with an interval of weeks, and that he had no knowledge that one key opened all the doors in the prison, with the exception of the cell doors; that the gaoler did not make a regular night visit to assure himself of the security of the prisoners, and that his time is often occupied with duties other than the supervision of the Gaol and the prisoners; that the Gaol surgeon had no stated times for his visits to the Gaol, and did not make daily visits, although the sanitary condition of the Gaol would seem to render this necessary.

The internal arrangements of the Hamilton Gaol are certainly most defective, and destructive of anything approaching thorough discipline; but, with the exception of those defects which came to light in the investigation, viz., that one key opened all doors, and that inferior padlocks were used on cells in the middle corridor, I cannot say, that with proper supervision, the Hamilton Gaol would be unsafe. Certainly, the knowledge of these internal defects should stimulate the Gaol authorities to increased vigilance, instead of affording an excuse for the carelessness that has been practised. After a careful consideration of the evidence, I can come to no other conclusion, than that the escapes were attributable to gross carelessness, and neglect of duty on the part of the Gaol officials, and to lax discipline in the administration of its affairs; rendered more blameworthy by the defects which were known to exist in the construction and arrangement of the Gaol.

An escape having occurred from Kingston station-house, of a prisoner *en route* to the Penitentiary, from the Hamilton Gaol, I had the honour to report, that, as it did not occur immediately from a Gaol, it was not in my province to hold an investigation, but that the practice that prevails of placing sentenced prisoners, in course of transfer to the Penitentiary, in Police Stations, is often attended with great risk, and that prisoners should be in the continued custody of the Sheriff, or his officers, from the time they leave the Common Gaol until he receives the receipt of the warden of the Penitentiary for their safe delivery. If found necessary to place them in Police Stations, a sheriff's officer should remain in charge.

KINGSTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	400
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	53
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	180
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,696 90

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 19th May and 15th September. On both occasions, the Gaol in all its departments, was found in its usual state of cleanliness and good order, with proper discipline, and the rules and regulations laid down for observance in Common Gaols strictly enforced. The yards were also found in a tidy and well kept condition. While every disposition exists on the part of the Gaol authorities and the County

Judge, to make this a model prison, it is a matter for regret that the County Council do not see fit to encourage their efforts. Notwithstanding the present economical administration of the Gaol, and its excellent discipline and management, their neglect and parsimony do much to counterbalance the zeal and efficiency of the Gaol officials. In the matter of Gaol bedding and clothing, I have frequently brought to the notice of the Council, the insufficient supply that existed, and an extract from a communication from the County Judge shows that my complaint has been well founded.

Copy of an extract from a letter addressed by the Judge of the County of Frontenac to the Hon. the Attorney-General, on the subject of insufficient clothing and bedding in the County Gaol at Kingston, and referred to the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for his report thereon, dated 1st January, 1873.

1. The Prison contains 29 single cells for men, and 7 cells for women. The women's cells contain some one, some two, some four beds. The number of beds for men is 29, and for women 16, in all 45 beds.

2. On the 20th December last, the day of my visit, there were 30 prisoners in confinement, 16 men and 14 women. Since the 1st December, there has been an average number of 22 male and 15 female prisoners.

3. On the day of my visit, I examined every cell and bed in the prison, and inspected all the prison bedding and clothing. There were then 55 good blankets, some of which were a little worn, and 34 blankets which were torn, ragged and worthless. There was not in the Prison, a sheet fit for use, many of the beds had none, some had one, none had more than one sheet. The sheets were $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 6 feet long, made of inferior cotton, dirty and rotten; they would not, I was told, bear washing. Thus it will be perceived, that for 45 beds there were but 55 serviceable blankets, and no sheets fit for use.

4. Some of the blankets appeared to be soiled and unclean. On this being pointed out to the turnkey, who showed me the prison in the gaoler's absence; his reply appeared conclusive. He said: "The blankets are soiled because there are no sheets to keep them clean, and we cannot wash them because there are none to replace them while in the tub."

5. It seems to me that every consideration of health, cleanliness and economy requires that each prison bed should be provided with at least two good blankets, one rug and two pairs of sheets, one for daily use, and one for change while washing. Besides being uncleanly, it is wasteful to deprive prisoners of sheets, the use of which saves the washing and consequent wear of blankets. The proper complement of bedding should therefore be ninety good blankets, 45 rugs, and 180 sheets. On the day of my visit, the deficiency was 35 blankets, 45 rugs and 180 sheets. Since then the County Council has furnished 30 good blankets, but neither sheets nor rugs. The prisoners complained to me of cold nights and insufficient bedclothes.

6. The prison clothing furnished by the County Council was next examined. For the men this consisted of 1 cloth coat, the only one in the prison, 25 smock frocks or jackets, 22 pairs of trousers, and 24 shirts, no socks or underclothing of any description, no vests, hats, caps, gloves, boots or shoes. As there was then only one shirt for each man, the prisoners were obliged to go shirtless while their shirts were being washed. Since then materials have been supplied for 14 additional shirts, which will suffice for a partial change. There ought, I think, to be 2 shirts for each male prisoner. The trousers are good in quality being made of cloth; the shirts are of good twilled cotton, quite sufficient for wearing alone in summer, and in winter over an undershirt. The smock frocks are really miserable, made of the poorest, thinnest and cheapest cotton wincey, so loose in texture as to permit the wind to blow through it. I think that each man should be furnished with a warm cloth coat, vest and trousers, a canvas frock or overall to save his clothes when at work, 2 shirts, 2 undershirts and two pairs of wollen socks.

8. On the 26th December last, when the thermometer showed a temperature of 6 degrees below zero, and there was a fierce north-east wind, I saw some of the male prisoners, dressed in the prison clothes, working in the open air, some having mittens of their own, and one man with bare hands. This man's hands were frozen. As the Court of General Sessions of the Peace was then sitting, I made an order of Court, that 24 pairs of good mittens should at once be purchased for prison use. This order was obeyed by the supply of 6

pairs of very indifferent mittens, without lining, unfit for warmth or work. It seemed to me that the exposure of men, so badly clad, to such a temperature, is an additional punishment not mentioned in their sentence.

9. At the time of my visit the Prison appeared to be in excellent order, and as clean as possible. The food was wholesome, well cooked, and in sufficient quality.

After so full a statement, from so competent an authority, little remains for me to say, but that I fully coincide in the justice of the remarks above quoted. The bedding throughout the prison comprises every pattern and variety, some cells have white blankets, and some grey, some have one sheet, others none, and coverlids or quilts are entirely wanting. Uniformity, in pattern and quality, in bedding and clothing, is almost a requisite in a Common Gaol. As the present clothing is quite unsuitable for winter wear, and there was no winter clothing in stock, the Sheriff was instructed, at my last visit, to make a requisition upon the chairman of the Gaol committee for 25 suits, and if not furnished at once, to report the fact to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, in order that authority might be given him to purchase the clothing without further reference.

On the occasion of my first visit I found 21 prisoners in custody—12 males and 9 females. One of the former and two of the latter were committed as lunatics. The case of the man appeared to be urgent, and his transfer to an asylum was recommended. In the case of the women, who did not seem possessed of dangerous proclivities, I did not take action in the present crowded state of the asylum, and the many more urgent cases on record.

At my last visit there were 36 prisoners in custody—23 males and 13 females. One of the females, committed as a lunatic, and who had been in gaol eight months, seemed to have recovered, and her discharge from custody was recommended. The other was recommended for transfer to an asylum.

Complaints were made by two of the prisoners as to insufficiency of food, but on examination it was found that the dietary regulations are strictly adhered to; which provides a sufficient diet for all prisoners. No other complaints were received. The various prison books were examined and found to be kept in a very neat and proper manner: the ration book exhibiting at a glance the daily consumption and cost of food.

LONDON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	471
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	59
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	195
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$6,396 77

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 27th August and 6th October. On both occasions the Gaol was found as clean and well kept as the bad state of the building, the insufficient supply of water, and the defective internal arrangement will permit. As usual some of the water closets have a very bad smell, and the roofs of nearly all were leaky, as was also the roof of the main building on the north side. These and other defects have existed for years without any attempt on the part of the County Council to remedy them. From the insufficient water supply, the cleanliness of the prisoners is necessarily much neglected, and to make this evil worse, there were no bathing-tubs in the prison. The structural defects are such that I doubt if any remedy can be provided without an entire re-arrangement, while the overcrowded state would indicate that the sooner a new prison is provided by the county authorities the better. I am given to understand that this matter is under consideration. It is a matter of regret that my remarks on this head should have been the subject of animadversion by the Warden of the County. If in the performance of my duty, I am compelled to advert to obvious defects or mismanagement, my position as a public officer should screen me from the suspicion of unfair motives.

On the occasion of my first visit I found 47 prisoners in custody—28 males and 19 females. This number very much overcrowds the Gaol, which contains only 43 cells, three of which cannot be locked, and others are without locks at all. Three of the pri-

soners were mentally defective, but were not proper subjects for asylum treatment, but rather for a County Poor House. One old woman, who has been almost a constant resident of the Gaol for the past three years, was again in custody. Many of the prisoners were under sentence or awaiting trial for serious offences. Of the males, no less than 20 would have been proper subjects for the Central Prison had it been in operation. On my second visit I found 50 prisoners in custody—35 males and 15 females. Of the males 11 were awaiting trial for serious offences, while 16 were under sentence for periods that would render them proper cases for the Central Prison. Four were confined for want of sureties to keep the peace.

LINDSAY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	58
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,477 86

This Gaol was inspected on the 8th April and 24th June. On the first occasion I found the corridors in a very good state of cleanliness and order. The inspection being made at night, when the prisoners were locked up, a good opportunity presented itself of testing the efficiency of the ventilation, which was found to be good, pure air pervading both corridors and cells. The bedding was clean, but insufficient in quantity ; a change of sheets should always be in stock. At my second visit, I regret to say that I found the Gaol in a very disorderly and dirty condition, with untidiness prevailing everywhere. The floors were unscrubbed and unswept ; the stoves rusty ; the beds dirty and without sheets or pillow slips ; the working yard in great disorder ; and, altogether, the whole Gaol premises in a filthy state. As there were four prisoners in custody, sentenced to hard labour, no excuse can be offered for such neglect of duty.

On the occasion of my first visit I found eight prisoners in custody, seven males and one female. Four of the men were waiting trial for serious offences, and one man was committed as a lunatic, but in whose case the necessary certificates had not been forwarded.

At my second visit I found five prisoners in custody, one of whom was committed as a lunatic. This man was found alone in the wood-yard, with a ball and chain fastened to his leg, and secured under the gate. His body was in a most filthy state, with wounds and bruises apparent on his face and legs. The treatment of this man was anything but humane. The irons were ordered to be removed, and the gaoler desired to instruct a turnkey to watch him. As a warrant had been received by the Sheriff for his transfer to the Toronto Asylum, he was requested to have him removed thence without further delay.

The Gaol books were examined, and found not to be correctly filled up. Only two memoranda were entered in the Gaol surgeon's book during the period elapsing between my two visits.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	12
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	2
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$636 04

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd September, on which occasion the condition of the Gaol was all that could be desired in point of order and cleanliness.

No prisoners were found in confinement, and the entire commitments of the year only numbered 22, out of which number only eight were criminals.

Examination was made into the circumstances attending the escape of a prisoner from this Gaol. From the investigation, it appeared that the escape was attributable to the

fact of the outer doors not being locked, and the padlock on the corridor gate being in such a position as to allow of its being tampered with from the inside. The padlock was also of an inferior quality. To prevent the recurrence of escapes, I instructed the gaoler to have certain alterations made.

On examination of the Gaol books I found them to be correctly kept.

MILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	16
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	5
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,157 85

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 12th June, on which occasion the several yards, corridors, cells, &c., were found to be in excellent order.

At the time of my visit there was not a single prisoner in confinement, and an examination of the Gaol records shewed only *eight* commitments since the 1st January, only one of which was for crime.

Under these circumstances, I recommended that the services of a turnkey be dispensed with, as the work of the prison could be performed by the gaoler alone.

NAPANEE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	34
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,560 22

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 19th May and 13th September on both of which occasions, I found the various corridors and cells in excellent order with cleanliness generally prevailing and the rules and regulations strictly adhered to. The yards were also in fair order.

On the occasion of my first visit I had occasion to remark upon the deficiency of Gaol clothing, and requested the Sheriff to make requisition for four suits. This was done, and the clothing at once procured by the County Council.

In my opinion, as the Sheriff is made responsible for the cleanliness of the Gaol, discretionary power should be given him by the Gaol committee, to purchase such articles as are necessary for the cleansing of the prison.

The walls gave evidence of a leak in the roof, and the attention of the proper authorities was called to the fact, with a view to its being remedied.

On the occasion of my first visit, I found 7 prisoners in custody, 4 males and 3 females. One of the former had been committed as a dangerous lunatic, and his transfer to an Asylum was subsequently recommended.

At my last visit only three prisoners were found in custody, two males and one female. One of the men had been tried for larceny and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and, as a warrant for his transfer to an asylum had been received, his removal was ordered forthwith.

OTTAWA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	489
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	35
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	122
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$5,575 15

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 26th May and 22nd September. On both occasions every department was found in excellent order and scrupulously clean.

The bedding was found in a well-kept condition, and sufficient in quantity for summer but not for winter use. Clothing was also required for winter use of the sentenced prisoners. These requirements were brought to the notice of the County Authorities in my minutes of inspection.

Having been requested to give my opinion as to the location of the cottages for turnkeys, proposed to be erected by the County Council, I submitted in my minutes the following recommendations, viz. :

“That inasmuch as it appears to be very necessary that houses should be erected for the turnkeys, I would suggest that a double cottage should be built, with accommodation for two families. This plan will not only reduce the cost of construction, but will render the building more compact and sightly. With respect to the location, I would again most respectfully urge upon the Council the advisability of taking advantage of the occasion to carry out the suggestion made by me when the working yard was being enclosed, viz. : to place the yard wall back from the front street in a line with the old prison wall. By carrying out this plan the following desirable objects will be accomplished.

“1st. The isolation of the prison yard from the street, and the prevention of all means of communication of prisoners with the public.

“2nd. A better means of enforcing the same by placing an official’s house in a position that would enable him to exercise supervision over the approaches to the Gaol.

“3rd. A means would thereby be afforded of ornamenting the County property in front uniformly.”

These recommendations were not found acceptable to the Council, whose reply was to the same effect as that given by the Gaol Committee to the same proposal, when made by me in 1871, viz. : “That the same objections made to the Gaol walls on Nicholas Street. apply with equal force to the walls on Wilbrod Street. That the Council will not take the responsibility of altering these walls ; but will do so if their removal back from the street is ordered by the Prison authorities as necessary for the safety of the prisoners.”

As my suggestions had been made in accordance with the expressed wish of the County Council, and the plan indicated by me seemed the most feasible, and although involving some expense, the most satisfactory both as regarded security and appearance, I declined to make farther suggestions, but to confine myself to the examination of any plan suggested by the Council. Such a plan has been submitted to and approved by me.

On the occasion of my first visit, I found 24 prisoners in custody—14 males and 10 females. Eight of the former were under sentence, and for such periods as would render them fit subjects for the Central Prison. Nearly all the females were committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, or for vagrancy.

At my last visit I found 29 prisoners in custody—23 males and 6 females. Fifteen of the males were under sentence—nine of whom were fit subjects for the Central Prison both in respect to offence and period of sentence. Of those who were awaiting trial, a large proportion would doubtless be eligible also.

The efforts made by the Prison officials and County authorities to keep the sentenced prisoners employed, are most commendable and praiseworthy. At my last visit every sentenced prisoner was found at work in the following manner, namely :—

Breaking stone	5	Carpentering	1
Quarrying stone	2	General work	4
Constructing root-house	2		—
Cooking	1		15

All the women were engaged in knitting socks and mitts.

In the report of the meeting of the County Council. I notice that the Warden disapproves of the Central Prison, as withdrawing from the County Prison its most valuable labour. The Gaol statistics for the year ending 30th September shew that from 334 prisoners sentenced to the Gaol for the year ending 30th September, 1873, the actual cash revenue was \$535 00 or \$1.60 per head for the total period of their imprisonment. Taking the average sentence at 30 days, which is far below the mark, and the cost of rations per head per day at

9 cents, the loss to the county is \$1 10 per head for each month of residence. It would seem, therefore, that instead of the county being the loser by the establishment of the Central Prison, it would last year have been saved upwards of \$100 by the withdrawal of prisoners of over two months' sentence. The question of such profit and loss is however too trifling to be dwelt upon, except as it affects a principle which is yet to be developed.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13
* <i>Number of re-committals</i>	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2 567 41

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 9th October, on which occasion its various departments were found in excellent order; cleanliness and tidiness prevailing throughout. Improvements had been made since my last visit, increasing the water supply, and providing bathing tubs for the prisoners; the female yard had also been filled up and seeded down with grass. Much work had been prevented by lack of prisoners; the commitments for the year having been fifty per cent. less than those of last year.

I found only two prisoners, or rather inmates in confinement, neither being criminals. For the first time in any of my inspections I found no lunatics in custody, but the large number of eight had been removed to asylums during the year. A prisoner named Martin Begg, of the Township of Osprey, imprisoned for the murder of his wife, committed suicide by hanging, on the 10th February, a few hours after his commitment to Gaol. The prison books were examined.

PEMBROKE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	46
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3
<i>Total cost of matutaining Gaol</i>	\$1,660 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 19th September, when the various corridors and cells were examined and found in very excellent order, with cleanliness prevailing throughout the entire premises. The County Council was thanked by me for their prompt action regarding the removal of the gaoler's summer kitchen, and the opening of a yard for the gaoler's use in the western enclosure. Their attention was drawn to the necessity for placing a cesspool and sewer in the yard. They were also requested to supply a few suits of prison clothing for the use of sentenced prisoners.

Eight prisoners were found in confinement—seven males and one female. Three of the former were committed for murder or manslaughter, one for forgery, and one for larceny; while the remaining two were vagrant lunatics, quiet harmless old men who can in no way be benefited by asylum treatment, and were consequently not recommended for removal. The female, a girl in custody for vagrancy, is under sentence for two months' imprisonment. She is a deaf mute, apparently in a state of utter mental darkness and ignorance. The Gaol officials being in ignorance of the history of this girl, they were informed that, if on enquiry it was found that she was not a degraded character who would exert a bad influence upon the other pupils, she would be admitted in the usual manner for indigent pupils into the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, as soon as her sentence expired.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner on the 25th November, last year. It was found that the escape was attributable to the want of proper supervision of the prisoners by the turnkey (who has since left the service), who did not see that all the prisoners who went out to empty their buckets on the morning of their escape, were safely returned to the prison. The escape was furthered by the neglect of my instructions as to removing loose boards from the yards.

The gaoler was instructed to see that the cell doors were locked by day to prevent prisoners from lounging on their beds.

The various Gaol books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

As the County Council declines or neglects to give effect to the regulations respecting Gaol dietaries, &c., I have no other course left than to recommend to the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer, that he shall pay for all criminal prisoners sentenced to the Gaol at the rate of fourteen cents per day.

PERTH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	56
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	16
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,097 65

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 18th September, when it was found in the best possible order in every department, with cleanliness and neatness prevailing throughout. The yards were also in a tidy and well-kept condition. On the occasion of my visit I found eight inmates in the Gaol—four men and four women. Of the former; one had lost an arm and was utterly unable to move his body without assistance, and was consequently very filthy in his habits; a second was quite blind and helpless; a third paralyzed; and the fourth ruptured. None of these men should be in a Gaol under a proper system. Of the women, one is an idiot and should be removed to an asylum if a vacancy existed; and another was committed as a lunatic, but her case is evidently not a proper one for asylum treatment, as it very doubtful if she is susceptible of improvement or cure. I requested the Gaol surgeon to forward his opinion. The Gaol books were examined.

PETERBORO' GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	67
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	36
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,325 03

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 9th April and 25th June. On both occasions corridors and cells were examined and found in a most praiseworthy condition of order and cleanliness, with a pure atmosphere pervading the entire premises. The bedding was in a clean and tidy condition, and sufficient for all purposes. The plastering in the lower female corridor requires to be repaired, or to be entirely removed, and the corridor ceiled with boards. Some of the water-closets gave evidence of defective drainage.

On the occasion of my first visit I found sixteen prisoners in custody—eleven males and five females. Of this number four were under sentence; three were waiting trial; five were imprisoned for minor offences or as vagrants, and four were committed as lunatics. However unsuitable a common Gaol may be for the custody of these insane persons, none of them appeared to be urgent cases for transfer to an asylum, as it is very questionable if any of them would be benefited by asylum treatment. The two women appear to be harmless imbeciles who would be more fitly cared for in a private house.

At my second visit I found eight prisoners in confinement—five males and three females. Two men and two women were committed as lunatics; one of the men was evidently restored to a sound mind, and his discharge from custody was recommended. The other was recommended for transfer to an asylum as soon as the papers were forwarded in his case. The women were the harmless imbeciles mentioned in the report of my first inspection.

The books were found to be correctly kept.

 PICTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year.....</i>	50
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$736 44

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 17th May and 13th September. On both occasions I found the Gaol throughout to be in a clean and well-kept condition. The yards were also well and tidily kept.

On my first visit the County Council was requested to take steps to repair the yard walls, which, owing to insufficient coping, were being destroyed by water and frost. At my last visit no action had been taken.

On my first inspection I found only one person in custody, although an examination of the Gaol register showed a larger number of commitments than formerly.

On my second visit there were two prisoners in custody—one an Indian waiting trial, and the other under sentence for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The Gaol books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

SANDWICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	226
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	36
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,967 35

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 25th April and 22nd August. On both occasions the Gaol was found in a good state of cleanliness. The working yard required cleaning up. The attention of the Gaol authorities was called to the insecurity of the board fence dividing the male and female airing yards, which in its present state presents an opportunity for escape that may be availed of. The ash-house should not have been erected against the yard wall. The attention of the county authorities was called to the insufficient water supply and inadequate heating apparatus.

On the occasion of my first visit, I called attention to the inadequate supply of prison clothing, and was glad to find on my second visit that this was in course of being remedied.

At my first visit I found 17 prisoners—16 males and 1 female. All the male prisoners were under sentence, six of whom would have been fit subjects for the Central Prison.

One man, committed as a vagrant, had been almost a constant resident of the Gaol for a year, although in all respects a proper subject for a poor house rather than a Gaol.

At my second visit I found 19 prisoners in custody—14 males and 5 females. One of the former, committed for larceny, was evidently insane, and was recommended for transfer to London Asylum. An examination of the Gaol register showed that during the past year the commitments to this Gaol had greatly increased, there being during the months of June and July frequently as many as 36 prisoners in confinement. The various Gaol books were examined, and found to be properly kept.

SARNIA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year.....</i>	242
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	23
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	58
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$3,773 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd August, when its various departments were found in very good order, and in a fair state of cleanliness throughout. The bedding was clean and sufficient for the uses of the prison. The yards were in a well kept state.

The new works in the kitchen and store room were examined and approved of. It seemed, however, that much unnecessary delay had taken place in their occupation for prison purposes, and it was requested that they should be furnished at the earliest possible day, in order that the dietary regulations sanctioned by Government should be put in force.

The attention of the Gaol committee was called to the bad condition of the floors in the entrance corridor and other parts, which detract from the cleanly appearance of the Gaol. They were also requested to make some repairs to the roof and pumping apparatus connected with the water closets, and to the imperfect drainage from the Water-closets on the female side.

On the occasion of my visit I found 16 prisoners in confinement—10 males and 6 females. Three of the former were boys under 12 years of age, committed for throwing stones. The females were all disorderly characters.

The various books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	20
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,183 84

Statutory Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th July, on which occasion the various corridors and cells were examined and found in admirable order and thoroughly clean. The yards were in a well kept and tidy condition.

The following defects in the Gaol required attention, and were brought to the notice of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

1st. Covering the cell lock-bolts with a plate to prevent prisoners tampering with them.

2nd. Securing the doors of corridors with locks morticed into the stone-work.

3rd. The removal of the wood shed at the door of the wood yard to the centre of the yard, so that the erection may not be used as a means of escape.

Prison clothing of an uniform pattern is also required for the use of sentenced prisoners.

On the occasion of my visit there were six prisoners found in confinement—all males. Three were under sentence to the Penitentiary for most serious offences. The other three were also under sentence for larceny and other offences.

A prisoner named Henry Miller, committed for three months with hard labour, escaped on the 1st September, at 5 50 a.m., while in the wood yard with two other prisoners, emptying their night buckets, under the charge of the turnkey.

It appears, on investigation, that the prisoner took advantage of the attention of the turnkey being diverted to the other prisoners, and escaped over the fence by means of the wood shed, which had not been removed as directed in my minutes of the 20th July. The escape seems to have been caused, first by disobedience of orders on the part of the turnkey, and next by neglect of my instructions on the part of the Gaol officials. Some excuse may be alleged in the latter case, as the matter was delayed awaiting action from the Public Works department.

There appeared to be an insufficient supply of water for Gaol purposes.

The Sheriff was instructed to procure a punishment book and Gaol surgeon's report book, which were deficient.

SIMCOE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	74
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	8
<i>Trial cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,916 23

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 11th July, on which occasion the various corridors and cells were found in a fair state of order and cleanliness. The Gaoler was instructed not to allow bedding to remain upon unoccupied beds, as the dampness which

it attracts tends to injure it. Until required for use the bedding should be kept in store. The dark and badly ventilated cells being occupied while the light and well aired corridors—save in one instance—were unused, the Gaoler was instructed to make a different arrangement.

At this visit only three prisoners were found in custody—all males. An examination of the Gaol Register showed that not a single female prisoner had been committed for over six months, while out of thirty-five commitments twenty-five were for criminal offences. These facts attest the beneficial action of a local poor house in the absence of vagrants and poor persons from the Gaol.

The various books were examined and found correct, except in case of the Gaol surgeon's book, the use of which is ignored.

ST. CATHARINE'S GAOL

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	135
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	29
<i>Number of re committals</i>	14
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,260 44

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 9th May and 12th July, on which occasions the Gaol was found in a state of commendable order and cleanliness. The Gaoler was instructed not to allow bedding to remain on unoccupied beds. The yards were kept in a clean and tidy state, but chickens were allowed in the stone yard contrary to regulations. Their removal was ordered.

The attention of the authorities was called to the want of prison clothing for sentenced prisoners. On my first visit I found 12 prisoners in confinement—8 males and 4 females. No less than three of the latter were committed as insane, and were, without doubt, mentally deranged; but two of those cases were not urgent, nor were they likely to be benefited by asylum treatment, so that immediate removal could not be recommended in the crowded state of asylums. The third woman had apparently recovered a sound mind, or nearly so, and the Gaol surgeon was requested to examine and report, with a view to her discharge from custody.

At my second visit I found 16 prisoners in confinement—11 males and 5 females. Two of the latter were the unfortunate insane persons mentioned in my previous report. It is to be regretted that the Municipality do not make some other than Gaol provision for the care of these unfortunate women.

The Gaol books were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

STRATFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	96
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,878 37

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 27th March and 15th August. On the occasion of my first visit the Gaol generally was in a clean and orderly state; the upper corridors particularly so. The bedding was clean, and sufficient for the requirements of the Gaol. At my second visit the female portion of the prison was found in excellent order, and in a thorough state of cleanliness; but the male wards were the very reverse. The floors were dirty and unswept, the stoves rusty, and the beds made up in a very slovenly and untidy manner. As there were a sufficient number of sentenced prisoners in Gaol to enable it to be kept thoroughly clean and in good order, the Sheriff was requested to direct the Gaoler to remedy this condition of things.

The Grand Jury having, in their presentment, drawn attention to the imperfect drainage of the Court-house and Gaol premises, and the unwholesome state of the well, owing to the surface water draining into the well, it is hoped that this condition of affairs will be remedied.

At my first visit, I found nine prisoners in custody—8 males and 1 female. The latter

was committed some three years since as insane; but, as she appeared to be idiotic rather than insane, her transfer was not recommended. "As she has now been certified to by the examining authorities as a fit subject for the Idiot Asylum, she will be recommended for transfer as soon as a vacancy occurs. Of the eight males, four were committed as vagrants, some of whom were fitter subjects for an hospital than a Gaol.

The Gaoler was instructed, except in cases of sickness, to keep the cells locked during the day, to prevent prisoners lounging on the beds.

At my second visit I found eight prisoners in custody—five males and three females.

From an examination into the circumstances connected with the escape of the prisoner Haslip, on the 30th July, it appeared that the prisoner was committed for nine months for breaking into a store and stealing goods; that he had previously escaped from Gaol and was recaptured; that on the last occasion, he, with five other prisoners, was taken into the Court-house yard, beyond the precincts of the Gaol, to cut wood; that while there, he expressed a desire to go to the water closet, and was permitted to do so by the turnkey; that he took occasion of the opportunity to sever the ball and chain attached to him, in consequence of his former escape, with the axe used by him while splitting wood, and that he then made his escape unseen by the turnkey.

In order to prevent the possibility of such an occurrence, I had placed an order in the Gaol minute book, on the 20th March, 1872, instructing the Sheriff not to allow criminal prisoners to be taken into the Court-house yard to cut wood, as a prisoner had escaped on the 27th December, 1871, from this cause. If this order had not been disobeyed the escape would not have taken place. Before reporting to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary the case of Haslip, I requested the Sheriff to furnish me with the following information, viz:

1st. Were the prisoners beyond the Gaol precincts, on the occasion of the escape, with the consent and knowledge of the Sheriff.

2nd. The prisoner Haslip having previously escaped, did he (the Sheriff) give any order to the Gaoler with a view to prevent the recurrence of such an accident.

The Sheriff was requested that in the future no prisoners should be taken into the Court-house yard. The wood must be taken into the Prison yard in order to be cut.

In reply to this memorandum I received the following communication from the Sheriff:

"I consented to prisoners being taken into the Court-house yard to work, at the request of the County Council, made at their January Session of this year, as follows, viz.:—'That the Sheriff be requested to utilize the labour of criminals incarcerated in the Gaol. That the 100 cords of wood now being delivered under contract, be cut, split, and properly piled.

There was no convenient means of carrying out such request in any other manner, and at the time the prisoner Haslip escaped, all the prisoners were at work in the Court-house yard with my consent and knowledge, but in future I shall see that no prisoners, under any circumstances, shall be taken into that yard to work. After the re-capture of the prisoner Haslip, I gave strict orders to both the gaoler and the turnkey, with a view to the prevention of such an accident again taking place.

Subsequent examination having proved that the escape was in some degree attributable to the carelessness of the officer in charge, the Sheriff suspended him. The prisoner Haslip was retaken on the 3rd July.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	83
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	7
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.</i>	\$1,829 20

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 25th August and 6th October. During the year the re-construction of the interior of the Gaol has been in progress, and my last visit was made for the purpose of examining the material and workmanship prior to its acceptance as the County Gaol for the County of Elgin, in its re-constructed state, in accordance with the provisions of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act.

I found the Gaol, whether in respect to workmanship or quality of material, to be in all respects thoroughly secure and substantial with the exception of the following:—

1st. That portion of the cells on the first floor under which there is no grouting, must be lined *under the floors* with boiler plate, properly and securely let in and spiked or bolted to the joisting.

2nd. All the outside doors leading to the yards must be lined with iron on the outside, and have all the appliances for bolting and locking on the outside.

The attention of the County Council was drawn to the necessity for a new roof to the building, as the present one appears to be leaky and defective.

With these exceptions the work has been most satisfactorily executed, and reflects great credit upon W. McKay, Esq., County Clerk, who has undertaken the supervision of the construction, and upon Mr. Ellison, the contractor for the works.

On the occasion of my first visit I found 6 prisoners in custody, 4 males and 2 females. One of the latter was committed as a lunatic, and has since been transferred to an Asylum. The other, although committed for assault is, without doubt, insane.

At my second visit I found 6 prisoners in custody, 5 males and 1 female, three of whom were awaiting trial, and three under sentence.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of 2 prisoners on the 13th September. The prisoners were furnished with a saw and gouge by a person outside the prison, and having obtained access to each other by cutting through a cell wall, made their escape by cutting through the board floor, which let them into the cellar. They thence gained the upper part of the Gaol, then undergoing repairs, and escaped through the roof which was partly uncovered. One of the prisoners was caught by the Gaoler, the other escaped.

On investigation I found the escapes were attributable:—

1st. To the defect in the cell floor from want of grouting, by which the prisoners succeeded in getting into the cellar, and from thence to the roof, whence they made their escape.

2nd. To the unfinished condition of the Prison.

TORONTO GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	2243
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	172
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	658
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$17,700 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 31st March and 17th October. On both occasions the Gaol was found to be in an exemplary state of cleanliness in every part. The cells, corridors, kitchens and eating rooms were in admirable order. The beds and bedding were scrupulously clean and neat, and in sufficient quantity for the requirements of the prison.

At my first visit, the following minute was entered in the Inspection book, with reference to the alterations necessary for the improvement of discipline and sanitary condition of the Gaol:—

“I found the basement story very damp, and the air so confined as to render it unwholesome.

“Provision should be made for proper ventilation, as the windows cannot be opened without danger of freezing the steam pipes during the winter months. Drains should also be constructed to remove the moisture accumulated under the floors.

“In the corridors, I should recommend that the partition walls should be removed, the water closets now built in projection closed up, and others built upon the same plan as in the inside corridors, substituted in their place. The skulking places at the ends of corridors should be built up as cells. These changes would enable a constant supervision of the actions of prisoners, and greatly increase the safety of the building. The numerous escapes that have taken place prove that some such means should be adopted. I have the strongest objection to the position of the boilers under the centre of the building. Should an accident take place, even if in itself of a comparatively slight character, the safety of the whole building would be affected. Considering the long time the boilers have been in use, such accidents are not unlikely, and I would recommend that the boilers be subjected to a minute and rigid inspection.

tion before being used another winter. Should it be found necessary to procure other boilers—which I think is more than likely—I should recommend that the boiler house be built in projection in some less objectionable position.”

A copy of this minute was sent to the Gaol Committee, with a copy of a portion of a pre-sentment of the Grand Jury in reference to the drainage and sewerage of the Gaol.

At my last visit, I found that, in compliance with my recommendation, the following alterations were made, or in progress, viz. :—

The partition walls in corridors are all removed.

The water closets formerly in the cells are closed, and new ones built in the ends of corridors, having iron screens in front, and with washing apparatus to each. The old water closets are re converted into cells, as also are the recesses at the ends of corridors. The projecting water closets in the north corridors are closed up, and similar arrangements made as in the south ends. The soil pipes from water closets have been carried directly to main drains from outside walls, instead of passing through Gaol as heretofore.

Six single cottages have been built for turnkeys, in close proximity to the Gaol.

New eaves have been put up, and the roof has been repaired.

So far, my other recommendations have not yet been acted upon. The most important of these is the removal of the boilers from the centre of the building to a safe place outside the Prison. I have so frequently commented upon this, and the possibility of a frightful accident, that should such occur, after my reiterated caution, the responsibility will rest with the Gaol Committee.

At my first visit, I found 158 prisoners in custody—98 males and 60 females. One of the latter was committed as a lunatic. Her transfer to an Asylum was recommended. The attention of the Hon. the Attorney-General was called to the case of a man committed as a *vagrant* for six months, having been fined \$3 and costs. There were five boys in custody, four under the age of 14, one of whom had been committed six times. I should recommend that such cases be sent to the Provincial Reformatory. At my second visit, I found 145 prisoners in custody—79 males and 65 females. Two were committed as lunatics, and a third, though committed for assault, was evidently insane. One escape took place, the circumstances connected with which have not yet been examined into.

The Gaol books were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

The cleanliness, order, and good discipline maintained in the Gaol reflect great credit upon the Gaoler and upon the Gaol authorities.

WALKERTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	19
<i>Greatest number confined at any time</i> ..	8
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	None.
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,952 64

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 7th October, when the various corridors, cells and the other portions of it were found in most admirable order, and in the utmost state of cleanliness throughout.

The re-laying of the floors has very much improved the condition and appearance of the corridors. The beds were not made up at the time of my visit, 5 p.m., this should be done before 9 a.m., and the cells locked up.

Only three prisoners were found in confinement, all males. Two were under sentence, the third was committed as a lunatic, but had not undergone the statutory examination with a view to his removal to an Asylum.

The various Gaol books were examined.

WELLAND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	178
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,634 96

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 9th May and 11th July. On the occasion of my first visit I inspected the new division of the Gaol for the first time since its completion, and found it used exclusively, the old part being entirely abandoned.

The improvement in ventilation, light, and the sanitary requirements of a Prison, are very marked. The prison kitchen and stores are now in use, and the domestic management thereby much improved.

The condition of the Gaol as regards cleanliness was good, but on neither occasion was it in a very tidy state. The yards were much improved. The condition of the prison clothing indicated that the stock required renewal.

At my first visit I found 11 prisoners in custody, two of whom were mentally deranged. In the case of one, a woman, who is evidently an idiot, transfer to the Asylum will be recommended when a vacancy occurs, or an increased accommodation is provided.

At my second visit I found 13 prisoners in confinement, 12 males and 1 female, the latter of whom is the idiot woman referred to above. Five of the male prisoners were proper subjects for the Central Prison. Irregularities being allowed in the Gaol regulations, and issue of rations, the Gaoler was instructed to adhere closely to the rules laid down in them for his observance.

I had again to call the attention of the Sheriff to the inadvisability of confining long date prisoners in the lower corridors, where the ironwork is utterly unsafe, and ordered the second corridor to be used for that class of offenders.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	84
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	17
<i>Numbers of re-committals</i>	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,006 93

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 23rd August, when the various cells and corridors were found in a fair state of cleanliness and order. The bedding was clean and tidy, and sufficient for the requirements of the prison. Beds were however made up in unoccupied cells, and the Gaoler was instructed to discontinue this practice in the future. The yards were not as tidy as they should be, and in one yard was used as a vegetable garden, which was ordered to be discontinued.

The attention of the County Council was called to the dilapidated condition of the wall of the working yard, and the very insecure condition of the gate leading to it. The whole premises also require to be thoroughly drained.

The attention of the County Council was drawn to the question of salaries to Gaol officials, and they were reminded that under the new Municipal Act, the salaries of Gaol officials must be fixed by By-law, and a distinct and separate salary paid to the Gaoler, Turnkey and Matron. If this provision of law is not acted upon, the responsibility of each officer to the Sheriff is weakened, if not destroyed. It is to be hoped, therefore, that action will be taken by the County Council, and the present system of paying the Gaoler a lump sum for all Gaol salaries be discontinued.

There were five prisoners in confinement—3 males and 2 females. The unfortunate woman referred to in previous reports is still in the Gaol, but her case will be again referred to Government for consideration. The other woman, also a lunatic, was recommended for transfer to an Asylum.

The Sheriff was informed that he must assume all responsibility, if the practice of taking prisoners beyond the prison precincts was continued.

The various Gaol books were examined.

WHITBY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	115
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	53
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,100 14

Statutory inspection was made of this Gaol on the 4th April and 11th September, on both of which occasions the Gaol and premises were found in an orderly and well kept condition. The bedding was clean and tidy in appearance, and sufficient in quantity. The Gaoler was instructed in the future not to make up beds in unoccupied cells.

The constant use of the water closets inside the building, without a sufficient supply of water to flush the pipes, creates an unpleasant smell in that portion of the Prison.

At the time of my first visit I found three prisoners in custody, all males, and all committed as vagrants.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of two men from the Gaol in November of last year, with the following results. It appeared that the escape was effected through the water-closet and drain connected therewith, which had been opened some two weeks before. This gave access to the yard, in which some old bedsteads were lying, by the use of which they mounted the wall and escaped.

On reviewing the circumstances I find that the escape was due :—

1st. To carelessness and negligence in leaving cell doors unlocked at night.

2nd. To the improper condition of the water closet.

3rd. To the presence of the old bedsteads in the yard, which afforded facilities for scaling the wall, and which was an act of gross incaution.

4th. To the engagement of a mere lad as turnkey and one whose character and antecedents were entirely unknown to the Sheriff. It is most detrimental to the public service that men such as this should be selected, from motives of economy, to fill such responsible positions.

5th. To the collusion of some party or parties outside the Gaol, and who aided the escape.

At my second visit I found seven prisoners in custody—five males and two females. Two women and one man were in custody as lunatics, and two have since been transferred to an Asylum. The third did not appear a proper subject for asylum treatment.

LOCK-UP, THUNDER BAY.

<i>Prisoners committed during year</i>	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	5
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,542 00

Statutory inspection was made of this Prison on the 22nd August, on which occasion it was found in a fair state of order and cleanliness. There were then five prisoners in confinement—all males.

There being only five cells in the building, all opening into one corridor, no classification can occur. The great increase of population, and the congregation, in summer, of a large floating population, renders it necessary that adequate prison accommodation should be provided as soon as possible. Examination of the Gaol records shewed that there had been as many as fourteen prisoners in custody at one time; and that frequent escapes had taken place owing to the want of proper accommodation and supervision. I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend that a brick Gaol be erected, capable of accommodating sixteen prisoners, with provision for its extension, by a second story, when circumstances demand it. I would also recommend that a house be provided for the Gaoler, the want of which entails a cost to the Province of \$100 per annum. Application was made to me by the Gaoler for a turnkey, but on enquiry, I found that whenever the circumstances required it, the stipendiary magistrate detailed one of his constables for Gaol duty. So long as this is done, no necessity exists for the appointment of a permanent turnkey.

There were no Prison books in use, I therefore recommended that a register, a dietary book and a punishment book be purchased.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

AIDED BY GOVERNMENT.

HOSPITALS.

The operations, in respect to admissions and discharges of the nine General Hospitals aided by Provincial funds, for the official year ending the 30th September, 1873, were as follows :

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	ADMISSIONS.				GENERAL MOVEMENTS.		
	No. of Patients remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1872.	Admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1873.	Born in Hospital during the year.	Total number of Patients under treatment including children in Hospital for year ending 30th-September, 1873.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	Remaining in Hospital on the 30th September, 1873.
General Hospital, Toronto	84	668	.....	752	597	88	67
“ “ Hamilton	57	418	33	508	394	57	57
“ “ Kingston	30	404	17	451	375	34	42
“ “ London	16	244	11	271	223	22	26
Hotel Dieu “ Kingston	10	230	.....	240	210	10	20
Gen. Protes. “ Ottawa	22	150	.....	172	135	17	20
Rom. Cath. “ “	19	272	.....	291	255	21	15
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines..	13	116	3	132	113	5	14
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto	6	81	.....	87	80	.....	7
	257	2583	64	2904	2382	254	268

The above table shews a decrease in the number of patients admitted to Hospital treatment during the year, as compared with the preceding twelve months ; thus the admissions for 1871-72, numbered 2814, and for the year now reported upon 2582, or a decrease of 168 patients ; notwithstanding this, the number of patients remaining in Hospital had increased from 257 on the 30th September, 1872, to 268 on the 30th September, 1873. The total number of patients under treatment, was 2904 as compared with 3037 the previous year, or a decrease of 133 patients. The deaths in Hospital numbered 254, as against 273 the preceding year or a decrease of 19.

The sex, religious denomination and nationality of the 2904 patients who received Hospital treatment during the year are shown in the following summary :

Sex.

Males	1910
Females	994
	2904

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	1794
Roman Catholics	1041
Other denominations unknown	69
	<hr/> 2904

Nationalities.

Canada ..	948
England	611
Ireland	920
Scotland	199
United States	109
Other Countries or not known ..	117
	<hr/> 2904

The average residence of each patient in the various Hospitals and the collective stay of the whole are shown in the following summary, viz. :

	No. of Patients under treatment during year	Average stay of each Patient in Hospital.	Collective stay of all the Patients.
		Days.	Days.
General Hospital, Toronto	752	44 1-10	33,165
General Hospital, Hamilton	508	43	21,987
General Hospital, Kingston	451	35 1-7	14,483
General Hospital, London	271	48	13,066
Hotel Dieu, do. Kingston	240	18	3,474
General Protestant do., Ottawa	172	51 2-172	8,774
Roman Catholic do., Ottawa	291	22 243-291	6,645
General and Marine do., St Catharines	132	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,126

It is thus shewn that the aggregate stay in Hospital of all the patients admitted during the year was equal to 103,720 days and the average stay of each patient was 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.

There can be no doubt that the average days' residence per patient is very much increased by the admission of persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases, very often to the exclusion of acute and curable cases. That this defect in hospital administration is becoming more apparent is shown from the fact that although the number of patients under treatment was 168 less than the preceding year, still the aggregate stay of the reduced number was 10,248 days in excess of the previous year.

The simple statement of these facts is the strongest proof that can be furnished of the necessity that exists for the establishment of separate houses for incurables, unless we would see the curative character of our present Hospitals destroyed by the introduction of a great number of patients suffering from chronic diseases, and who gradually become permanent residents of the Hospital. In small towns and in the rural counties accommodation for that class of patients could be best furnished by a separate ward in a local poor-house, but in cities the requirement can only be met by buildings designed for that purpose.

The receipts of the various Hospitals, and the sources from which they were obtained are shown in the following table, viz. :—

NAME OF HOSPITAL. LOCATION.	Balance on hand, 30th Sep- tember, 1872.	Amount received from Gov- ernment.	Amo eived from Muni- cip.	ount received from Pay- ing Patients.	Income from Property inves- ted, belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions, Donations and Bequests from Private in- dividuals.	From other Sources.	Total Receipts for the Year, including Balance on Hand.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	3981 34	11200 00	65 05	2510 66	7467 55	267 50	.....	25492 10
Do, do Kingston.....	1760 31	4800 00	100 00	540 98	.....	340 73	788 10	8330 12
Hotel Dieu do Kingston.....	.....	800 00	10 00	190 80	.....	795 00	.....	1795 80
General Hospital, London.....	.....	2400 00	.....	220 34	.....	.....	.....	2620 44
City Hospital Hamilton.....	.....	4800 00	3621 96	110 00	93 50	.....	.....	8625 46
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	182 30	1200 00	.....	1178 65	.....	49 10	2944 10	5554 15
Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	2003 04	1200 00	.....	901 10	320 00	734 54	100 00	5258 68
General & Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	546 62	1600 00	300 00	139 00	.....	993 24	42 00	3020 86
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto.....	790 39	1500 00	200 00	1075 37	.....	450 00	.....	4015 76
	9264 00	28900 00	4297 01	6866 90	7881 05	3630 11	3874 20	64713 27

From this table it would appear that the entire receipts for the year (not including balances on hand at the end of the previous year) of all the Hospitals amount to the sum of \$55,499 27 received from the following sources viz :—

From the Province.....	\$28,900 00
From Municipalities.....	4,297 01
From paying patients themselves.....	6,866 90
From property and investments.....	7,881 05
Subscriptions and donations from individuals....	3,630 11
Other sources not enumerated.....	3,874 20
	<u>\$55,449 27</u>

Nothing can show more clearly the utter want of principle that exists in the distribution of Government aid to Hospitals, or in fact, the entire want of uniformity and system that govern their receipts from all sources than a careful analysis of these figures and their application to each Hospital. Thus if we divide the amount of Government aid voted by the Legislature to each Hospital among the entire number of patients received and treated in each, we have the following results as to the proportionate allowance to each patient treated.

	Amount of Government Aid.	Number of Patients Treated.	Share to each Patient of Government Grant.
General Hospital, Toronto	\$11,200 00	752	\$14 89
General Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,800 00	508	9 44
General Hospital, Kingston.....	4,800 00	451	10 64
General Hospital London.....	2,400 00	271	8 71
Hotel Dieu do. Kingston...	800 00	240	3 33
General Protestant do., Ottawa	1,200 00	172	6 97
Roman Catholic do. Ottawa	1,200 00	291	4 12
General and Marine do., St. Catharines.....	1,000 00	132	7 57

It is thus shown that the Government grant per patient ranged from \$14 89 to the Toronto Hospital down to \$3 33 to the Hotel Dieu, Kingston. It may, however, be said

that the total days' stay of all the patients should regulate the distribution of the grant, and not the number of patients admitted, as the periods of residence may be much longer in one Hospital than another, thereby increasing the cost of maintenance. The following analysis prepared upon that basis indicates an equal want of system in the distribution of the Government grant:—

	Amount of Government Grant.	Total days' stay of all the Patients.	Government Allowance for each Pa- tient per day.
General Hospital, Toronto.....	\$11,200 00	33,165 days.	33 cents.
General Hospital, Hamilton	4,800 00	21,987 "	21½ "
General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00	14,483 "	33 "
General Hospital, London	2,400 00	13,066 "	18 "
Hotel Dieu do., Kingston.....	800 00	3,474 "	23 "
General Protestant do., Ottawa.....	1,200 00	8,774 "	13½ "
Roman Catholic do., Ottawa.....	1,200 00	6,645 "	18 "
General and Marine do., St. Catharines.....	1,200 00	2,126 "	47½ "

These figures prove conclusively that the system of voting an arbitrary sum to each Hospital without having regard to the service performed by each is as wrong in principle as the distribution is unfair; and if we analyze the receipts from other sources the same want of system will be seen. It is not to be expected that uniformity will govern private subscriptions, receipts from property and paying patients, but it is eminently proper that it should extend in a reasonable degree to the contributions of municipalities.

The following figures, however, show that this is not the case:—

	Municipal Aid granted to Hospitals.
General Hospital, Toronto	\$65 05
General Hospital, Hamilton.....	3,621 96
General Hospital, Kingston.....	100 00
General Hospital, London.....	nothing.
Hotel Dieu, Kingston	10 00
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	nothing.
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	nothing.
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	300 00
	\$4,097 01

The above figures show that while some municipalities aided to a small extent (except in the case of Hamilton, which contributed a large amount to its Hospital) the Hospitals in their locality, others gave nothing whatever. The total amount of municipal aid to Hospitals this year was only \$4,097.01, or less than *one-seventh* of what was given by the Province. It is my opinion that municipal contributions for Hospital purposes should certainly not be less than one half of the Government grant, and should, in its payment, be equally sure and punctual.

In my last Annual Report, in writing upon this subject, I expressed the conviction that Government aid to Hospitals should be granted, for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging private and municipal charity, and that the extent of that aid should be contingent upon, and determined by, the amount received from private and municipal sources, and the number of patients received and treated in each Hospital. There are two ways of carrying out this suggestion. First, by the Legislature placing at the disposal of the Government a certain sum annually, to be divided among the various Hospitals in proportion to the amount of work done by each. Secondly, by the enactment of a law, defining the method of granting Government aid, and regulating the terms upon which such aid shall be given. In either case the same principle would govern the distribution, defined

in the former by Order in Council, and in the latter by Statutory enactment; but of the two I am of opinion that the enactment of a law would be the most satisfactory.

In respect of Hospitals, such a law, in order fully to accomplish the objects aimed at, would require to embody the following provisions:

First—Authority to divide, by Order in Council, the various Counties, Cities and Towns of the Province into Hospital districts, and to assign to such districts one or more of the Hospitals now established, or that may hereafter be founded within the same.

Secondly—Provision for uniformity in organization, administration, and management in all the Hospitals.

Thirdly—To provide for the inspection of such institutions, giving authority to the Inspector to define the capacity of the Hospital or Hospitals attached to such district, in order that sufficient space may be furnished to meet the requirements of the district; the style and arrangements of the Hospital buildings; the manner in which they shall be furnished, and other requirements of a structural character.

Fourthly—To define and regulate the amount that shall be paid to all district Hospitals that shall have complied with the requirements of the proposed Act, in respect of organization and arrangement; such aid to be a fixed sum per day for every patient admitted to the Hospital, and a gross sum bearing a certain proportion to the amount received by such Hospital from all municipal and private sources; the operations of the preceding year to determine and govern the appropriations of the year succeeding.

While I hold that the two first-named provisions in respect to the division of the Province into Hospital districts, and the organization of Hospitals upon some uniform basis, must form most important features of any popular and effective Hospital system that may be established in this Province, still it cannot be denied that very serious difficulties will present themselves in carrying them into effect at the present time. The number of Acts incorporating Hospitals existing upon the Statute Book, the want of uniformity in the provisions of these Acts, and the difference in organization and management of institutions which have been in existence for so many years, render it extremely difficult to remedy such defects by a statutory enactment. Besides, as the management of many of these Hospitals, under existing arrangements is most satisfactory, it is perhaps inadvisable to make sweeping changes in the medical and domestic administration of all the Hospitals in order to remedy defects that exist in one or two, which milder measures may accomplish equally well.

With respect to the Government inspection of Hospitals, if it is to be of any value whatever it is clear that the same authority should be given to the Inspector as is now conferred upon him in respect of Asylums and other public institutions, owned and controlled by the Government.

We have now to consider the amount that, under the provisions of the proposed Bill, should be paid to each Hospital, which as already indicated should be a fixed sum for each day's maintenance of every patient admitted to the Hospital, and a gross sum proportionate to the amount the Hospital received the previous year from municipalities and private subscriptions; the latter sum to be appropriated exclusively for the purpose of stimulating and encouraging municipal and private subscriptions in aid of Hospitals. That this is a fair and equitable method of aiding Hospitals by provincial funds will be generally admitted, and if its operations at first cause a reduction in the Government grant, such a result should only cause greater effort on the part of the managers to place the Hospital and its wants in a proper light before the public, with a view to increased liberality on the part of municipalities and private individuals. In order to determine the amount that should be allowed by Government towards the Hospital maintenance per day of every patient admitted, I think a certain portion of the present Government appropriation should be divided among all the Hospitals in proportion to the collective stay of all the patients last year in each. We find this year that the total Government appropriation was \$27,600, and the total collective stay of all the patients in Hospital was 103,720 days, which is equal to an average allowance of $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day for each patient. Thus if we fix the daily allowance at 20 cents per day, based upon an equal collective stay, the *per diem* appropriation would amount to \$20,744, which I am of opinion is about the proportion of the Government grant that should be distributed in the manner indicated; and if these suggestions meet with the approval of Government, I would recommend that the rate per day for each patient be fixed at 20 cents. And I would further recommend

that the gross sum to be allowed to each Hospital in addition to the *per diem* allowance be equal to one-fourth of the previous year's municipal and private subscriptions ; provided that the total of the two sums combined shall not exceed 30 cents a day for each patient. If these rates are accepted as the basis for the distribution of Government aid to Hospitals under the proposed Bill, the following comparative statement would give the result :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL RECEIPTS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	REVENUE FOR YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1873.					ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT GRANTS UNDER THE PROPOSED BILL.		
	Total number of Patients received.	Total number of Days residence.	Amount received from Government.	Amount received from Municipal and Private Subscriptions.	Total amount received from Government; also Municipal and Private Subscriptions.	Twenty Cents per day for each Patient would give.	One-fourth of Municipal and Private Subscriptions would give.	Total Government Aid, based upon this year's Returns.
General Hospital, Toronto	752	33165	11200 00	332 55	11532 55	6633 00	83 13	6716 13
Do. do. Kingston	451	14483	4800 00	440 73	5240 73	2896 60	110 18	3006 78
Hotel Dieu do. do.	240	3474	800 00	805 00	1605 00	694 80	201 00	895 80
General do. London..	271	13066	2400 00	.....	2400 00	2613 20	.....	2613 20
City do. Hamilton	508	21987	4800 00	3621 96	8421 96	4397 40	905 49	5302 89
Roman Catholic Hospi- tal, Ottawa	291	6645	1200 00	49 10	1249 10	1329 00	12 27	1341 27
Protestant Hospital, } Ottawa	172	8774	1200 00	734 54	1934 54	1754 80	183 63	1938 43
General Hospital, St. } Catharines	132	2126	1000 00	1293 24	2293 24	425 20	323 31	748 51
	2817	103720	27400 00	7277 12	34677 12	20744 00	1819 01	22563 01

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The entire Hospital expenditures for the year amount to \$34,012.19, of which the following is a detailed statement :—

DETAILED STATEMENT of Hospital Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1873.

HOSPITALS.	FOOD, MEDICINES, &c.							SALARIES AND WAGES AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES.										
	Beer, Wine and Spirits.	Medicine and Medical comforts.	Butcher's Meat.	Flour and Bread.	General Groceries.	Milk.	Total.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Light and Water.	Bedding, Clothing, and Furnishings.	Cleaning, Laundry, Soap and	Taxes and Insurance.	Real Estate, ordinary repairs.	Advertising, Printing, Postage, &c.	Other expenditures not enumerated.	Total.		
General Hospital, Toronto	\$ 636 95	\$ 1386 84	\$ 1550 05	\$ 1169 72	\$ 1774 61	\$ 1632 21	\$ 8150 38	\$ 4199 81	\$ 2573 10	\$ 1586 97	\$ 415 45	\$ 45 50	\$ 1359 32	\$ 130 69	\$ 4662 28	\$ 14927 62		
Do do Hamilton	\$ 157 01	\$ 427 26	\$ 955 88	\$ 851 42	\$ 1524 64	\$ 409 13	\$ 4325 84	\$ 1636 00	\$ 821 66	\$ 344 86	\$ 27 14	\$ 9 00	\$ 940 78	\$ 11 29	\$ 517 89	\$ 4299 62		
Do do Kingston	\$ 118 10	\$ 225 70	\$ 638 72	\$ 628 42	\$ 1072 64	\$ 295 25	\$ 2978 83	\$ 1177 70	\$ 897 07	\$ 558 65	\$ 9 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 826 49	\$ 36 72	\$ 195 40	\$ 3701 03		
Do do London	\$ 65 25	\$	\$ 460 73	\$ 449 18	\$ 1291 17	\$ 82 28	\$ 2348 61	\$ 1429 62	\$ 1132 02	\$ 686 21	\$ 200 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 183 03	\$ 58 70	\$ 495 08	\$ 4184 66		
Hotel Dieu do Kingston	\$ 58 00	\$ 70 30	\$ 277 50	\$ 280 65	\$ 487 23	\$ 5 00	\$ 1178 68	\$ 84 00	\$ 400 30	\$ 65 00	\$ 75 00	\$ 45 50	\$ 25 00	\$ 18 00	\$ 139 26	\$ 806 56		
General Protestant Hospital, } Ottawa	\$	\$ 182 85	\$	\$	\$ 2444 25	\$	\$ 2627 10	\$ 650 00	\$ 442 06	\$ 156 83	\$ 45 50	\$	\$ 7 20	\$ 233 57	\$ 15 00	\$ 1550 16		
Roman Catholic Hospital, } Ottawa	\$ 26 65	\$ 138 83	\$ 925 75	\$ 626 73	\$ 1129 67	\$ 5 00	\$ 2852 63	\$ 348 00	\$ 894 03	\$ 989 79	\$	\$	\$ 387 70	\$	\$ 60 63	\$ 2680 15		
General and Marine Hospital, } St. Catharines	\$ 40 98	\$ 160 21	\$ 210 12	\$ 134 31	\$ 198 51	\$ 61 23	\$ 805 36	\$ 494 53	\$ 396 36	\$ 287 66	\$ 24 45	\$ 622 20	\$ 12 42	\$ 24 77	\$ 1862 39	\$		
	\$ 1102 94	\$ 2591 99	\$ 5018 75	\$ 4140 93	\$ 9922 72	\$ 2490 10	\$ 25267 43	\$ 10019 66	\$ 7556 60	\$ 4675 97	\$ 796 54	\$ 4351 72	\$ 501 39	\$ 6110 31	\$ 34012 19	\$		

* Medicine and Medical comforts is included in the above amount, \$1429 62.

+ The above amount, \$2444 25 includes beer, wine and spirits, butcher's meat, milk, and general groceries, all of which are supplied by contract by the Steward.

NAME OF HOSPITALS.	DETAILED ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.							COST OF EACH PATIENT PER DAY.			
	Total number of Patients under treatment.	Average stay of each Patient in Hospital.	Collective stay of Patients in Hospital.	Cost of Food, Medicine, and Medical Comforts.	Cost of Salaries and Wages.	All other expenses except Food, Medicine, Salaries and Wages.	Entire Cost of maintaining Hospital.	Daily cost of Food and Medicine for each patient.	Daily cost of Salaries and Wages for each patient.	Daily cost of Fuel, and all other expenses except Food, Medicine, Salaries, and Wages for each patient.	Daily cost of each patient for all Hospital Expenditure.
		Days.	Days.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
131 General Hospital, Toronto	752	44 $\frac{1}{10}$	33165	8150 38	4199 81	10727 81	23078 00	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do do Hamilton	508	43	21987	4325 84	1636 00	2633 62	8625 46	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do do Kingston	451	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	14483	2378 83	1177 70	2523 33	6679 86	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
Do do London	271	48	13066	2348 61	1429 62	2735 04	6533 27	18	12	20	50
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	240	18	3474	1178 68	84 00	722 56	1982 24	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	57
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	172	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	8774	2627 10	650 00	900 16	4177 26	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roman Catholic Hospital, do	291	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	6645	2852 63	348 00	2332 15	5532 78	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	83
General Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	132	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2126	805 36	494 53	1367 86	2667 75	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$

The foregoing table gives the expenditures shown in the previous statement in a classified form, under the headings of "Food, Medicines, and Medical Comforts," "Salaries and Wages," and "All other Expenses," and the daily cost per patient for each of these services in the various Hospitals.

Taking the three most important Hospitals for the purpose of comparison, we find a very great difference in the cost of maintaining patients. The cost of food, medicine, and medical comforts was $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day in the Toronto Hospital, $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the Kingston Hospital, and $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents in the Hospital at Hamilton.

Then, again, the cost per patient for "Salaries and Wages" in Toronto was $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day; in Hamilton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and in Kingston, 8 cents. Under the heading of "All other Expenses," still greater disparity is apparent, being $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents per day in Toronto, $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents in Kingston, and only 12 cents in Hamilton. Following up these comparisons, we find that the total cost of maintaining a patient in Toronto Hospital was $69\frac{1}{2}$ cents, Kingston $39\frac{1}{4}$, and Hamilton $39\frac{1}{4}$ cents per diem.

POOR HOUSES.

The Poor Houses aided by Government funds during the past year, and the amount given to each House, are shown in the following summary :—

House of Industry, Toronto.....	\$2,900 00
House of Providence, Toronto....	1,000 00
House of Industry, Kingston.....	2,400 00
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	720 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,020 00

The operations of those four Poor Houses for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1873, are shown in the following table :—

	Number of inmates remaining in the House on 30th Sept., 1872.	Admitted during the year.	Total number accommodated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in the House on the 30th September, 1873.
House of Industry, Toronto.....	79	173	252	162	25	65
House of Providence, Toronto.....	139	94	233	65	27	141
House of Industry, Kingston.....	28	120	148	129	1	18
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	36	102	138	94	7	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	282	489	771	450	60	261

These figures show a decrease of 21 in the number of inmates remaining in the House as compared with the previous year. The total number of persons who occupied beds in these Poor Houses during the year was 771, of whom 450 remained a short time, and were discharged; 60 died; leaving 261 in residence on the 30th September. The sex, nationalities, and religious denominations of these 771 inmates of Poor Houses were as follows :—

Males	344
Females.....	427
	<hr/>
	771

Nationalities.	
Born in England.....	95
Born in Ireland.....	283
Born in Scotland	42
Born in Canada.....	270
Born in the United States.....	39
Born in other Countries.....	42
	771
Religious Denominations.	
Protestant of any denomination	329
Roman Catholics.....	431
Other denominations, or not known	11
	771

The receipts of the Poor-Houses reported upon, and the sources from which they were derived are exhibited in the following table:—

	From the Province of Ontario.	From Municipalities.	Subscriptions, Dona- tions, &c., Private Individuals.	Other sources not enumerated.	Total Receipts for the Year ending 30th Sep., 1873.
House of Industry, Toronto.....	\$2900 00	\$4000 00	\$1676 09	\$ 750 94	\$ 9327 03
House of Providence, Toronto.....	1000 00	200 00	2207 90	1763 45	5171 35
House of Industry, Kingston.....	2400 00		37 00	374 09	2811 00
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	720 00	1804 73			2524 73
	7020 00	6004 73	3920 99	2888 48	19834 "

With a view of showing that the want of principle, pointed out in my remarks upon Hospitals, in respect to the distribution of Government aid, applies in an equal extent to Poor-Houses, I have prepared the following summary, which shows the relative proportion that the Government Grant bears to each patient, received into the respective establishments, as well as the rate per day to all the inmates admitted.

	Amount of Grant from the Province of Ontario.	Total Number of Patients.	Government Grant equal to per Pa- tient.	Collective days' stay of Patients.	Government Grant per day to each in- mate, equal to.
House of Industry, Toronto.....	\$2900 00	252	\$11 54	27,863	10 1/5 cts.
House of Providence, ".....	1000 00	233	4 29	45,722	2 1/5 "
House of Industry, Kingston.....	2400 00	148	16 21	10,268	23 1/4 "
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	720 00	138	5 21	12,673	5 3/4 "

In making comparisons of the above figures it should be borne in mind that the out-door relief operations of the Toronto House of Industry are on a much larger scale in respect to numbers than those confined to the House proper, which, as far as I am aware, does not exist in other of the poor-houses aided by Government.

In writing upon poor-houses in my last annual Report, I stated that "whatever claim these institutions had upon the Province for aid, it must rest upon the number of immigrants and wandering poor received into them." With respect to immigrants it will not be disputed that their reception and support in local poor-houses constitute a good claim upon Government for aid; although in respect to wandering poor, if poor-houses were established in various parts of the Province, in conformity with the spirit of the statute, that class would be evenly distributed and provided for in the various counties or groups of counties. It however must be borne in mind that pauperism has a tendency to centralize itself, and that cities and towns are apt to be burdened with the support of a greater number of paupers than what legitimately belongs to them. For this reason it appears to me that city poor-houses may be entitled to receive aid from Government in proportion to the number of poor persons they receive and support, and I would recommend that that shall be the basis upon which Government aid shall be distributed under the provisions of the proposed Act, and that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint not less than three members upon the board of management of every poor-house in receipt of such aid. The following table gives the expenditures of the poor-houses receiving Government aid, and the cost per inmate and per day for support:—

	Expenditure.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per day of each Inmate
House of Industry, Toronto.....	\$10,238 88*	\$40 63	36 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.
House of Providence, "	5,169 05	22 18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
House of Industry, Kingston.....	3,024 95	20 43	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
House of Refuge, Hamilton	2,524 73	18 29	19 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

These figures prove the House of Industry, Kingston, to be the most expensive, while it is, at the same time, the worst managed in the Province.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS, &c.

In addition to the Hospitals and Poor-Houses aided by Government Funds, there were 15 Public Institutions, established for the care of Orphans, and neglected and abandoned children, assisted, to a small extent, from the funds of the Province; the operations of which in respect to admissions and discharges are exhibited in the following table: as well as the classification of religious denominations to which the parents of the inmates belonged.

* A large portion of the expenditure was for the relief of out-door poor, which if deducted would very much reduce the cost per inmate, and the daily maintenance of each person as above given.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.		LOCATION.		Number of Inmates in resi- dence on 1st October, 1872.	Admissions during the year ending 30th Sept., 1873.	Total Number of Inmates.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1872.	Protestant of any de- nomination.	Roman Catholic.	Other Religions or not known.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society		Toronto		86	45	131	34	1	96	131	376	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum		Do		244	151	395	133	22	240	19	22	6
Barnside Lying in Hospital		Do		6	93	99	87	6	6	71	8	.....
Magdalen Asylum		Do		32	37	69	38	.....	31	61	.....	59
Girls' Home and Public Nursery		Do		80	69	149	62	4	83	90	.....	.....
Boys' Home		Do		57	67	124	64	.....	60	116	8	.....
Orphans' Home		Do		25	23	48	11	.....	37	34	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum		Kingston		65	56	121	46	1	74	19	102	11
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum		London		116	39	155	37	11	107	.....	155	.....
Orphan Asylum and Ladies Benevolent Society		Hamilton		31	16	47	14	2	31	31	.....	16
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum		Do		59	58	117	49	2	66	.....	117	.....
Protestant Orphan Asylum		Ottawa		35	43	78	42	3	3	73	5	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Home		Do		63	62	125	77	.....	48	3	122	.....
Magdalen Asylum		Do		52	44	96	27	.....	69	3	93	.....
News Boys' Lodgings.		Do		15	123	138	123	.....	15	94	29	15
Toronto		Toronto		966	926	1892	844	52	996	745	1040	107

From this table it would appear that 1892 orphans and neglected or abandoned children, were admitted to these establishments during the year, of which number 844 remained a portion of the year and were discharged; 52 died, leaving 966 inmates in residence on the 30th September, 1873.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.		LOCATION.		RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1873.										EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1873.										REMARKS.			
				Balance from 1872.	From Government.	From Municipalities.	Income from Property be- longing to the Institution.	Subscriptions, Donations & Bequests of private in- dividuals.	From other sources not above enumerated.	Total.	Expended.	Balance in hand.	Total.	Expended.	Balance in hand.	Total.											
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society.....	Toronto	1034 96		640 00	000 00	316 79	1447 13	613 90	4652 78	3636 89	1015 89	4652 78	3636 89	1015 89	4652 78												
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Do	13 40	640 00	400 00		3950 00	2791 45	7794 85	7785 63	9 22	7794 85	7785 63	9 22	7794 85													
Burnside Lying-in Hospital.....	Do	360 02	480 00	250 00	149 00	367 28	347 36	1953 06	1351 23	602 43	1953 06	1351 23	602 43	1953 06													
Magdalene Asylum.....	Do	4474 89	480 00	500 00		1461 47	1102 19	8018 55	2845 73	*5172 82	8018 55	2845 73	*5172 82	8018 55													
Girls' Home and Public Nursery.....	Do	85 86	320 00	250 00	32 00	2945 56	787 93	4421 35	4376 56	44 79	4421 35	4376 56	44 79	4421 35													
Boys' Home.....	Do	221 89	320 00	250 00		1996 20	254 55	3042 64	2899 46	143 18	3042 64	2899 46	143 18	3042 64													
Newsboys' Lodgings.....	Do		240 00	200 00		940 62	629 44	2010 06	1698 37	311 69	2010 06	1698 37	311 69	2010 06													
Orphans' Home.....	Do	540 59	640 00			1048 93	302 35	2531 87	1629 77	*902 10	2531 87	1629 77	*902 10	2531 87													
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	London	25 50	640 00			4536 33	913 34	6135 17	5999 72	135 45	6135 17	5999 72	135 45	6135 17													
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton	813 04	640 00	250 00		3208 00	300 80	5211 84	4889 20	322 64	5211 84	4889 20	322 64	5211 84													
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	Do	357 82	610 00	767 50		2003 63		3768 95	3499 73	269 22	3768 95	3499 73	269 22	3768 95													
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	Ottawa	487 69	480 00			1801 81	1721 96	2689 65	2549 68	139 97	2689 65	2549 68	139 97	2689 65													
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	Do	1364 04	480 00					3645 85	1919 02	1726 83	3645 85	1919 02	1726 83	3645 85													
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.....	Do	1 16	480 00			747 81	940 64	2169 55	2169 00	0 55	2169 55	2169 00	0 55	2169 55													
Magdalene Asylum.....	Do		480 00			715 46	2833 30	4028 76	4153 76			4153 76															
		9780 80	7600 00	3467 50	497 79	27190 23	13539 21	62075 53	51403 75	10796 78	62200 53	51403 75	10796 78	62200 53													

* The over expenditure of \$125.00 is attributable to the scarcity of funds in some Institutions.

The receipts of these institutions and the sources from which they were derived together with the statement of expenditures are exhibited in the foregoing table.

From this table it would appear that the total amount of Government aid, given to the fifteen institutions named was \$7,600 for the year 1873.

For the same period \$3,467 50 were received from Municipalities, \$27,190 23 from subscriptions by private individuals, and \$14,030 from all other sources, making the total receipts including the Government appropriation, \$52,294 73.

The following table gives the total days' stay of all the inmates admitted during the year to these Asylums, and the proportion the Government Grant bears in each to the number of inmates admitted, and the per diem allowance of the same to each inmate.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Total number of inmates in the Asylum during the year.	Daily average number as shown by number in residence on 30th September, 1872 and 1873.	Total days' stay in Asylum during the year.	Government Grant.	Equal to per inmate admitted.	Equal to for each day's stay in Asylum.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society.	Toronto	131	91	33215	\$ cts. 640 00	9 cts. 4 88	01 ⁹ / ₁₆
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do.	395	242	80686	640 00	1 62	00 ⁷ / ₁₀
Girls' Home and Public Nursery	Do.	149	82	29930	320 00	2 14	01
Boys' Home	Do.	124	59	21535	320 00	2 58	01 ⁴ / ₁₀
Orphans' Home.....	Kingston.....	48	31	10557	640 00	13 33	06 ⁶ / ₁₀
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	London	121	70	25550	640 00	5 28	02 ⁵ / ₁₀
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Hamilton ...	155	112	40880	640 00	4 12	01 ⁵ / ₁₀
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society.	Do.	47	31	12315	640 00	13 61	05 ⁶ / ₁₀
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Ottawa	117	63	22995	480 00	4 10	02 ⁸ / ₁₀
Protestant Orphan Asylum	Do.	78	34	12410	480 00	6 15	03 ⁸ / ₁₀
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Do.	125	56	19273	480 00	3 84	02 ⁴ / ₁₀
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	69	32	11680	480 00	6 95	04 ¹ / ₁₀
Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	96	60	21900	480 00	5 00	02 ¹ / ₁₀
		1655	963	241926	6880 00	7 14	02

From this table it would appear that the average per diem allowance of the total Government Grant divided among these 15 establishments would be two cents per day for each inmate. Accepting this as a fair and equitable basis for the future distribution of the Government Grant the following comparative statement would show the result of its application to the several Institutions therein named.

Comparative Statement of Distribution under proposed Bill.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Average number of inmates.	Collective stay in days.	Present Government Grant.	Amount that would be given under proposed Bill.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	Toronto	91	33215	640 00	664 30
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Do.	242	80686	640 00	1613 72
Girls' Home and Public Nursery	Do.	82	29930	320 00	598 60
Boys' Home	Do.	59	21535	320 00	430 70
Orphans' Home	Kingston....	31	10557	640 00	211 14
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	London	70	25550	640 00	511 00
Do. do. do.	Hamilton ...	112	40880	640 00	817 60
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society ...	Do.	31	11315	640 00	226 30
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	Ottawa	63	22995	480 00	459 90
Protestant Orphan Asylum	Do.	34	12410	480 00	248 20
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	Do.	56	19273	480 00	385 46
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	32	11680	480 00	233 60
Do. do.	Ottawa	60	21900	480 00	438 00
		963	341926	6880 00	6838 52

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

OF

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

This Hospital was inspected on the 9th July, when every department was found to be scrupulously clean, with neatness and order prevailing throughout. The dormitories were well ventilated, and the beds and bedding comfortable, tidy, and sufficient for the requirements of the Hospital. The domestic departments were also found in good order, and altogether, the internal condition of the Hospital was most satisfactory.

In accordance with a recommendation made by me at a previous inspection the Hospital Committee has acquired the adjoining property, for wards for contagious diseases. The premises, whether in respect to accommodation, isolation from the main Hospital, and the public generally, are very well adapted for the purpose designed, and the Committee is entitled to great credit for the prompt manner in which this important and much needed addition to the Hospital accommodation of the City has been provided. Very great improvement has also been effected in the out-wards of the main Hospital and the yards.

A considerable addition has also been made to the main Hospital in the erection of a rear wing, the basement of which will be used for domestic purposes, the ground floor for the House surgeon's quarters, and rooms for private patients, and the upper floor for associated wards. This addition will place 18 new beds at the disposal of the Hospital Committee, and will also furnish the most approved bathing and closet arrangements, the want of which has been, hitherto, a most serious defect in the Hospital.

There were in residence, at the time of my visit, 63 patients, of whom 40 were males and 23 females; of this number 18 had occupied beds in the Hospital for periods over six months, many of whom were proper subjects for beds in an Hospital for incurables. Nearly all of this class of patients were lodged in the out-wards of the main Hospital, so that their separation from the curable patients was nearly complete. The average stay in Hospital of the patients is, however, very considerably increased by the presence of so many permanent residents.

The 63 patients in the Hospital were received from the following places viz. : City of Hamilton 42, County of Norfolk 1, Wellington 2, Wentworth 7, Halton 1, York 1, Northumberland 1, Welland 1, United States 1, Emigrants 6.

All the patients were spoken to, and they expressed satisfaction with their treatment both medical and domestic. The Hospital Committee has given another proof of the interest they take in the matters committed to their charge, by the purchase of a new and complete set of the most approved surgical instruments for the use of the House.

Five hundred and eight patients were under treatment in the Hospital during the year, 33 of the number being infants born in the Institution. Of this number 394 were discharged, 57 died in the Hospital, leaving 57 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1873.

These 508 patients were received from the following places :—

From the City of Hamilton, including the 33 births ...	365
“ County of Wentworth	47
“ Other counties in the Province	46
Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens	50
	<hr/>
	508

The sexes of the patients were :—Males 312, Females 196.

The Nationalities were :—English 132, Irish 137, Scotch 42, Canadians 168, United States 12, other countries 17.

The religious denominations to which they belonged were as follows, Protestants of any denomination 336, Roman Catholics 125, other denominations or unknown 14.

The receipts of the Hospital for the year ending 30th September, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$4,800 00
From the City of Hamilton.....	2,778 96
From the City of Hamilton, to purchase Land.....	600 00
From other Municipalities for payment of Patients' Board	243 00
From Paying Patients themselves... ..	110 00
From other sources.....	93 50
	<hr/>
	\$8,625 46

The Hospital expenditure for the same period was as follows, viz. :—

Food, medicine, and medical comforts.....	\$4,325 84
Fuel, light, water, and other charges upon maintenance.	1,722 84
Salaries and wages... ..	1,636 00
Real estate and extraordinary repairs	940 78
	<hr/>
	\$8,625 46

These figures prove the City of Hamilton to have been the largest municipal contributor to Hospital purposes in the Province during the past year. They also show the total daily cost of maintaining a patient in Hospital to be $39\frac{1}{4}$ cents, viz. for food and medicine $19\frac{3}{4}$ cents ; for salaries and wages $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and for other expenses 12 cents per day.

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 15th September, on which occasion the various wards, as well as the other portions of the building were found in a thoroughly clean and well ordered state. The dormitories were clean, and cheerful in appearance, and the bedding was found in good order and sufficient for Hospital requirements. At the time of inspection the dormitories were very free from bad odour, giving evidence of good ventilation. The general condition of the Hospital, the appearance of the patients, and the satisfaction expressed by them as to their treatment, afforded good evidence of excellent management in every department.

A fire took place in the Hospital, on the 27th February, but fortunately its progress was stayed before any serious damage was done to the building. All the patients were removed during the period of danger without accident or injury.

Since my last Report upon this Institution a building has been purchased by the Board for the reception and treatment of patients suffering from contagious diseases. This building, while being sufficiently far removed from the main Hospital to effect complete isolation if necessary, is, at the same time, near enough to it for joint management, and in all respects is well adapted for the purposes for which it was acquired. The acqui-

sition of this building, which completes the Hospital system of that section of the Province, furnishes another proof of the progressive character of the Board of Governors, and of the lively interest taken by them in the humane work committed to their charge.

There were 34 patients under treatment in the Hospital on the day of my visit, of whom 20 were men and 14 women, and who were received from the following places, viz. —the City of Kingston 6, County of Frontenac 6, other Counties 17, Sailors 3, Emigrants 2.

With the exception of three inmates who had long been occupants of the Hospital, all the rest were proper subjects for Hospital residence and treatment. During the year 451 patients occupied beds, 17 of whom were children born in the Hospital ; 375 of this number were discharged, 34 died, leaving 42 in residence at the close of the official year.

Those 451 patients were received from the following places:—

From the City of Kingston.....	175
From the County of Frontenac.....	63
From other Counties in the Province.....	124
Emigrants Foreigners and Aliens.....	89
	<hr/>
	451

The classification of these patients in respect of Sex, Religion and Nationality are as follows:—

Sex.

Males.....	303
Females..	148
	<hr/>
	451

Religion.

Protestants	320
Roman Catholics.....	129
Other Denominations	2
	<hr/>
	451

Nationalities.

England.....	72
Ireland.....	163
Scotland.....	21
Canada	142
United States.....	24
Other Countries, Unknown.....	29
	<hr/>
	451

The Hospital receipts for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are shewn in the following summary:—

From the Province	\$4,800 00
From Municipalities as a grant ...	100 00
From Paying Patients	540 98
From Subscriptions, &c., of private individuals...	340 73
From other sources	788 10
	<hr/>
	\$6,569 81

The Hospital expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

For Food, medicine and medical comforts	\$2,978 83
“ Fuel, light, water & other maintenance charges	1,963 13
“ Salaries and wages	1,177 70
“ Real estate and repairs extraordinary	560 20
	<hr/>
	\$6,679 86

The figures in relation to expenditures, exhibit the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been, for food, medicines, and medical comforts $20\frac{1}{2}$ cents, for salaries and wages 8 cents, and for other expenses $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or a total cost of 42 cents per day.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

This Hospital was inspected on the 5th January, on which day there were 109 patients under treatment in the various wards, viz., 75 men, 32 women and 2 boys. Four of this number were occupying private rooms, and were paying seven dollars per week for board and medical attendance; nine were patients suffering from incurable ailments whose maintenance in the Hospital is being paid for by private individuals; fifty were occupying beds as free patients, and forty-six were paying forty cents per day for their lodgment and medical attendance. Fifty-eight of these patients came from the City of Toronto, six from the County of York, and the rest were received from other counties, chiefly those in close proximity to Toronto.

The condition of the Hospital, in respect to the state of the wards, and other departments of the house, and the beds and bedding, was much better than I had found them at any previous visit, in fact, with the exception of the bathing and closet rooms, the Hospital at this visit was found in admirable order, with neatness and cleanliness prevailing throughout. There were 120 beds made up, being 11 more than were then occupied, the bedding was clean and tidy in appearance; very comfortable, and sufficient for the 120 beds.

The supply of water continues to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the house, and until this serious want is supplied, cleanliness and a pure atmosphere cannot be had in the bathing and closet-rooms. It is most important that this defect, and the insufficient, but expensive and troublesome, manner of heating the building by stoves, should be remedied as soon as possible.

Alteration has been made in the drainage of the basement, which was much wanted, and has doubtless, much improved the sanitary condition of the Hospital.

Internal improvements have also been made in the building which have added to its comfort and good appearance. Should additional beds be required, it is desirable that the front rooms should be used, both on account of their cheerful appearance, and for the health and comfort of the patients.

I was present when dinner was served to the patients, the food was good and wholesome in quality, and sufficient in supply: the bread rations for the whole day, I regretted to observe, were served in the morning and left in the wards, instead of the proper allowance being served at each meal.

I conversed with every patient and received no complaints, but all expressed satisfaction with their treatment both medical and domestic.

Clinical lectures are delivered daily in the Theatre of the Hospital, to the students of all the Medical Schools in the City, and from 80 to 100 students regularly attend.

Seven hundred and fifty two patients have occupied beds in the Toronto Hospital during the past year, of whom 597 were discharged, 88 died, and 67 remained under treatment at the expiration of the official year.

These 752 patients were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	518
From the County of York	50

From other Counties in the Province	129
Emigrants and Foreigners	55
	<hr/>
	752

The classification of these patients in respect to Sex, Religion and Nationality are as follow :—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males	509
Females	243
	<hr/>
	752

<i>Religion.</i>	
Protestants	519
Roman Catholics ..	167
Other denominations.....	66
	<hr/>
	752

<i>Nationalities.</i>	
England	221
Ireland ..	221
Scotland	69
Canada	178
United States.....	34
Other Countries unknown	29
	<hr/>
	752

The receipts of this Hospital for the past year, and the sources from which they were derived are shewn in the following summary.

From the Province	\$11,200 00
From Municipalities for payment of Patients ...	65 05
From Paying Patients	2,510 66
Income from Property belonging to Hospital ...	5,926 55
From Subscriptions &c., of private individuals	267 50
“ Sales of Property	305 00
“ Balance Gas and Water Bond.....	600 00
“ Students' Admission Fee	636 00
	<hr/>
	\$21510 76

The Hospital expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz :—

For Food and medicine	\$8,150 38
“ Fuel, light, water and other maintenance charges.....	10,727 81
“ Salaries and wages	4,199 81
	<hr/>
	\$23,078 00

The figures given above, in respect to expenditures, represent the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been for food and medicine $24\frac{1}{2}$ cents, for salaries and wages $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and for all other expenses $32\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or a total cost of $69\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day.

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 22nd September, when there were 18 patients found in the wards under treatment, viz., 10 men and 8 women. Many of this number had been residents of the house for much longer periods than should be the case in an Hospital. Five inmates had occupied beds for periods varying from two to four years. The various parts of the Hospital were found in a very clean and orderly condition, although evidence of bad ventilation was apparent in some wards. The beds and bedding were in a fair state of tidiness.

Great progress has been made during the year with the new Hospital which is being erected in close proximity to the old building, on a very healthy and sightly position. The original plan of the new Hospital embraced a central building 50 feet by 44 feet, with two adjoining wards 62 feet by 26 feet. The money required for the erection of the building having to be raised solely from charitably disposed persons and municipalities in the vicinity of Ottawa, the Directors found, after a strict canvassing tour for subscriptions, that they were limited to the erection of a portion only of the original plan. They deemed it advisable to commence in the spring with subscriptions amounting to \$15,000, and have now built and enclosed the centre building and the east wing, which, in addition to affording room for the Hospital kitchen, store rooms, and other domestic departments, including the steward's quarters, will give space for about sixty patients. All modern Hospital improvements are to be introduced in respect of closet and bathing arrangements, rooms for private patients, and separate wards for convalescent patients. The height of each story is 14 feet in the clear. The ventilation of the building has been provided for by flues running parallel with the furnace flues in each ward, and pulley windows. The style of the building is a plain, substantial white brick, relieved with cut stone strings and bases, and octagon front. When completed according to the original plan, the cost will not be less than \$45,000.

There were during the past year 172 patients provided with beds in this Hospital, of whom 135 were discharged, 17 died and 20 remained under treatment at the close of the official year.

These 172 patients were received from the following places. viz :—

From the City of Ottawa	75
From the County of Carleton.....	39
From other Counties in the Province.....	31
Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens.....	27
	—
	172

The classification of these patients in respect to sex, religion and nationality was as follows. viz. :

Sex.

Males.....	129
Females.....	43
	—
	172

Religion.

Protestants.....	169
Roman Catholics.....	3
	—
	172

Nationalities.

England.....	49
Ireland.....	38
Scotland.....	11

Canada.....	60
United States.....	1
Other Countries	13
	<hr/>
	172

The receipts of this Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they came, are shown in the following summary :—

From the Province..	\$1,200 00
From paying patients.....	901 10
From subscriptions, &c., of private individuals....	734 54
From other sources.....	420 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,255 64

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

For food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$2,627 00
For fuel, light, water and other maintenance charges...	900 16
For salaries and wages.....	650 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,177 16

The above figures in relation to expenditure show the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been, for food and medicine, $29\frac{3}{4}$ cents ; for salaries and wages, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents ; and for all other expenses, $10\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or a total cost of $47\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day.

ROMAN CATHOLIC GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

This Hospital was inspected on the 22nd September, when every part of it was found to be in most admirable order, with cleanliness and comfort prevailing throughout the entire Hospital. There were, on the day of my visit, 19 patients occupying beds in the Hospital, of whom 13 were men and 6 women. All appeared to be proper subjects for Hospital residence, and all expressed the utmost satisfaction with their treatment both medical and domestic.

During the year 291 patients were accommodated with beds in this Hospital, out of which number 255 were discharged, 21 died, and 15 remained in residence at the close of the official year. These 291 patients were received from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Ottawa.....	206
From the County of Carleton.....	18
From other Counties in the Province.. ..	37
Emigrants, and Foreigners.....	30
	<hr/>
	291

The classification of these patients in respect to sex, religion and nationality, was as follows, viz. :—

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males.....	160
Females	131
	<hr/>
	291
<i>Religion.</i>	
Protestants.....	10
Roman Catholics.....	281
	<hr/>
	291

Nationalities.

England.....	8
Ireland.....	96
Canada.....	172
United States.....	6
Other countries.....	9
	<hr/>
	291

The Hospital receipts for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are shown in the following summary :—

From the Province.....	\$1,200 00
From municipalities as a grant.....	00 00
From paying patients.....	1,178 65
From subscriptions, &c., of private individuals...	49 10
From other sources.....	2,944 10
	<hr/>
	\$5,371 85

The expenditures for the same period were as follow :—

For food, medicine, and medical comforts.....	\$2,852 63
For fuel, light, water and other maintenance charges...	2,332 15
For salaries and wages.....	348 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,532 78

The above figures in relation to expenditure, represent the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been, for food and medicine, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents ; for salaries and wages, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents ; and for other expenses, 35 cents, or a total cost of 83 cents per day.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

This Hospital was inspected on the 16th September, on which occasion there were ten patients under treatment. The condition of the Hospital in respect to cleanliness and order was perfect, and the patients all expressed satisfaction with their treatment.

During the past year 240 patients occupied beds in this Hospital, 210 of whom were discharged, 10 died, leaving 20 in residence at the close of the official year.

These 240 patients were received from the following places, viz. :—

From the City of Kingston.....	64
From the County of Frontenac.....	32
From other Counties in the Province.....	112
Emigrants and Foreigners.....	12
	<hr/>
	240

The classification of these patients in respect to sex, religion, and nationality was as follows :—

Sex.

Males.....	161
Females.....	79
	<hr/>
	240

Religion.

Protestants	42
Roman Catholics	193
Other denominations	5
	<hr/>
	240

Nationalities.

England	13
Ireland.....	91
Scotland	9
Canada	105
United States	16
Other countries	6
	<hr/>
	240

The receipts of this Hospital for the year and the sources from which they were derived are shown in the following summary :—

From the Province	\$800 00
“ Municipalities for payment of patients	10 00
“ Paying patients	190 80
“ Subscriptions of private individuals.....	795 00
	<hr/>
	\$1795 80

The Hospital expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz. :—

For food and medicine	\$1,178 68
“ Fuel, light, water and other maintenance charges.....	722 56
“ Salaries and wages	84 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,985 24

The above figures as regards expenditure, show the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been for food and medicine $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents; for salaries and wages $02\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and for all other expenses $20\frac{3}{4}$ cents, or a total cost of 57 cents per day.

LONDON HOSPITAL.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 27th August, when 27 patients were found in the wards under treatment; of whom 20 were men and 7 women. This number includes 12 inmates lodged in a building adjoining the Hospital, known as the House of Refuge, all of whom had bodily ailments, but of a chronic and incurable kind. These 12 patients were *all* received from the City of London, and those in the Hospital proper were chiefly received from the City of London and County of Middlesex.

The various wards and dormitories were found in a clean and tidy state, with the bedding comfortable and sufficient for the requirements of the Hospital. No complaints were received from the patients.

I regret to say that no action has yet been taken for the erection of a new Hospital.

During the year 271 patients occupied beds, 11 of whom were children born in the Hospital, 223 of this number were discharged, 22 died, leaving 26 in residence at the close of the official year.

These 271 patients were received from the following places :—

From the City of London	244
From the County of Middlesex	27
From other Counties in the Province	00
Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens	00
	<hr/>
	271

The classification of these patients in respect to sex, religion and nationality was as follows :—

Sex.

Males	180
Females	91
	<hr/>
	271

Religion.

Protestants	189
Roman Catholics	82
Other denominations	00
	<hr/>
	271

Nationalities.

England	66
Ireland	114
Scotland	25
Canada	56
United States	3
Other Countries unknown	7
	<hr/>
	271

The Hospital receipts for the year, and the sources from which they came are shown in the following summary :—

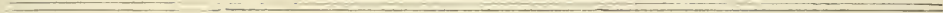
From the Province	\$2,400 00
From municipalities as a grant	00 00
From paying patients	220 34
From subscriptions, &c., of private individuals	00 00
From other sources	00 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,620 34

The Hospital expenditures for the same period were as follow :—

For food	\$2,348 61
For fuel, light, water, and other maintenance charges	2,728 65
Salaries and wages	* 1,456 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,533 27

The figures in relation to expenditures exhibit the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been for food 18 cents ; for salaries and wages, 12 cents, and for other expenses 20 cents, or a total cost of 50 cents per day.

* \$500.00 of this amount is paid to the Attending Physician out of which sum he also provides medicine and medical comforts.



GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

I inspected this Hospital on the 12th July, there being on that day 7 patients under treatment—all men—two of whom were immigrants, two sailors, and three residents of St. Catharines. All were proper subjects for the Hospital, and all were satisfied with their treatment. Every part of the building was found in excellent order, and the bedding clean, tidy and sufficient.

The total number of patients accommodated with beds during the past year in this Hospital amounted to 132, out of which number 113 were discharged, 5 died, and 14 were in residence at the close of the official year.

These 132 patients were received from the following places, viz :—

From the Town of St. Catharines.....	69
From the County of Lincoln.....	16
From other Counties in the Province.....	27
Emigrants, Foreigners and Aliens.....	20
	<hr/>
	132

The classification of these patients in respect to sex, religion and nationality were as follows, viz :—

Sex.

Males.....	103
Females.....	29
	<hr/>
	132

Religion.

Protestant.....	86
Roman Catholic.....	38
Other Denominations.....	8
	<hr/>
	132

Nationalities

England.....	33
Ireland.....	36
Scotland.....	14
Canada.....	35
United States.....	8
Other Countries.....	6
	<hr/>
	132

The receipts of this Hospital for the year, and the sources from which they came, are shown in the following summary :—

From the Province.....	\$1,000 00
From the Dominion Government.....	500 00
From municipalities as a grant.....	300 00
From paying patients.....	139 00
From subscriptions, &c., of private individuals.....	993 34
From other sources.....	42 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,974 24

The expenditures for the same period were as follow :—

For food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$ 805 36
For fuel, light, water and other maintenance charges..	1,367 86
For salaries and wages.....	494 53
	<hr/>
	\$2,667 75

The above figures relating to the expenditure of this Hospital represent the daily cost of maintenance per patient to have been, excluding a payment made upon property : for food and medicine $37\frac{3}{4}$ cents, for salaries and wages $23\frac{1}{4}$ cents. and for all other expenses $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, or a total cost of $98\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

Statutory inspection was made of this establishment, in accordance with the requirement of the Inspection Act, on the 15th October. The Infirmary in its various departments was found in a very orderly and well-kept state ; the dormitories were clean, and the bedding tidy in appearance. Some internal improvements had been made since my last visit, which render the building more cheerful and comfortable. I had, however, again to call the attention of the board of management to the great defect that exists, in the want of sufficient space for an airing and exercise ground for the resident patients in an institution of this character. Not only would the surroundings of the Infirmary be much improved by the acquisition of more land, but the comfort and health of the patients would be promoted and improved, and I suggested for the consideration of the Board that it would be very desirable to secure the adjoining lot on the east, in order to overcome this serious defect.

There were only five patients in residence at my visit on this occasion, although the register indicated an average residence of seven during the year. Three of these resident patients were from the country, and two from the City of Toronto, and all were paying patients in respect of board. During my visit fifteen out-door patients, chiefly from the City of Toronto, presented themselves for treatment and medicine. The greatest credit and praise is due to Dr. Rosebrough and his Assistants, for the kindness and care they bestow upon this class of patients, and it is only necessary to observe the every day working of the Infirmary in this manner, in order to realize and appreciate the great good that it is accomplishing. I was glad to observe that the private subscriptions, under the exertions of the Superintendent, Mr. Hart, had much increased during the year ; and I feel confident that if the public only fully understand the design of the Institution and the good work it is quietly performing, there will be no lack of funds for its maintenance. The general management of the affairs of the Infirmary, both medical and domestic, is most satisfactory. The number of resident patients admitted to the Infirmary during the year was 87, viz., 52 males and 35 females ; in addition to which number 282 out-door patients received medical treatment and medicine during the same period. The average stay of the resident patients in the Infirmary was $26\frac{2}{3}$ days each, and the total collective stay of all numbered 2,342 days.

The 369 in-door and out-door patients were residents of the following places :—

City of Toronto.....	109
County of York.....	7
Other Counties in the Province.....	186
Emigrants and Foreigners.....	67
	<hr/>
	369

The receipts of the Infirmary for the year ending 30th September, 1873, and the sources from which they were derived, were as follows :

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,000 00
From the Municipality of Toronto.....	200 00
From paying patients for board in Infirmary.....	1,075 37
Subscriptions, donations, &c.....	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,725 37

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

Food and household expenses.....	\$1,328 12
Fuel and light.....	809 75
Rent of building.....	300 00
Salaries and wages.....	343 65
Other expenditures.....	318 55
	<hr/>
	\$3,100 07

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Statutory inspection was made of this establishment on the 16th September, when the various dormitories and rooms were visited and examined. The dormitories and the bedding were in a very untidy condition, and far from being clean. Of course the structural condition of the building will not admit of thorough cleanliness and order, but a great deal more might be done in that direction, which would improve the condition of the House and add to the comfort of the inmates. The destruction of the men's dormitory, by fire last March necessitated the occupation of the old workshop for dormitory purposes. Many of the men are aged and infirm and require a few comforts and a little care in order to make life endurable, but it is very clear that neither one nor the other can be extended to them in their present miserable quarters, it is therefore of the utmost importance that the new premises should be occupied at the earliest day possible, both for the comfort of the inmates and to enable the introduction of good administration and discipline into the affairs of the House. It is to be hoped that whoever is to have the superintendence of the new establishment, will have, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, an opportunity of observing how matters are conducted in the Toronto House of Industry, so that the order, regularity and comfort that prevails there may be introduced and maintained in the House that is about to be opened.

There were only 17 inmates found in residence on this occasion, of whom ten were men and seven women, of the men four were blind, and one idiotic, the last named appeared to be a proper subject for the Idiot Asylum at London, and for whose admission the Chairman was instructed to make application to the Medical Superintendent of that Institution.

The register of the House was examined and found to be very defective in affording the information it is intended to convey, as neither the date of discharge or the period of House residence was recorded in many instances.

It was impossible to obtain full information respecting the dietary list of the Establishment owing to the absence of the Superintendent Mr. Holmes. I observed, however, in the ration book that on the day preceding my visit, 96 rations were entered up, or sufficient for 32 inmates daily, and again on the 18th, *which was two days in advance of time*, 72 rations were charged, being equal to a daily allowance for 24 persons, while only 17 were in residence. Upon this point I expressed a desire to obtain further information, and I have been informed that an investigation was ordered by the managers of the House the result of which has not yet been communicated to me.

During the year 148 poor persons were admitted to the House including 28 remaining in residence at the close of the previous year, of which number 129 remained a portion of the year and were discharged, and 1 died, leaving 18 in the House at the close of the year.

The classification of the inmates in respect to sex, nationality and religion was as follows :—

Sex.—Males, 80 ; Females, 68.

Nationalities.—English, 14 ; Irish, 72 ; Scotch, 4 ; Canadians, 39 ; United States, 11 ; other countries, 8.

Religious Denominations.—Protestants of any denomination, 83 ; Roman Catholics, 65.

These 148 inmates were received from the following places :—

From the City of Kingston	60
“ County of Frontenac and other Counties in the Province	58
Emigrants and Foreigners.....	30
	<hr/>
	148

The average days' stay of each inmate in the House was $69\frac{2}{3}$ days, and the collective stay of the whole was 10,268 days.

The amounts received for the maintenance of the House, and the sources from which they were derived, for the year ending 30th September, were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario.	\$2,400 00
Payment of board by inmates	223 80
Subscriptions.....	37 00
Municipalities... ..	00 00
Other sources.....	150 29
	<hr/>
	\$2,811 09

The expenditures for the same period were as follows :—

Food	\$1,056 10
Salaries and wages.....	502 50
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	164 96
Fuel and light	655 02
Repairs at new House and old.....	391 20
Other expenses.....	255 17
	<hr/>
	\$3,024 95

The Directors of the House report that they have received and expended in alterations and additions to the new House upwards of \$3,000. The buildings connected with the new establishment, together with twelve acres of land, were donated to the House of Industry by the Corporation of Kingston, and were valued at \$9,000 before any alterations and additions were made. The buildings, both in respect to position, structure and internal arrangements, are well suited for the purposes of the charity. The new House was ready for occupation on the 10th November, on which day it was taken possession of, and the inmates of the old House removed to it.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Statutory inspection was made of this establishment on the 15th October, on which day there were 66 inmates residing in the House—viz., 35 men, 25 women, and 6 children. There are a sufficient number of beds in the House for 100 inmates, and frequently during the winter they are all occupied, but at the time of the year at which my visit was paid the average daily number is, perhaps, lower than at any other time.

I have, as usual, a most satisfactory report to make of the condition of this establishment and the management of its affairs. Every part of the building was inspected, and

found in the most admirable condition of order and cleanliness. The dormitories and beds and bedding on the female side of the House were a model of tidiness, with an air of comfort and cheerfulness about them that is seldom found in a poor-house. As this condition of things can only be maintained by good management on the part of the superintendent and matron, these officials are entitled to the greatest credit for its excellent condition and the order and regularity that prevails in the every-day management of the House.

The casual ward attached to the House has had a second story added to it, and now affords accommodation for 40 inmates at night. The heating of this building, the provision for the entire separation of the sexes, and its general internal arrangement are well carried out. There are some defects about the House, which it is desirable to remedy as soon as possible ; the most urgent of which are the insufficient supply of water and the cellar accommodation.

The in-door operations of the House for the year were as follows:

Number of inmates in the House at the end of last year	79	
Admitted during the year.	173	
	<hr/>	252
Discharged	162	
Died in House	25	
	<hr/>	187
		<hr/>
		65
Remaining in House 30th September.....		

The classification of these inmates in respect to sex, nationalities and religious denominations was as follows :

Sex.

Males.....	148
Females	104
	<hr/>
	252

Nationalities.

England.....	57
Ireland	130
Scotland	20
Canada.....	25
United States and other countries.	20
	<hr/>
	252

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	167
Roman Catholics.....	79
Other denominations	6
	<hr/>
	252

The 252 inmates were received from the following places —

From the City of Toronto.....	121
From other parts of the Province	66
Emigrants and Foreigners	65
	<hr/>
	252

The average stay in the House of the inmates was 112 days : and the collective stay of all was 27,863 days.

• *Outside Operations.*

During the year 2143 outside poor were relieved by this establishment, and at the close of the official year 258 persons were on the relief roll. These 2143 persons were reported as follows in respect to sex, nationality and religion.

Sex.—Males, 1105 Females, 1038.

Religion.—Protestants, 1466 ; Roman Catholics, 651 ; Other denominations, 26.

Nationalities.—England, 756 ; Ireland, 1049 ; Scotland, 96 ; Canada, 179 ; United States and other countries, 63.

It was further reported that 1139 were residents of the City of Toronto ; 270 in the County of York and other counties ; 184 were wandering poor, and 550 were emigrants and foreigners.

The average period for which relief was given was 26½ days, making the collective assistance given to the out-door poor equal to 271,825 days.

The receipts of the House for the year and the sources from which they came, are as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario.	\$2,900 00
“ City of Toronto	4,000 00
“ Payment of inmates	62 69
Income from Property.....	501 60
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals.....	1,676 09
Other sources.....	186 65
	<hr/>
	\$9,327 03

The expenditures, which included the cost of carrying on all the out-door operations of the charity, as well as the maintenance of the House proper, were as follows :—

Food	\$ 4,147 89
Salaries and wages.....	700 00
Furniture, furnishing and clothing.....	956 71
Fuel and light (including coal distributed to out-door poor).	2,679 47
Repairs.....	235 70
Other expenses.....	1,519 11
	<hr/>
	\$10,238 88

The cash balance on hand on the 1st Oct., 1872 was \$3,600, and at the correspond period this year \$2,688 15.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

This large establishment combines no less than five distinct objects in its operations, viz., a Poor-House ; an Hospital for incurable and aged sick persons ; an Asylum for physical defectives, such as deaf-mutes and blind persons ; an Orphan Asylum and School and a Public Nursery for infants, and had within its walls on the day of my visit, a population of no less than 381 souls of these various classes. Inspection was made of the House on the 17th October, on which occasion every part of it was found in excellent order and in a thoroughly clean and well kept condition throughout. In some of the associated dormitories there was evidence of a little overcrowding, no doubt caused by the great demand upon its accommodation. It is proposed to overcome this defect, however, in the erection of a wing, 118 feet long by 50 feet wide and four stories high. The foundation for this structure was in course of erection at my visit, and the wing, when completed, will cost

nearly \$25,000. All the domestic work of the House is performed by the inmates and Sisters of Charity, under the superintendence of Sister M. Antoinette, so that no expenditure whatever is incurred for salaries and wages.

The operations of the Poor-House department for the past year, in the wards of which were many aged sick, blind, deaf-mute and idiotic persons, were as follows:—

Number of inmates in the House at the close of last official year...	139
Admitted during the year.....	94
	<hr/> 233

Of this number, 65 remained for a time and were discharged, 27 died during the year, leaving 141 in residence on the 30th September.

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of these 233 inmates were as follows:

Sex.

Males.....	98
Females	135
	<hr/> 233

Religion.

Roman Catholics	218
Protestant....	15
	<hr/> 233

Nationality.

England.....	17
Ireland	27
Scotland ...	12
Canada	148
Other Countries	29
	<hr/> 233

These 233 inmates were received into the House from the following places:

From the City of Toronto	64
“ “ County of York	27
“ “ Other Counties in the Province.....	36
Emigrants and Foreigners	21
Not stated where received from	85
	<hr/> 233

The receipts of the House for the year ending 30th September, and the sources from which they were derived were as follows:

From Province of Ontario	\$1000
“ Municipalities....	200
“ Subscriptions, Donations, &c., of private individuals.....	2207=90
“ Other sources	1763=45
	<hr/> \$5171.35

The Expenditures for the same time were as follows :

Food	\$3157 98
Salaries and wages	
Other Expenses	2011 07
	<hr/>
	\$5179 05

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The operations of this House for the year were as follows :

Number of inmates remaining on the 30th Sept. 1872...	36
Admitted during the year	102
	<hr/>
	138
Discharged during year.....	94
Died.....	7
	<hr/>
	101
Remaining in the House 30th Sept. 1873.....	37

The average stay of the inmates was $91\frac{3}{4}$ days, and the collective stay of the whole number admitted amounted to 12,673 days.

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of these 138 inmates were as shown in the following summary :

Sex.

Males.....	18
Females	120

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination.....	64
Roman Catholics.....	69
Other denominations	5
	<hr/>
	138

Nationalities.

England	7
Ireland	54
Scotland	6
Canada.....	58
Other countries.....	13

These inmates were admitted to the House from the following places :

City of Hamilton.....	109
County of Wentworth	7
Other Counties in the Province	16
Emigrants and Foreigners.....	6
	<hr/>
	138

The receipts and expenditure of the House for the year were as follows :—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$710 00
“ City of Hamilton.....	1,804 73
	<hr/>
	\$2,524 73

Expenditure.

Food	\$1,384 58
Salaries and wages	350 00
Other expenses.....	790 15
	<hr/>
	\$2,524 73

I transmit herewith the usual Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane ; the Principals and Physicians of the Ontario Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and those of the Warden, Chaplain and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, each furnishing valuable information in relation to the operations and management of the respective establishments for the year reported upon.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

Office of the Inspector of Asylums,
Prisons, &c., for the Province of Ontario.

APPENDIX TO REPORT
OF
INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.

SIR—I have the honour of submitting to you the following report of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, for the official year ending 30th of September, 1873, being the 33rd of the Institution :

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in 1st of October 1872.....	313	314	627
Admitted since.	72	59	131
<hr/>			
Total under treatment.....	385	373	758
Discharged in the year	46	36	82
Eloped	1	0	1
Died.	23	26	49
<hr/>			
Decrease.....	70	62	132
Remaining in 1st of October 1873.....	315	311	626

The average number of patients resident has been 650.
The nationalities of 128 admitted have been as follows :

Born in England.....	25
“ “ Ireland.....	20
“ “ Scotland... ..	17
“ “ Canada.	59
“ “ U. States	6
“ “ Other Countries ...	4
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Total.....	131

The preceding figures stand in strong contrast with those of the earlier years of the Institution. When I entered as Medical Superintendent, now over twenty years ago, the population of the house was notably *Irish*.
Of the first 500 patients admitted

247	were natives of	Ireland.
101	" " "	England.
67	" " "	Scotland.
49	" " "	Canada.
36	" " "	Other Countries.
<hr/>		
500		

In the past year, instead of finding native Canadians amounting to the proportion of only 49 in 500, we see 59 in 131. In the preceding year we had 64 in 148, and instead of 247 Irish in 500, as in the early years, these have dwindled down to 20 in 131 in the past year. England now takes the lead in the foreign element; and if the hothouse system of emigration much longer continues England will compete lustily against our domestic productions in the line of Insanity. Those who believe that the old country is desirous of expatriating its valuable bone and sinew and brains, labour under a great mistake. It is, at all events, quite certain that Canada produces sufficient insanity for its own domestic wants, therefore we need not go to any heavy expense in promoting emigration of *this* class of *settlers*. A few have found entrance into this Asylum who might very properly have been appropriately accommodated in their native land.

The nationalities of the total admitted since the first opening of the Asylum have been—

English	699
Irish	1,475
Scotch	617
Canadian	1,035
United States	150
Others	133
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Total	4,109

Religious distinctions for the past year :—

English Church	35
Presbyterian	33
Methodist	30
R. Catholic	15
All others	18
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Total	131

Total for the whole time :—

English Church	1,243
Presbyterian	946
Methodist	613
R. Catholic	947
Others	360
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Total	4,109

All the preceding figures are given merely in compliance with official request. No sane man who has had many years of experience in the observance and treatment of insanity will be in danger of attaching much value to them. Insanity recognises the boundaries

neither of nationality nor of religious creed. It is a terrific leveller, and it teaches us, despite all highflown preconceptions, that we are all of one blood, and subject to like infirmities. One of the most powerful writers of the age has told us that, before a poor Irish widow could claim kindred with humanity, nineteen neighbours in an Edinburgh close had to be buried victims to the same typhus which carried off her husband. Assuredly small-pox, typhus fever, cholera and insanity are eloquent missionaries. Very painful to Asylum physicians it truly is, to be called on day by day, to "*show through*" empty-headed visitors, who come to stare, and laugh and wonder at the aberrative manifestations of their fellow beings, as though they themselves might not some day be candidates for honours in the same class.

Civil state of the total admitted :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married (including widowed)	983	1,259	2,242
Single	1,178	689	1,867
Total.....	2,161	1,948	4,109

Prudent old bachelors and venerable maidens sometimes inquire whether marriage conduces to insanity. Reversal of the terms of their question would render the answer much less difficult. Looking, however, at the above figures, and disregarding, as figure-head men too often do, all their elemental relations, it would seem that, as far as liability to insanity is concerned, marriage is very dangerous to women, and single life very dangerous to men, whilst married men and single women enjoy comparative immunity.

But are we sure that, of the 1,948 women admitted, had only 689 married, and 1,259 remained unmarried, the aggregate would have been much affected? So far as Asylum statistics show, there is little or no difference of incidence of insanity in the sexes. In the last twenty years, the admissions of men and women into the Toronto Asylum have differed very little, having been

Of Men.....	1,355
" Women	1,368

These figures, however, represent rather the equal receiving capacity of the Asylum than the absolute equality of the insane of each sex.

It appears from the Registers of the Asylum that, in the 32½ years of its existence the proportion of discharges to admissions has been

Of Men	54 per cent.
" Women	52 "

The proportion of deaths over the same period has been

Of Men.....	21½ per cent.
" Women	21⅓ "

It therefore seems that the results of treatment have been very nearly alike in the two sexes, which appears to me as an additional proof of the essential identity of the disease in both, notwithstanding the very different phases under which it may respectively present itself. The *form* assumed by the malady in men may be very different from that presented in women, but the underlying pathological evil is identical. It is not very doubtful that this evil is one of inheritance in a far larger degree than the medical certificates of lunacy indicate; but nothing can be more difficult than the eliciting of reliable information in relation to hereditament of insanity.

The following table exhibits the previous residences of all patients admitted in the past year, and in all preceding years :—

WESTERN.				EASTERN.			
	Prior to last year.	Last year.	Total.		Prior to last year.	Last year.	Total.
Algoma.....	3	0	3	Carleton County.....	40	1	41
Brant County.....	71	1	72	Dundas ".....	14	0	14
Bruce ".....	12	0	12	Durham ".....	138	10	148
Elgin ".....	46	0	46	Frontenac ".....	49	0	49
Essex ".....	28	0	28	Glengarry ".....	24	0	24
Grey ".....	52	8	60	Grenville ".....	22	1	23
Haldimand.....	38	0	38	Hastings ".....	68	3	71
Halton ".....	106	2	108	Lanark and Renfrew.....	76	2	78
Huron ".....	88	0	88	Lennox and Addington.....	24	0	24
Kent ".....	30	0	30	Leeds... ..	59	1	60
Lambton ".....	43	0	43	Northumberland.....	135	3	138
Lincoln ".....	130	5	135	Ontario.....	118	7	125
Middlesex ".....	98	2	100	Peterboro'.....	79	5	84
Monck ".....	1	0	1	Prescott.....	18	1	19
Norfolk ".....	30	0	30	Prince Edward... ..	37	0	37
Oxford ".....	46	2	48	Russell.....	4	0	4
Peel ".....	116	4	120	Stormont.....	59	1	60
Perth ".....	71	1	72	Victoria.....	21	2	23
Simcoe ".....	121	13	134	City of Kingston.....	97	0	97
Waterloo ".....	60	3	63	" Ottawa.....	41	2	43
Welland ".....	57	0	57	Rockwood Asylum.....	1	1	2
Wellington.....	162	5	167	Provincial Penitentiary.....	14	0	14
Wentworth.....	134	2	136	Province of Quebec.....	6	1	7
York ".....	333	11	344				
City of Toronto... ..	719	26	745				
" Hamilton.....	167	4	171				
" London.....	25	1	26				
State of Michigan.....	1	0	1				
Unassignable, East & West..	40	0	40				
	2794	90	2884		1144	41	1185
Total, Western and Eastern.....	3938	131	4069				

Warrant Cases.

The following table exhibits the cases admitted under warrant from 6th August, 1869, to 30th September, 1873 :—

Date of Admission.	Register Number.	Gaol whence sent.	Issue or Prospect.
1869. Aug. 7...	3526	Wentworth.....	Incurable.
Oct. 10...	3543	Bruce	Do.
" 22...	3544	York.....	Do.
Dec. 30...	3562	Victoria	Do.
1870. Jan. 20...	3568	Peel	Do.
Mar. 1...	3582	Leeds	Discharged 24th September, 1873.
" 1...	3583	Hastings	Do. 21st January, 1871.
" 15...	3588	York.....	Incurable.
May 17...	3609	Welland	Do.
July 7...	3623	York.....	Do.
Sept. 2...	3644	Welland	Do.
" 24...	3650	Wentworth.....	Do.
" 26...	3653	Lambton	Discharged 25th May, 1871.
" 26...	3654	Lanark and Renfrew	Do. 21st March, 1871.
" 27...	3655	Norfolk	Incurable.
" 28...	3656	Grey	Doubtful.
Oct. 11...	3660	York.....	Discharged 10th May, 1871.
" 15...	3666	Perth	Do. 10th January, 1871.
" 20...	3672	Wentworth.....	Incurable.
" 20...	3673	Hastings	Incurable, but dischd. 26th July, '71.
" 27...	3681	York.....	Discharged 2nd April, 1871.
" 28...	3682	Peterboro'	Incurable.
Nov. 4...	3685	Durham and Northumberland.....	Do.
" 4...	3684	Oxford	Do.
" 12...	3688	Perth	Do.
" 14...	3689	Hastings	Do.
" 15...	3690	Lennox and Addington	Discharged 16th May, 1871.
" 18...	3692	Ontario	Incurable.
" 22...	3695	Perth	Do.
" 22...	3694	Waterloo	Do.
Dec. 2...	3699	Grey	Discharged 17th March, 1871.
" 6...	3700	Peterboro'	Doubtful.
" 10...	3706	Wentworth.....	Died 10th January, 1871.
" 10...	3707	Wellington	Do. 6th April, 1871.
" 10...	3708	Do.	Incurable.
" 10...	3709	Lennox and Addington	Do.
" 19...	3714	Durham and Northumberland.....	Discharged 7th December, 1871.
" 22...	3715	Victoria	Incurable.
" 27...	3716	York.....	Discharged 17th April, 1871.
" 27...	3717	York.....	Do. 26th June, 1871.
" 28...	3719	Ontario	Incurable.
1871. Jan. 3...	3721	Halton	Discharged 17th April, 1871.
" 14...	3726	Peel	Do. 21st April, 1871.
" 25...	3729	Durham and Northumberland.....	Incurable.
Feb. 16...	3735	Wellington	Died 19th December, 1871.
" 22...	3736	York.....	Doubtful.
Mar. 3...	3739	York.....	Died 13th December, 1872.
" 7...	3743	Lincoln	Discharged 7th August, 1872.
" 8...	3744	Wentworth.....	Do. 1st October, 1871.
" 9...	3745	Peterboro'	Died 22nd January, 1872.
" 30...	3751	Do.	Doubtful.
" 30...	3752	Do.	Very doubtful.
April 20...	3762	York	Incurable.
" 24...	3764	Wellington	Do.
" 24...	3765	York.....	Discharged 22nd June, 1871.
" 24...	3766	York.....	Died 26th January, 1873.
" 26...	3768	Carleton	Doubtful.
" 26...	3769	Do.	Died 10th July, 1872.
" 27...	3770	Leeds	Very doubtful.
May 4...	3775	Carleton	Discharged 8th May, 1872.
" 10...	3777	Prescott and Russell	Incurable.
" 17...	3778	Wellington	Died 2nd January, 1872.
" 25...	3781	Lincoln	Discharged 2nd May, 1872.
June 9...	3784	York.....	Idiot.
" 19...	3786	Lincoln	Discharged 14th May, 1872.
" 26...	3790	York.....	Incurable.
July 4...	3795	York.....	Discharged 6th June, 1872.
" 26...	3802	Hastings	Do. 23rd April, 1872.
" 26...	3804	York.....	Incurable.
" 27...	3806	Peterboro'	Do.
Aug. 2...	3809	Carleton	Do.
" 4...	3812	York.....	Eloped 9th November, 1871.
" 7...	3814	Simcoe	Doubtful.
Sept. 1...	3823	Lanark and Renfrew	Died 8th October, 1872.

Date of Admission.	Register Number.	Gaol whence sent.	Issue or Prospect.
1871...Sept. 6...	3826	Ontario	Discharged 3rd July, 1872.
" 19...	3829	Rockwood Asylum	Incurable.
Oct. 13...	3834	Hastings	Discharged 2nd May, 1872.
" 17...	3836	Durham and Northumberland	Very doubtful.
" 21...	3837	Ontario	Discharged 15th April, 1872.
Nov. 7...	3843	Lanark and Addington	Very doubtful.
" 22...	3847	Halton	Incurable.
" 23...	3848	Durham and Northumberland	Discharged 11th November, 1872.
" 24...	3849	Lanark and Renfrew	Doubtful.
Dec. 5...	3852	Do.	Incurable.
" 5...	3853	Do.	Died 31st March, 1873.
" 12...	3855	Durham and Northumberland	Incurable.
" 12...	3-56	York	Do.
" 30...	3860	York	Very doubtful.
1872...Jan. 8...	3865	Durham and Northumberland	Doubtful.
" 24...	3868	York	Discharged 20th August, 1873.
Feb. 7...	3872	Grey	Do. 7th June, 1872.
" 13...	3875	Peterboro'	Do. 15th April, 1872.
" 15...	3876	Ontario	Do. 1st May, 1872.
" 26...	3880	Wentworth	Do. 20th August, 1872.
" 26...	3881	Do.	Do. 11th May, 1873.
" 28...	3882	Grey	Doubtful.
Mar. 14...	3889	Peterboro'	Discharged 17th May, 1872.
" 18...	3890	Victoria	Incurable.
" 25...	3894	Dundas	Discharged 30th October, 1872.
April 9...	3897	York	Do. 11th November, 1872.
" 10...	3899	Durham and Northumberland	Doubtful.
" 10...	3900	Do.	Discharged 25th July, 1872.
" 11...	3901	York	Do. 6th June, 1872.
" 11...	3902	York	Doubtful.
" 11...	3903	York	Discharged 12th July, 1872.
" 12...	3904	Leeds	Do. 11th July, 1872.
" 12...	3905	Simcoe	Doubtful.
" 12...	3906	Do.	Do.
" 12...	3909	Wentworth	Discharged 15th June, 1872.
" 27...	3914	Carleton	Doubtful.
May 2...	3915	Wentworth	Eloped 26th October, 1872.
" 2...	3916	Peel	Discharged 2nd September, 1872.
" 4...	3919	Waterloo	Do. 15th April, 1873.
" 18...	3923	Prince Edward	Do. 14th October, 1872.
" 29...	3927	Durham and Northumberland	Do. 14th October, 1872.
June 3...	3928	Grey	Incurable—Idiot.
" 3...	3929	Haldimand	Discharged 25th July, 1872.
July 3...	3946	Durham and Northumberland	Do. 5th April, 1872.
" 11...	3947	Lincoln	Do. 12th July, 1873.
" 15...	3949	Algoma	Do. 2nd September, 1872.
" 29...	3953	York	Doubtful.
" 29...	3954	York	Incurable.
" 29...	3955	Simcoe	Do.
Aug. 7...	3956	Ontario	Discharged 15th November, 1872.
" 20...	3958	Durham and Northumberland	Incurable.
" 20...	3959	Do.	Do.
" 27...	3961	York	Doubtful.
Sept. 10...	3957	Grey	Discharged 4th April, 1873.
" 24...	3974	Wentworth	Do. 1st April, 1873.
Oct. 26...	3981	Grey	Do. 12th April, 1873.
Nov. 8...	3985	Rockwood Asylum	Very doubtful.
" 14...	3987	Durham	Do.
" 18...	3989	Hastings	Doubtful.
" 27...	3992	Ontario	Do.
" 30...	3995	York	Do.
Dec. 6...	4002	Northumberland	Do.
1873...Jan. 27...	4015	Peterboro'	Do.
" 28...	4016	Ontario	Discharged 1st April, 1873.
Feb. 10...	4020	Simcoe	Curable.
" 11...	4021	York	Discharged 25th June, 1873.
" 11...	4022	York	Doubtful.
" 11...	4023	Durham	Incurable.
Mar. 31...	4040	Simcoe	Curable.
" 31...	4041	Do.	Doubtful.
May 23...	4056	Peel	Curable— <i>pro tem</i> .
June 14...	4063	York	Doubtful.
" 20...	4066	York	Died 22nd September, 1873.
" 21...	4067	York	Idiot.

Date of Admission.	Register Number.	Gaol whence sent.	Issue or Prospect.
1873... June 27...	4073	York.....	Died 29th July, 1873.
" 27...	4074	Victoria	Died 30th August, 1873.
July 17...	4078	York.....	Curable.
" 17...	4079	York.....	Incurable.
" 17...	4080	York.....	Do.
" 29...	4084	York.....	Incurable as to whiskey.
Aug. 1...	4086	York.....	Curable.
" 4...	4087	Grey.....	Do.
" 27...	4094	Peterboro'	Incurable.
" 27...	4095	Middlesex	Do.
Sept. 16...	4100	Grey.....	Doubtful.
" 18...	4101	York.....	Do.
" 18...	4102	York.....	Curable — <i>pro tem</i> .
" 29...	4107	Waterloo.....	Doubtful.
" 29...	4108	Do.	Do.
" 29...	4109	Ontario	Do.

In the preceding table, the "County of York" stands debited with more than its own rightful number of gaol lunatics, for the majority, I believe, belonged to the City of Toronto, but I have had no sufficient means of discrimination.

Habits as to temperance of 131 admitted in the year :—

Temperate.....	108
Intemperate	19
Doubtful.....	4
	<hr/>
	131

PAYING PATIENTS.

In my two last Annual Reports, I gave an analysis of this class of patients ; but as I understand the Bursar furnishes ample returns in this department, and as it more appropriately devolves on that officer than on the Medical Superintendent to report on fiscal matters, I avoid the trespass on the present occasion. I venture, however, to say, that continuous improvement in the monetary interests of the Asylum, from this source of revenue, has been realized.

DISCHARGES.

The condition of the patients discharged in the year has been as follows :—

Recovered (including 1 eloper).....	58
Improved	20
Unimproved	5
	<hr/>
Total	83

The civil condition of the above 83 is represented thus :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married	21	27	48
Single.....	26	9	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	36	83

The average residence of the above 83 has been 1 year, 2 months and 22 days ; but deducting the aggregate residence of 9, amounting to 56 years and 27 days, the average for the remaining 74 has been 7 months and 9 days.

It is rather an instructive fact that 7 of the 9 long residents had completely recovered ; the remaining two were taken home by their friends, one so much improved as to be fit for his voyage to England.

PERIODS OF RESIDENCE OF EIGHTY-TWO DISCHARGED AND ONE ELOPER.

	Register Number.	Time Resident.			Sex.	Remarks.
		Y.	M.	D.		
1	3923	0	4	26	Male	Warrant case.
2	3927	0	4	15	"	Do.
3	3915	0	5	24	"	Do. Eloped.
4	3894	0	7	1	"	Do.
5	3537	3	1	0	Female	Taken home by friends.
6	3942	0	4	14	Male	
7	3848	0	11	19	"	Warrant case.
8	3897	0	7	3	"	Taken to United States.
9	3691	1	11	27	Female	Taken home by sister.
10	3973	0	1	24	"	Puerperal.
11	3956	0	3	8	Male	Warrant case.
12	3969	0	2	6	"	Dipsomaniac.
13	3984	0	0	25	"	
14	3975	0	2	8	Female	Taken home by husband.
15	3976	0	2	21	"	
16	3932	0	7	11	"	Taken home by husband.
17	3760	1	10	9	"	
18	3997	0	2	9	"	
19	3986	0	2	23	Male	
20	3886	0	11	11	Female	Taken home by husband.
21	3963	0	5	24	Male	Removed in bad health.
22	4003	0	3	1	Female	
23	4013	0	1	23	Male	
24	4027	0	1	2	"	
25	3839	1	6	0	"	
26	3991	0	4	5	Female	Taken home by friends.
27	3940	0	9	3	Male	
28	3974	0	6	8	"	Warrant case.
29	4016	0	2	4	"	Do.
30	3794	1	8	30	Female	Puerperal.
31	3967	0	6	15	Male	Warrant case.
32	3946	0	9	2	"	Do.
33	3981	0	5	17	"	Do.
34	3911	0	11	25	"	
35	4004	0	4	6	"	Taken home by son.
36	3919	0	11	11	"	Warrant case.
37	3782	1	10	26	"	Taken to Ireland.
38	3021	9	0	7	"	
39	3935	0	10	5	"	
40	4049	0	0	12	"	Taken out by brother.
41	4030	0	1	26	Female	
42	3895	1	1	3	"	Dipsomaniac.
43	2976	9	4	12	Male	
44	3881	1	2	15	"	Warrant.
45	4033	0	2	16	Female	
46	3428	4	11	22	Male	
47	3994	0	5	24	Female	
48	3599	3	1	3	"	
49	4039	0	2	10	Male	Dipsomaniac.
50	3877	1	3	18	"	
51	4024	0	3	27	Female	Taken home by husband.
52	4021	0	4	14	"	Warrant case.
53	4037	0	3	6	"	
54	4006	0	6	1	Male	
55	4047	0	2	17	"	On probation.
56	3952	0	10	15	"	
57	3665	2	3	17	Female	
58	3888	1	3	24	Male	Probational—failure.
59	3207	7	8	8	Female	
60	3947	1	0	1	Male	Warrant case—probational.
61	4052	0	2	20	Female	Puerperal.
62	4069	0	0	20	"	
63	4055	0	2	2	"	Puerperal.
64	3008	9	4	9	Male	Taken to England.
65	3323	5	11	4	"	
66	3800	2	0	17	"	Probational.
67	4028	0	5	8	"	

PERIODS OF RESIDENCE—*Continued.*

	Register Number.	Time Resident.			Sex.	Remarks.
		Y.	M.	D.		
68	4061	0	2	0	Female	
69	3990	0	9	21	Male	
70	3868	1	6	27	"	Warrant case.
71	4058	0	2	20	Female	Puerperal.
72	4010	0	7	24	Male	Taken home by mother.
73	4068	0	2	9	Female	Taken home by father.
74	4097	0	0	5	"	Do. husband.
75	4083	0	1	21	"	Do. Do.
76	4053	0	4	15	Male	Probational.
77	4025	0	7	7	Female	
78	4092	0	1	8	"	Taken home by husband.
79	3970	1	0	7	"	
80	3582	3	6	23	"	Warrant case.
81	4085	0	1	24	"	Puerperal.
82	4062	0	3	14	Male	
83	3968	1	0	16	Female	

RE-ADMISSIONS.

Register Number.	Number of Admission.	REMARKS.	Interval since Discharge.		
			Years.	Months.	Days.
3986	2nd	Insanity doubtful. Returned by own wish.....	0	5	14
3993	2nd	Jealousy when at home	0	2	0
3994	6th	Always reenters by own wish	6	8	14
3999	2nd	Was taken home against advice	0	5	14
4004	2nd	Do. do. do.	1	4	11
4009	2nd	Recurrent. Hereditary	1	6	0
4021	3rd.	Husband cannot support her.....	0	10	0
4030	2nd	Returned by own wish	2	2	19
4034	2nd	Paretic. Friends believed cured, but returned and died.....	1	9	23
4035	3rd.....	Recurrent. Religious mania.....	6	2	0
4039	3rd.....	Dipsomaniac. In wrong place.....	0	4	3
4044	2nd	.....	7	7	14
4060	2nd	.....	10	0	0
4063	2nd	Taken out too soon	0	1	16
4069	2nd	Insanity slight	12	0	0
4075	2nd	Old maid. Disappointed in love	1	3	3
4084	4th.....	4039 back again	0	1	27
4099	3rd.....	.....	13	1	14
4102	12th.....	An interesting case	1	3	13
4105	2nd	Remand of probational	0	2	14

DEATHS.

Register Number.	Sex.	Date of Death.		Time Resident.			Age.	Original Form of Insanity.	Proximate Apparent Cause of Death.
				Y.	M.	D.			
3823	M	1872	Oct.	1	1	7	54	Melancholia	Latent Phthisis.
3477	F	"	"	3	9	0	37	Dementia	Paralysis.
3105	"	"	"	7	11	3	50	Do.	Apoplexy.
3637	"	"	"	2	2	3	21	Mania	Latent Phthisis.
879	"	"	Nov.	22	10	2	62	Dementia	Manifest Phthisis.
3464	"	"	"	0	2	7	44	Do.	Paresis.
3988	"	"	"	0	0	9	25	Mania	Meningitis.
3320	M	"	"	5	3	27	62	Epileptic Mania	Epilepsy.
3308	F	"	"	0	7	11	57	Dementia	Paresis.
3131	"	"	Dec.	7	9	27	37	Mania	Latent Phthisis.
3739	"	"	"	13	1	10	20	Do.	Gangrene of Lung.
2575	"	"	"	11	3	13	40	Epileptic Mania	Manifest Phthisis.
3324	"	"	Jan.	5	4	7	44	Chronic Mania	Latent Phthisis.
3667	"	"	"	2	2	27	73	Dementia	Hydrothorax.
3877	M	"	"	0	3	17	67	Mania	Paresis.
3766	"	"	"	1	9	2	34	Mania	Paresis.
2523	"	"	"	11	7	6	32	Do.	Manifest Phthisis.
3913	"	"	Feb.	0	10	11	35	Epileptic Mania	Epilepsy.
2955	F	"	"	2	3	26	65	Mania	Hydrothorax.
3206	"	"	"	7	3	6	64	Melancholia	Latent Phthisis.
2804	"	"	"	10	2	14	29	Mania	Do.
4029	"	"	"	0	0	2	53	Melancholia	Do.
3156	"	"	Mar.	7	9	19	68	Dementia	Suicide.
3728	"	"	"	2	1	25	68	Do.	Latent Phthisis.
4008	"	"	"	0	2	19	29	Mania	Epilepsy.
1844	"	"	"	16	2	11	64	Do.	Maniacal Exhaustion.
3866	M	"	"	1	2	13	41	Do.	Manifest Phthisis.
3896	"	"	"	0	3	28	45	Epileptic Mania	Paresis. Believed by friends recovered, but returned to die.
3853	"	"	"	1	3	26	28	Melancholia	Marasmus.
3285	"	"	May.	7	1	9	29	Mania	Epilepsy.
2385	F	"	"	17	7	13	63	Chronic Mania	Chronic Peritonitis.
3608	M	"	"	3	0	11	51	Melancholia	Heart Disease.
3279	"	"	"	7	2	19	53	Chronic Mania	Latent Phthisis.
2372	"	"	June.	12	9	3	61	Mania	Heart Disease.
1871	F	"	"	16	2	21	70	Do.	Do.
3150	M	"	"	8	0	22	31	Do.	Latent Phthisis.
									Chronic Peritonitis.

DEATHS. — Continued.

Register Number.	Sex.	Date of Death.		Time Resident.			Age.	Original Form of Insanity.	Proximate Apparent Cause of Death.
				Y.	M.	D.			
3163	M	"	June.	8	0	3	29	Mania	Chronic Peritonitis.
3971	F	"	"	0	8	17	38	Do.	Gastro-enteritis.
3455	M	"	"	4	9	5	81	Do.	Exhaustion of Age.
3943	"	"	"	1	0	12	63	Melaucholia	Latent Pthisis.
134	F	"	July.	31	6	17	62	Dementia.	Do. Hereditary.
4034	M	"	"	0	4	18	35	Do.	Paresis. Believed by friends recovered, but returned to die.
2008	F	"	"	11	8	16	35	Mania	Latent Pthisis.
3733	M	"	"	2	5	11	33	Do.	Do.
1193	"	"	"	21	2	9	71	Dementia	Brain Softening.
4073	"	"	"	0	1	2	40	Mania	Paresis.
4074	"	"	Aug.	0	2	3	48	Do.	Paresis.
1631	F	"	"	18	6	12	76	Dementia	Exhaustion of Age.
4066	M	"	Sept.	0	3	2	24	Mania	Internal Hemorrhage.

From the preceding table, it appears that Phthisis, or Pulmonary Consumption, caused the death of 17 in a total of 49—nearly 40 per cent. of the whole. Paresis numbers 8, or one-sixth of the whole.

These two Asylum factors of mortality have, in the past year, been the efficient causes of more than half the deaths.

It is noted in the table that two of the Paretics had been believed by their friends, in prior Asylum residence, to have recovered. I admonished them of the certainty of recurrence of the malady, and the events proved that my apprehensions were too well founded. Yet such are the *cures* of Paresis of which we read in books, and in some Asylum reports.

My own experience of this malady, as well as that of every intelligent and frank Medical Superintendent I have met, has been that it is *invariably fatal*.

The general designation of Paresis, by the Medical Profession out of Asylums, appears to be "*Brain Softening*." This pathological condition, no doubt, is present in not a few cases; but it is by no means constant. Many cases of insanity, besides those of Paresis, are ascribed to *Brain Softening*—so many, indeed, that I have come to the conclusion that this cerebral lesion exists oftener in the Doctor than in his patient.

In case 1193, in the table of deaths, we had a notable instance of Brain Softening; but the man's Asylum life was over twenty-one years, and until a few months before death he showed no symptoms of this condition. In truth, the *post mortem* revelation was rather a surprise to us.

The percentage of deaths on the total number under treatment in the year has been 6 $\frac{6}{15}$ per cent, which is a higher rate than has occurred for some years past, yet the general health of the inmates has been very fair. A cursory inspection of the death table will show that no endemic or epidemic disease has visited us.

The average Asylum residence of those who died in the year has been 6 years, 3 months and 26 days. In the previous year, the average was 5 years and 27 days.

THE FARM.

The past summer has been, from persistent drought in this district, very unfavourable to the hay, straw and root crops, which are very important products on an Asylum farm. Milk is an indispensable article of diet, and it is well known that it cannot be obtained of wholesome quality by contract. There must therefore be a large expenditure for fodder in the coming year. Straw, also, will cost much.

In anticipation of increased numbers of the Colorado beetle, I deemed it advisable to plant a large and scattered area under potatoes. Our workers fought the ravaging myriads with bitter determination, and to their energy we shall be indebted for a fair return. A considerable proportion of the seed in the driest fields was so hurt by the spring drought as never to show above ground. The quality of the whole crop is unusually good. I cannot at this date state quantity, but I hope it will not fall much short of our requirements.

The mangold wurtzel crop has failed, from loss of seed by drought; but as the area put under it was greater than usual, the crop may not be so trivial as the summer aspect threatened.

I trust I may not be regarded as unduly zealous if I remind you that some 30 acres of the new farm, the price of which was charged to this Asylum account, have been alienated to the use of the Central Prison. It is always a misfortune to reside in a dishonest neighbourhood, therefore, perhaps, it is indiscreet to allude to this little peculation.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The alteration (which has been indeed an improvement) of the water pipes in the new wings, separating the service of the ascending supply pipe from that of the fire extinguishing pipe, has been carried out by the Asylum Engineer, at the simple expense of material.

The alterations in the water-closets of the new wings, which I urged in my Report two years ago, should not longer be procrastinated.

If this work cannot, as you have intimated to me, be undertaken without a special appropriation, it assuredly should be provided for at the earliest possible day.

The Asylum Engineer has reported to me that it is highly expedient that a new and larger water supply pipe, from the pumping-house to the Asylum, be substituted for the present inadequate one. The calibre of the present supply pipe is only 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which is much too small for an establishment so large as this Asylum now is. The new Central Prison, I am informed, has a supply pipe of 5 inches calibre.

Why 360 criminals should have a water supply three times greater than 650 innocent insane persons is a problem beyond my solution.

The present Asylum supply pipe has been laid, in some parts, far too deep, so that when leaks, from defective joints occur, the labour of digging down to them is often enormous, and sometimes even dangerous. I therefore recommend that a new pipe of 4 inches calibre be laid, following the undulations of the surface, at a depth exceeding in no place 4 feet. It would not be advisable to take up the old supply pipe; but rather to hold it in reserve, against failures in the new one.

The distance from the Asylum to the pumping house is about seven-eighths of a mile. As, however, the present pipe runs through the premises of the Canada Car Company, the Central Prison and the Crystal Palace, I would suggest that a change in direction be made so as to place the pipe throughout its course, as much as possible in land indisputably pertaining to the Asylum; for in the event of leaks, or the requirement of any sort of repairs, I foresee great embarrassment from the requirement of breaking ground within the premises of the Car Company, or the Central Prison.

It is very true that the Asylum holds, by order of the Government of Canada, a *right of way*, along the whole course of its water pipe; but when this privilege was bestowed, the whole of the land lying between the Asylum and the lake was an unoccupied common. Before ten years more this ground may become more densely inhabited than it even now threatens to be.

Should the present engine power at the lake prove inadequate, as I apprehend it will, to the supply of the Asylum, the Prison, and the Emigrant Buildings, it might become a question for consideration whether it would not be advisable to abandon it, and erect another farther west, beyond the reach of city filth. I have, in the past season, seen so many putrid dead dogs, and other abominations, floating around the lake inlet of our water pipe, as to impress me with the desirability of this change of position.

The extension of the Laundry, so very badly needed, and which was recommended by you last year, has only recently been commenced. Why this important work was not undertaken early in Spring, instead of late in Autumn, I fail to comprehend.

To wash and dry for this large household, in the present contracted space, is assuredly a serious enterprise. That damp clothing must be encountered by our patients in wet winter weather is inevitable. It is to be wished that those accountable for this evil should be the wearers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious services of the Institution have been creditably sustained by the clerical and lay gentlemen who have heretofore conducted them.

The Roman Catholic clergy have promptly responded to all calls made on them, on behalf of the sick and dying of their denomination.

NEWSPAPERS, &c. &c.

The following publications have been supplied gratuitously, and have been gratefully persued.

Toronto Leader, daily and weekly.
Toronto Herald and Prototype, daily.
Chatham Planet, tri-weekly.
Ottawa Citizen, weekly.
Christian Guardian, do.
Canadian Freeman, "
Guelph Herald, "
 " Mercury, "
Galt Reporter, "
Stratford Beacon, "
Berlin Telegraph, "
Christian Advocate, "

Walkerton Telescope, weekly.
Collingwood Enterprise, "
 " Bulletin, "
Chronicle & News, "
Elora Observer, "
Lightning Express, "
Canada Statesman, "
Montreal Witness, (two copies), weekly.
Church Herald, "
Canada Presbyterian, "
Monthly Record, "
Journal of Education, "

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.
 Medical Superintendent.

LONDON ASYLUM.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION, 1872-3.

OCTOBER 10TH, 1873.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.

Inspector of Asylums, &c.

DEAR SIR,—I have no intention of writing a long report on general subjects this year. I shall call your attention to a few matters only, and first on the admissions. From the omission of previous knowledge of the history of those patients warranted, irregularities have arisen. Patients are sent here without their history, and paralytics and others excluded by law have been taken. I would suggest that full information of the nature of the disorder should be sent to the Asylum before the warrant is issued. Again the papers contain so much that is afterwards found to be untrue, that the impression is strong that statements are made recklessly to procure admission, and in this manner old chronic cases of long imbecility get admission awarded to them, which would not have been granted, had the truth been stated in the first instance. In one case the same gaol surgeon sent two papers at short intervals for the same patient. In one he stated that the patient was not suicidal, and in the other that she was very much suicidal. There was only a week's interval between the two statements. All this shows what little dependence can be placed on statements made with the view of getting rid of troublesome people, and by any means throwing them on the Asylum. No remedy can be had as far as I can see for an inherent want of veracity, where there is an interest in any object to be gained. The discharges, cured and improved, amount to nearly one-third of the admissions, or to speak exactly to 2.6170. The deaths are seven less a fraction per cent. of those under treatment. Of the deaths 10 out of the 43 have been from dysentery and acute diarrhoea. During the three warm months of summer there have been among the female patients 144 cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, and among the male patients 45 cases. 10 female attendants and 2 male have also been ill from the same cause, making a total of 201 cases of diarrhoea, some of them very severe and 10 fatal. As the same food and water and other conditions of diet, exercise and so forth, prevail on both sides of the House, and yet the cases on the female side were 3 to 1 amongst patients, and 5 to 1 amongst attendants, the causes must be local, and they are not far to look for, no doubt, the nearness of the floors to the ground and want of ventilation under the floors to carry away the leakage and soakage of closets have been the cause. But it need not be dwelt upon as the proper remedies are being applied and are slowly creeping towards completion. The progress might have been faster, but we are thankful for it as it is, and do not care to inquire how delay has been brought about.

I have again to state that no adequate provision is yet made against fire. We are in the same condition as at the date of my last report. The hose I asked for remains still "ordered," but where the order has gone to no one seems to know.

The Idiot Asylum heating apparatus is not repaired, and the consumption of fuel will be what it was last year. The apparatus for the General Asylum promises great improvement, and if the double windows arrive, will be thoroughly efficient.

Applications for admission both to the Asylum and to the Idiot Asylum are made in far greater numbers than can be provided for. None can be taken into the Idiot Asylum unless deaths occur, and no more than two deaths have taken place in the year. Twenty-three admissions into the General Asylum were awarded in September, and as we have now our full complement of females, and within eleven of males, it is obvious that before the end of the year the Asylum will be quite full. The cottages for those suited to live in them will hold thirty of each sex, and that number will be admitted before two months of the ensuing year have passed. It is, therefore, advisable that another set of cottages should be built next year, and the Idiot Asylum enlarged to contain about one hundred. The cost of the patients in the Idiot Asylum is more than \$145 00 per head. A large staff for a small number of patients with fuel and other necessities sufficient for double the number is not economy. I would close the capital account with this proposed addition, as the number of people under one management will give sufficient occupation for our general staff, while more would require greater numbers and cost.

EMPLOYEES, &C.

I have to bring to your notice the general good conduct of all employed about the Institution, and especially to notice the zeal and diligence and unselfishness of all, when we had from fifty to sixty patients in bed at once, during the prevalence of the diarrhoea epidemic.

GARDENS AND FARM.

The outside operations have been eminently satisfactory. The flower garden has been the admiration of all visitors, and in another year or two I hope it will be as ornamental and attractive as our means can make it. The kitchen garden is also most productive, and at all times free from weeds, full of vegetables, and a credit to the gardeners. From the gardens and the farm we obtained at the Provincial Exhibition no less than twenty-three prizes.

CLASS 31. FARM :

Best collection of Potatoes,	3rd Best collection of Kohl Rabi.
2nd do do Swedes,	

CLASS 37. GARDEN :

Best Cabbage,	3rd Best Blood Beet,
Do. Winter sort,	Do. Onions, white,
3rd Do. Carrots, early horn,	2nd Do. do. red,
Do. Celery, red,	3rd Do. Turnips, white,
Do. Tomatoes, General Grant,	3rd Do. do. yellow.
Do. do. Yellow Cherry,	

CLASS 38. FLOWERS :

Best Bouquet Fan,	3rd Best Verbenas,
3rd Do. Green-house Collection,	3rd Do. do. collection,
Do. Balsams,	2nd Do. Plants in flower,
Do. Hybrid Roses,	Best Pansies.
Do. three Roses,	

Total 23 Prizes.

This is highly creditable from the Provincial Show.

The total produce of the Farm for the year is shewn in the annexed table, showing a profit of \$5,028 11 ; all expenses being charged, and the produce being estimated at the market rates, taken from the market calendar at the time the articles are sent into the house or store. After another year or two of cleaning and manuring, the farm will bear comparison with any other of its size, and the garden, when about twelve hundred fruit trees come into bearing, will show an exceedingly profitable return. At this time amidst the difficulties of the house, the outside is by far the most satisfactory part of the establishment to contemplate.

I am your obedient servant,

HENRY LANDOR,

Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the movements of Patients in the Asylum, from 30th Sept., 1872, to October 1st, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining 30th Sept., 1872				232	264	496			
Admitted during the year :—									
“ Lieut.-Governor’s Warrant	35	8	43	65	58	123			
“ Medical Certificate	30	50	80						
Whole No. under treatment in the year							297	322	619
Discharged Cured	16	24	40						
“ Improved	2	5	7						
“ Unimproved	2	2	4						
Total Discharged.....				20	31	51			
“ Died.....				20	23	43			
“ Eloped				4	1	5			
							44	55	99
Remaining Oct. 1st, 1873.....							253	267	520

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Number of Applications received and how disposed of, from 30th Sept., 1872, to Oct., 1st, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Number of Applications Received.....	95	85	180	This includes warranted cases.
“ “ Rejected	29	26	55	
Awarded Admiss. but not come in.....	1	1	2	
Total Admitted	65	58	123	

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Ages, Cause of Decease and Length of Asylum Residence of those who Died from 30th Sept., 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1873.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Asylum Residence.			Date of Death.	Proximate Cause of Death.
			Y.	M.	D.		
612	Male	42	0	0	13	Oct. 9th, 1872	Erysipelas.
557	Female	?	0	6	25	" 10th, "	Chronic Cerebritis.
392	Male	?	1	8	5	" 16th, "	General Paresis.
436	Female	53	1	5	17	Nov. 3rd, "	Epilepsy.
574	Male	40	0	5	17	" 4th, "	Chronic Meningitis.
366	"	46	1	11	17	" 16th, "	General Paresis.
212	Female	39	3	0	27	" 19th, "	Chronic Pericarditis.
622	"	23	0	0	8	" 20th, "	Disease of Heart.
205	Male	31	3	4	26	" 20th, "	Pneumonia.
626	"	?	0	0	11	" 29th, "	Erysipelas.
836	"	30	0	11	17	Dec. 3rd, "	Typhoid Fever.
218	Female	36	3	0	19	" 15th, "	Chronic Cerebritis.
634	Male	32	0	0	13	" 23rd, "	Exhaustion of Acute Mania.
78	"	49	14	8	11	" 26th, "	Pneumonia.
599	"	21	0	4	14	" 26th, "	Epilepsy.
420	Female	47	1	8	12	" 30th, "	Chronic Cerebritis.
539	Male	?	0	11	17	Jan. 13th, 1873	General Paresis.
633	Female	39	0	1	7	" 21st, "	Chronic Cerebritis.
592	"	37	0	6	17	" 22nd, "	Phthisis.
382	"	26	1	11	28	" 24th, "	do
68	Male	41	22	1	10	Feb. 10th, "	Pneumonia.
652	Female	57	0	0	7	" 12th, "	Internal Hæmorrhage.
659	"	27	0	0	11	" 16th, "	Erysipelas.
344	"	42	6	3	3	March 6th, "	Acute Diarrhœa.
46	"	46	20	11	2	" 10th, "	Venous Congestion.
620	Male	19	0	4	18	" 26th, "	Phthisis.
285	"	63	12	6	28	" 26th, "	Intestinal Stricture.
84	Female	57	22	2	23	April 20th, "	Chronic Dysentery.
638	Male	65	0	4	13	May 10th, "	Senile Decay.
36	Female	60	28	0	19	" 26th, "	Ossification of Arteries.
673	Male	26	0	1	29	" 26th, "	Suicide.
542	"	60	1	3	27	June 4th, "	Senile Decay.
423	Female	64	2	3	17	Aug. 11th, "	Acute Dysentery.
290	"	38	13	2	16	" 14th, "	Phthisis.
331	Male	60	9	10	6	" 15th, "	Acute Dysentery.
319	Female	58	26	5	10	" 23rd, "	do
45	"	62	21	4	23	" 31st, "	do
619	"	57	0	11	2	Sept. 2nd, "	do
462	"	64	2	2	8	" 13th, "	Senile Decay.
398	"	67	2	6	24	" 13th, "	Acute Dysentery.
669	Male	63	0	5	26	" 16th, "	do
144	Female	27	11	4	6	" 21st, "	Epilepsy.
705	Male	28	0	2	24	" 24th, "	Acute Dysentery.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the length of Asylum Residence, Age and form of Mental Disorder of those Discharged from 30th Sept, 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1873.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Age.	Asylum Residence.			Form of Mental Disorder.	Duration of Attack before Admission.	Number of Attack.
			Y.	M.	D.			
405	Female	42	1	6	13	Melancholia	8 Months	3rd.
601	"	21	0	1	19	Mania	2 "	1st.
591	Male	40	0	3	9	Melancholia	7 "	1st.
602	"	38	0	2	4	Mania	7 Weeks	1st.
561	Female	27	0	5	29	"	18 Days	2nd.
594	Male	33	0	3	19	"	7 Months	1st.
441	"	26	1	4	28	Melancholia	3½ Years	1st.
600	"	31	0	2	18	"	3 Weeks	2nd.
590	"	35	0	4	8	Mania	1 "	?
598	"	40	0	3	1	"	2 "	1st.
597	"	42	0	3	0	"	Unknown	?
566	Female	29	0	5	11	"	7 Weeks	3rd.
577	"	29	0	5	23	"	1 Month	1st.
642	"	25	0	8	11	"	11 "	1st.
530	"	35	0	10	30	"	3 "	2nd.
607	Male	38	0	3	0	"	1 Year	?
589	"	24	0	6	13	"	3 Weeks	2nd.
463	Female	33	1	6	3	"	5 Months	Several.
337	"	51	6	9	13	"	Unknown.	?
373	"	48	2	0	24	Melancholia	18 Months	4th.
573	"	28	0	9	11	Mania	9 "	1st.
609	"	39	0	6	4	Melancholia	15 "	1st.
631	Male	65	0	3	13	Mania	5 Years	1st.
654	Female	25	0	2	0	Melancholia	3 Weeks	1st.
525	"	40	1	4	5	Mania	1 "	2nd.
637	"	26	0	4	0	"	1 Month	1st.
207	"	33	3	9	27	"	Unknown	?
679	"	59	0	0	25	"	4 Months	1st.
611	Male	18	0	8	0	"	1 Week	1st.
621	"	24	0	6	20	Melancholia	3 Months	2nd.
189	"	29	6	4	10	Mania	1 Year	?
649	Female	53	0	6	0	Melancholia	2 Months	2nd.
683	"	32	0	3	9	Mania	2 Weeks	1st.
706	Male	40	0	1	17	"	5 Months	1st.
704	"	20	0	2	0	"	6 "	2nd.
481	Female	40	2	0	3	"	6 Weeks	1st.
490	"	60	1	11	20	"	6 Years	1st.
508	"	53	1	10	11	Melancholia	3 Weeks	1st.
553	"	40	1	6	1	"	3 Months	1st.
604	"	28	1	0	17	"	3 "	1st.
618	"	43	0	10	16	Mania	2 Weeks	2nd.
697	"	36	0	3	0	"	3 Days	1st.
642	"	25	0	8	11	"	1 Year	1st.
651	Male	31	0	7	12	"	1 Week	1st.
632	"	36	0	9	11	"	12 Days	2nd.
641	Female	24	0	8	16	"	12 "	2nd.
674	Male	23	0	5	18	"	2 Weeks	2nd.
513	"	27	1	10	17	"	8 "	1st.
670	Female	27	0	6	5	"	3 "	1st.
364	"	30	2	9	24	Melancholia	4 "	1st.
684	"	19	0	4	18	Mania	2 "	3rd.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the Residence of those Admitted from 30th Sept., 1872, to Oct. 1st, 1873.

No.	COUNTIES.	By Warrant.			Medical Certificate.			Total.
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1	Brant	1		1	3	4	7	3
2	Bruce		1	1	2	1	3	4
3	Elgin				3	6	9	9
4	Essex	5	1	6	2	1	3	9
5	Grey	1		1				1
6	Haldimand	1		1	1	2	3	4
7	Halton	2		2				2
8	Huron	4	2	6	1	5	6	12
9	Kent				2	2	4	4
10	Lambton	3		3	3	5	8	11
11	Lincoln	2		2				2
12	Middlesex	5	2	7	5	15	20	27
13	Norfolk	1		1	2	2	4	5
14	Northumberland and Durham	2		2				2
15	Oxford	1		1	2	4	6	7
16	Peel	1	1	2				2
17	Perth	1	1	2	2	3	5	7
18	Victoria	3		3				3
19	Waterloo				1		1	1
20	Wentworth	2		2				2
21	York				1		1	1
Total		35	8	43	30	50	80	123

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Residence of Patients in the Asylum on 1st Dec. 1873.

COUNTIES.	M.	F.	T.	COUNTIES.	M.	F.	T.
Brant	9	7	16	Ontario	3	5	8
Bruce	1	11	12	Oxford	13	14	27
Carleton	3	5	8	Peel	2	5	5
Elgin	16	18	34	Perth	6	9	15
Essex	14	11	25	Peterborough	0	2	2
Frontenac	4	5	9	Prescott and Russell	1	1	2
Grey	2	7	9	Prince Edward	1	0	1
Haldimand	4	9	13	Simcoe	4	9	13
Halton	3	4	7	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	5	7
Hastings	3	2	5	Victoria	4	4	7
Huron	12	10	22	Waterloo	7	3	10
Kent	7	14	21	Welland	4	0	4
Lambton	15	14	29	Wellington	6	3	9
Lanark	2	1	3	Wentworth	6	5	11
Leeds and Grenville	0	3	3	York	18	16	34
Lennox and Addington	2	1	3	Province of Quebec	1	0	1
Lincoln	3	5	8	United States	1	0	1
Middlesex	44	38	82	Unknown	17	8	25
Norfolk	5	11	16				
Northumberland and Durham	8	5	13				
				Total	253	267	520

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the Civil Condition, Nationalities, and Religion of all in the Asylum, on 1st October, 1873.

Civil Condition.

Married.....	232
Single.....	288
Total.....	520

Nationalities.

England.....	69
Ireland.....	175
Scotland.....	66
Canada	164
United States	15
Other Countries	15
Unknown	16
Total.....	520

Religion.

Church of England	128
Roman Catholics	135
Presbyterian.....	107
Methodist	80
Others	47
Unknown	23
Total.....	520

TABLE NO. 8.

Shewing the employments of the Patients during the year ending 1st October, 1873.

Males.

Farm.....	44
Garden	10
Grounds.....	7
Carpenter Shop.....	4
Butcher Shop.....	2
Bakery	1
Boiler Houses.....	4
Sewing Room	1
Kitchen.....	3
Laundry	3
Dining Room	4
On the Wards.....	30
Total.....	113

Females.

Dining Rooms.....	7
Kitchen.....	5
Sewing Room.....	20
Laundry.....	10
On the Wards.....	125

Total..... 167

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Nationalities, Religion, and Counties from which admitted, of all in the Idiot Asylum, on 30th September, 1873.

<i>Nationalities.</i>		<i>Counties.</i>	
England	2	Brant	2
Ireland.....	2	Bruce	1
Scotland.....	2	Carleton.....	3
Canada.....	26	Elgin.....	2
Others	3	Frontenac.....	1
Unknown	2	Grey.....	2
Total.....	37	Grenville.....	1
		Hastings	2
		Huron	2
		Kent.....	1
		Lennox	1
		Lincoln.....	1
		Middlesex.....	1
		Norfolk.....	3
		Perth.....	2
		Simcoe.....	5
		Waterloo.....	1
		Wentworth.....	1
		Wellington.....	1
		York	4
		Total.....	37

Religion.

Church of England.....	8
Roman Catholic.....	8
Presbyterian.....	4
Methodist.....	4
Others	5
Unknown	8
Total.....	37

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON,

In account with

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

(From November 1st, 1872, to October 30th, 1873.

CR.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Asparagus—146 bunches at 15c.....		5 84
Apples—200 bushels at 50c		100 00
Articles sold—1 pig at \$6.00 ; 2 at \$3.00.....	12 00	
13 sheep skins	6 85	18 85
Butter—3608 lbs. at 18c		649 49
Butcher's meat—Veal, 84 lbs. at 7c.....	5 88	
Pork, 2414 lbs. at 5½c.....	132 77	
" 3764 lbs. at 5c.	188 20	
" 494 lbs. at 6c.....	29 64	
Lamb, 586 lbs. at 6¼c.....	36 62	393 11

Cr.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Barley—435 bushels at \$1.05.....				456	75
Beans—56½ “ at 75c.....				42	37
Beets—282 “ at 60c.....				169	70
Carrots—4440 “ at 24c.....	1063	60			
305 dozens—garden do at 5c.....		15	25		
112 bushels do at 50c.....		56	00		
54 bushels do at 40c.....		21	60	1156	45
Corn—80 loads, cut green at \$1.00 ..				80	00
Cucumbers—41¾ bushels at \$1.00.....	41	75			
332 single at 2c.....		6	64	48	39
Cabbage—1766 heads at 5c.....				88	30
Cauliflower—543 heads at 9¾c.....				53	15
Currants—396 quarts at 6c.....				23	76
Celery—26 bunches at 12c.....				3	12
Eggs—203 dozens at 18½c.....				38	16
Farm Stock Increase—25 lambs at \$3.00.....	75	00			
13 calves at \$3.00.....	39	00		114	00
Gooseberries—231 quarts at 10c.....				23	10
Hay—72½ tons at \$15.00.....	1087	50			
“ 123 cart loads at \$1.00.....	123	00		1210	50
Lumber—8000 feet at \$15.00.....				120	00
Lettuce—2427 bunches at 4c.....				97	10
Milk—16,225½ gallons (average) at 15¾c.....				2548	02
Melons—249 watermelons at 15c.....	37	35			
203 musk melons at 15c.....	30	45		67	80
Oats—690 bushels at 34c.....				234	60
Onions—200 bushels at \$1.00.....	200	00			
10,064 bunches at 4c.....	100	64		300	64
Potatoes—21½ bushels at 70c.....	15	05			
173¼ do at 60c.....	103	95			
3040 do at 45c.....	1368	00		1487	00
Peas—5½ do (green) at 75c.....	4	12			
66 do “ at 50c.....	33	00			
1 (for seed—a valuable article) at \$8.00.....	8	00			
180 bushels at 55c.....	100	10		145	22
Poultry—4 geese at 50c.....	2	00			
6 turkeys at \$1.25.....	7	50			
10 chickens at 28c.....	2	80		12	30
Parsnips—563 bushels (average) at 65½c ..				371	40
Pasture—Carling farm—32 head, 7 months at \$125.....				280	00
Rye—10 bushels at 80c.....	32	00			
17 tons rye hay at \$15.00.....	255	00			
18 cart loads—cut green at \$1.00.....	18	00		305	00
Rhubarb—965 bunches at 9¾c.....				94	90
Radishes—211 “ at 4c.....				8	44
Raspberries—425 quarts at 10c.....				42	50
Sea Kale—204 heads at 4c.....				8	16
Strawberries—260 quarts at 10c.....				26	00
Turnips—706¼ bushels at 20c.....				141	25
Tomatoes—6 “ at 70c.....	4	20			
59 “ at 50c.....	29	50			
30 dozens at 10c.....	3	00		36	70
Thimble berries, 15 quarts at 15c.....				2	25
Wool, 232 lbs. at 32c.....				70	72

 \$11075 05

	Dr.	Cr.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$11075 05
To Board of Employees	480 00	
“ Farm Stock	1413 00	
“ Feed and Fodder.....	863 49	
“ Implements, Blacksmithing, &c	488 76	
“ Miscellaneous, Manure, &c	389 25	
“ Seed, &c.....	429 63	
“ Wages of Employees	1982 81	
	<u>\$6046 94</u>	
Balance	5028 11	
	<u>\$11075 05</u>	<u>\$11075 05</u>
	R. MATHISON, Bursar.	

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON,
IN REGARD TO ONTARIO PATIENTS.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM, KINGSTON, ONTARIO,
5th November, 1873.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

*Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—As I am now quite unexpectedly called upon to write you a report, I sit down to the task cheerfully, although, under the circumstances, it is rather a difficult undertaking, seeing it cannot be framed in the form customarily adopted in such reports.

As you and I serve under different Governments, one a Provincial, and the other a Dominion Officer, I must avoid any clashing of interests, and therefore must abstain from referring to a great deal of matter especially demanding attention in like documents under other circumstances, such as—the discipline of the house—the heating and ventilation of the building—feeding and clothing the patients—improvements of the grounds, and cost of maintenance of the patients—these all being matters on which I have to report to the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion.

As the Province of Ontario pays a stipulated amount (one hundred and forty-three dollars) per annum for each of her patients, it cannot be of any special interest for you to know the cost of our supplies; the principal interest to you is in their quality, and of that I am pleased to learn you are satisfied.

The first table will show the movements of the patients for the last official year. On the 1st of October, 1872 we had three hundred and thirty-eight Ontario patients, and during the year received sixty-five additional ones, making four hundred and three under treatment. Of those, thirty-one were discharged, eleven died, one eloped, and one was transferred to Toronto Asylum. The person who eloped was a good mechanic, and if he had been possessed of a little more patience, would, in a few days longer, have been discharged in due course of law. He made his way to the Capital, and as he at once got employment, I had not any desire to bring him back to the Asylum for a formal discharge. As we have neither protecting walls nor high fences it is really wonderful that elopements are not of more frequent occurrence.

The second table will show whence all the four hundred and three patients were sent during the year, whose maintenance is charged to Ontario.

The third table will shew the entire operations of the Asylum with reference to the patients supported by the Province of Ontario since 1st July, 1867, the whole number being five hundred and ninety nine (599) patients. Of the one hundred and eighteen charged to Ontario on Dominion Day, seventy-seven (77) still remain in the house—thus showing the chronic character of the malady in very many of those poor unfortunates.

The fourth table will show whence the five hundred and ninety-nine patients were sent.

The other tables in the series will show the customary information furnished in such cases.

It is to be hoped that some definite arrangement of a permanent character will soon be adopted by the Ontario and Dominion Governments with reference to this Asylum, as additional accommodation for poor lunatics must soon be provided, and if our contemplated wings were erected we could accommodate two hundred more patients here. I suppose, however, until such time as the transfer of the Asylum to the Province will take place, we can scarcely expect the building to be completed.

The mode of admission to this Asylum is certainly not very creditable to our advanced civilization. Persons of wealth and high social position have sought admission for their relatives, but when told they could only obtain admission for them by having them first committed to a common gaol on a magistrate's warrant, very few indeed would submit to that indignity.

While Rockwood was by law declared to be a Criminal Lunatic Asylum, then it was proper that all entrants should be treated as criminals; but when the "Act respecting a Lunatic Asylum for Criminal Convicts" was repealed in 1868, and the non-criminal class admitted, there certainly no longer existed any just reason why the honourable, the honest and the virtuous, who unfortunately required asylum treatment, could only obtain it by becoming, for a time, the associates of the depraved and the vicious in the cells of a common gaol.

In these days while so much mawkish sentimentality and misplaced sympathy for assassins, burglars, and other perpetrators of the most hideous crimes, are so prominently paraded before our eyes, it is really wonderful that there is so little generous sympathy displayed for an unfortunate class of sufferers among whom are to be found persons of the highest intellectual attainments, and the most noble and worthy of our race.

If our Legislators would visit our Asylums, and see for themselves how really comfortable and happy poor lunatics can be made under proper treatment, and see how the violent can be calmed and subdued, and prevented injuring themselves and others, they would soon take a deep interest in asylum management, and would never sanction laws in relation to poor lunatics, except those of a most humane kind.

I will conclude this Report with a quotation from my last Annual Report to the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion, under whose superintendence this Asylum is now placed.

"As the Government of the Province of Quebec is about to remove their convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary, some of the large workshops will be unoccupied, and an opportunity will then be afforded the Dominion Government of altering those workshops into excellent places of security for convict lunatics now confined in this Asylum.

"It is, I think, the universal opinion of all persons having anything to do with the management of Lunatic Asylums, that the criminal and non-criminal classes of lunatics should never, under any circumstances, be admitted for treatment to the same building. They should never be permitted to commingle, as one vicious criminal lunatic is sufficient to contaminate a whole ward full.

"The more rational the ordinary lunatics become, the more safely and easily are they managed; but with the criminal class it is totally different. The more rational they become, the more dangerous they become, as they enter into plots to attack their attendants, and devote themselves to plan modes of escape, into both of which they try to inveigle other patients, into whose minds no thought of the kind would ever enter were they not influenced by persons of depraved habits.

"The criminal is generally a man of low, brutal instincts, and this trait of his charac-

ter will always show itself whether he is sane or insane, and when placed in an Asylum among respectable patients, instead of being influenced by any efforts that may be employed with a view of working some reformation in his character and conduct, he only seeks to pollute others, and his intercourse with them is manifested by the mischievous and pernicious effects that follow in his trail. And, besides all this, respectable patients are exposed to great danger in coming in contact with men who never in their sane moments had the most distant idea of the rights of property, or never placed any value on human life, when it stood in the way of their perpetrating some gross outrage.

"The criminal class of lunatics should never be permitted to go beyond the walls of the Penitentiary, and they should be kept securely under locks and bars, so that their efforts to escape would be thoroughly guarded against."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

Med. Supt.

RETURN showing the daily average number of Ontario patients each month during the year ending the 30th day of September, 1873.

		Daily Average.	
		Males.	Females.
1872,	October	185.21	167.00
"	November	183.05	166.01
"	December	191.03	171.26
1873,	January	184.15	166.24
"	February	186.10	163.11
"	March	188.21	162.06
"	April	189.21	163.01
"	May	192.01	164.23
"	June	197.25	159.23
"	July	193.29	158.18
"	August	197.17	162.07
"	September	203.13	166.26

The following return shows the operations of Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, in respect of the Ontario patients, for the official year ending 30th September, 1873 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Ontario patients in Asylum on 1st October, 1872	172	166	338
Admission during the year	33	32	65
Total number under treatment	205	198	403

Disposal of the same :—

	M.	F.	T.			
Discharged cured	6	25	31			
Transferred to Toronto Lunatic Asylum	1	0	1			
Eloped	1	0	1			
Died	5	6	11			
	—	—	—	13	31	44
Ontario patients remaining 30th Sept., 1873	192	167	359			

The following Table shews the former place of abode of the 403 Ontario Patients :—

County Brant.....	7	Brought forward	219
“ Bruce.....	3	County Oxford	7
“ Carleton.....	29	“ Peel.....	4
“ Elgin.....	4	“ Perth.....	5
“ Essex.....	3	Counties Prescott and Russell.....	5
“ Frontenac.....	46	County Peterborough.....	5
“ Grey.....	7	“ Prince Edward.....	8
“ Haldimand.....	4	“ Renfrew.....	9
“ Halton.....	1	“ Simcoe.....	5
“ Hastings.....	22	Counties Stormont, Dundas and Glen-	
“ Huron.....	3	garry.....	29
“ Kent.....	2	County Victoria.....	6
“ Lambton.....	6	“ Waterloo.....	7
“ Lanark.....	14	“ Welland.....	5
Counties Leeds and Grenville.....	11	“ Wellington.....	3
“ Lennox and Addington.....	12	“ Wentworth.....	10
County Lincoln.....	6	“ York.....	44
“ Middlesex.....	7	Kingston Penitentiary	17
“ Norfolk.....	3	Toronto Asylum.....	10
Counties Northumberland & Durham...	13	Malden.....	4
County Ontario.....	16	Penetanguishene Reformatory.....	1
	219		403

The following return shews the entire operations of the Asylum in respect of Patients supported by the Province of Ontario, since the first day of July, 1867 :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum, 1st July, 1867, chargeable to Ontario.....	89	29	118
Admissions since that date to 30th Sept., 1873....	244	237	481
	—	—	—
Total number of patients maintained by Ontario...	333	266	599
Disposal of the same :—			
Discharged.....	62	52	114
Died.....	75	46	121
Eloped.....	3	0	3
Transferred.....	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	141	99	240
	—	—	—
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1873.....	192	167	359

Movements of patients who were in Asylum on 1st July, 1867 :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Patients in Asylum 1st July, 1867.....	89	29	118
	Male.	Female.	
Discharged.....	10	2	
Died.....	22	7	32
	—	—	—
Remaining of those in Asylum 1st July, 1867.....	57	20	77

Former place of abode of the 599 patients supported by Ontario :—

Algoma	2	Brought forward	316
Brant	10	Ontario	24
Bruce	4	Oxford	10
Carleton	49	Peel	8
Elgin	5	Perth	11
Essex	3	Peterborough	9
Frontenac	69	Prescott and Russell	8
Grey	11	Prince Edward	11
Haldimand	6	Renfrew	13
Halton	1	Simcoe	10
Hastings	32	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	38
Huron	10	Victoria	10
Kent	2	Waterloo	11
Lambton	7	Welland	7
Lanark	21	Wellington	5
Leeds and Grenville	16	Wentworth	15
Lennox and Addington	16	York	52
Lincoln	12	Malden Asylum	5
Middlesex	10	Provincial Lunatic Asylum	15
Norfolk	9	Provincial Penitentiary	20
Northumberland and Durham	21	Penetanguishene Reformatory	1
	316		599

The social condition of the patients, Rockwood Asylum, 30th September, 1873 :—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married	62	97	159
Single	125	67	192
Not reported	5	3	8
	192	167	359

The occupation of the same were as follows :—

Barrister	1	Mechanics	1
Blacksmiths	4	Milliners	1
Carpenters	6	Painters	1
Carriage Makers	4	Physicians	3
Cabinet do	1	Plasterers	1
Clerks	4	Shoemakers	4
Coopers	2	School Teachers	2
Cook	1	Spinsters	26
Discharged Soldier	1	Spinners	6
Engineer	1	Seamstresses	16
Farmers	66	Storekeepers	1
Gardeners	1	Servants	25
House Keepers	79	Sailors	1
Hunters	2	Tailors	5
Harness Makers	1	Tanners	2
Labourers	57	Wagon Makers	2
Law Student	1	Not reported	26
Machinists	1		
Masons	2	Total	359
Merchants	1		

The nativity and religions of Ontario Patients, 30th September, 1873 :—

Nativity.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	1	...	1
American Indian	1	...	1
Canadians.....	76	67	143
English.....	27	12	39
Germans.....	7	14	21
Irish.....	61	54	115
Scotch.....	17	15	32
Welsh.....	1	...	1
Isle of Lewis ...	1	...	1
Not given.....	...	5	5
	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 359

Religion.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baptists.	7	8	15
Episcopalians.....	44	28	72
Lutherans	17	6	23
Methodists	37	30	67
Plymouth Brethren	1	...	1
Presbyterians....	29	27	56
Roman Catholic.....	49	62	111
Congregationalists.....	1	...	1
Friends.....	1	...	1
Not given	6	6	12
	<hr/> 192	<hr/> 167	<hr/> 359

TABLE No. 7.

Showing length of Residence in Asylum of those Discharged Cured during the Year.

No.	Initials.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Length of Residence	
				Years	Days
1	J. H.	4th June, 1872	11th October, 1872	0	129
2	P. R. C.	20th January, 1869	23rd do do	3	276
3	M. S.	27th January, 1872	28th do do	0	274
4	A. D.	12th September, 1871	9th December, do	1	88
5	C. McN.	30th January, 1872	21st do do	0	325
6	C. D.	16th August, 1870	26th do do	2	132
7	C. M.	24th July, 1872	31st do do	0	160
8	M. W.	27th October, 1871	9th January, 1873	1	74
9	J. H.	29th July, 1872	3rd February, do	0	189
10	F. W.	13th February, 1872	10th do do	0	362
11	M. C.	20th February, 1872	10th do do	0	355
12	M. P.	1st August, 1872	10th do do	0	193
13	M. J. T.	9th October, 1869	12th do do	3	126
14	M. J. C.	11th April, 1872	12th do do	0	307
15	C. W.	6th March, 1873	20th March, do	0	14
16	S. M.	28th December, 1871	15th May, do	1	138
17	E. A. H.	19th March, 1870	7th June, do	3	80
18	M. A. C.	3rd December, 1872	7th do do	0	186
19	S. R.	23rd October, 1871	7th do do	1	227
20	A. L.	11th June, 1872	9th do do	0	363
21	C. S.	9th April, 1869	9th do do	4	61
22	A. McD.	18th July, 1872	10th do do	0	327
23	M. McK.	12th February, 1872	10th do do	1	118
24	S. S.	28th November, 1871	10th do do	1	193
25	E. P.	12th April, 1872	12th do do	1	61
26	M. McK.	12th December, 1868	20th do do	4	190
27	R. B.	1st December, 1869	21st do do	3	202
28	J. P.	10th September, 1868	30th do do	4	293
29	C. S.	5th August, 1872	26th September, do	1	52
30	G. P.	1st June, 1866	30th do do	7	121
31	C. M.	16th January, 1869	30th do do	4	257

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the length of Residence and Age of those who Died during the Year ending 30th September, 1873.

No.	Age.	Initials.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Length of Residence.	
					Years	Days
1	48	T. B.	28th August, 1872	4th October, 1872	0	37
2	28	C. S.	30th March, 1871	15th November, do	1	230
3	.....	H. O.	16th November, 1868	7th December, do	4	21
4	30	S. C.	16th November, 1872	13th do do	0	27
5	72	A. R.	29th December, 1865	27th do do	6	363
6	67	F. L. B.	26th July, 1870	12th March, 1873	2	229
7	20	H. McC.	8th November, 1871	26th April, do	2	169
8	51	A. J. M.	26th January, 1872	28th do do	1	92
9	.....	J.	2nd November, 1870	1st August, do	2	271
10	35	E. McG.	9th August, 1872	21st do do	1	12
11	19	H. S.	18th June, 1872	7th September, do	1	81

A TABLE showing the Counties and Places from which the 359 Ontario patients were received, who were resident in Rockwood Asylum on 30th September, 1873.

COUNTIES, &c.	NUMBERS.	COUNTIES, &c.	NUMBERS.
Brant	7	Brought forward	173
Bruce	2	Ontario	15
Carleton	26	Oxford	7
Elgin	3	Peel	4
Essex	3	Perth	4
Frontenac	35	Peterborough	5
Grey	6	Prescott and Russell.....	5
Haldimand	4	Prince Edward	8
Halton	1	Renfrew	9
Hastings.....	17	Simcoe	3
Huron.....	3	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	26
Kent	2	Victoria	5
Lambton.....	5	Waterloo	7
Lanark	15	Welland.....	5
Leeds and Grenville ..	10	Wellington	3
Lennox and Addington .	12	Wentworth	10
Lincoln	5	York	38
Middlesex	7	Toronto Asylum.....	10
Norfolk	2	Malden Asylum	4
Northumberland and Durham...	8	Kingston Penitentiary	17
		Penetanguishene Reformatory...	1
Carried forward.....	173		
		Total	359

A TABLE shewing the Counties and previous Residence of the sixty-five Ontario patients who were admitted to Rockwood Asylum, during the year ending 30th September, 1873.

COUNTIES, &c.	NUMBERS.	COUNTIES, &c.	NUMBERS.
Carleton	6	Brought forward	40
Elgin	2	Ontario.....	2
Frontenac	11	Prescott and Russell	2
Grey	2	Prince Edward	3
Hastings.....	6	Renfrew.....	2
Huron	1	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Lanark	3	Wentworth	3
Leeds and Grenville.....	4	York	6
Lennox and Addington	4	Kingston Penitentiary	2
Northumberland and Durham...	1		
Carried forward	40	Total	65

A TABLE shewing the Nativity of the sixty-five Ontario patients admitted into Rockwood Asylum, during the year ending 30th September, 1873.

COUNTRY.	NUMBERS.	COUNTRY.	NUMBERS.
Canada.....	38	Brought forward.....	61
England.....	6	Wales.....	1
Ireland	14	Isle of Lewis	1
Scotland	3	Unknown	2
Carry forward	61	Total	65

JOHN R. DICKSON,
Medical Superintendent.

24th OCTOBER, 1873.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education of the Deaf and Dumb,
BELLEVILLE.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AND SURGEON.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
Toronto.*

SIR,—I would respectfully submit my Third Annual Report, showing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb during the year ending September 30th, 1873. The number of pupils in attendance during that period was as follows :—

Males.....	130
Females.....	63
Total.....	193

They were supported as follows :—

By parents or friends	68
By the Government of Ontario, as orphans.....	11
By Municipalities and admitted <i>free</i> under the amended By-laws, as follows :—	

County of Addington.....	2	County of Huron.....	13
“ Brant	5	“ Kent	1
“ Carleton	7	“ Lambton.....	3
“ Elgin	3	“ Lanark	1
“ Glengarry	1	“ Leeds	1
“ Grey	6	“ Lennox	3
“ Haldimand.....	1	“ Lincoln	2
“ Hastings.....	11	“ Middlesex	7

County of Norfolk	3	County of Simcoe	4
“ Northumberland & Durham	} 13	“ Waterloo	2
“ Ontario		“ Welland	2
“ Oxford	2	“ Wellington	4
“ Peel	1	“ Wentworth	2
“ Perth	3	“ York	8
“ Peterborough	1		— 114
“ Russell	1	Total	193

By reference to our previous reports, it will be seen that the annual increase in the number of pupils has been greater than could have been expected. The Institution opened on the 20th day of October, 1870, with seven pupils. During the first year the number of pupils in attendance was 107, the second year, 149, and the present year, 191. This entitles our Institution to rank *Seventh*, in point of number of pupils, among the forty-two institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb in the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

We are under obligations to M. Bowell, Esq., M.P., for securing from the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, a statement showing the number of Deaf and Dumb persons, of all ages, in the Province of Ontario, according to the Census Returns of 1871. It will be seen that the number reported is as follows:—

Males	776
Females	636
Total	1412

From such information as we have been able to gather from the Census Returns and other sources, we are of the opinion that there are still in the Province of Ontario, more than one hundred deaf mutes who have never been connected with the Institution, and who would be greatly benefited by instruction. If we could get from the Census Bureau the names of all the Deaf and Dumb reported in the Census Returns in the Province, it would be of great service in enabling us to inform many parents and friends of deaf mutes, of the advantages afforded by the Institution, who would otherwise be left in ignorance of the beneficent provision made for their education and improvement. We present herewith a table showing the number of all ages reported in each County, also the number who have entered the Institution from its organization to the 1st of October, 1873.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons of all ages in the Province of Ontario according to the Census Returns of 1871.			Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons who have entered the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb from October 20th, 1870, to October 1st, 1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District						
Brant	21	9	30	7	2	9
Bruce	23	15	38	1		1
Bothwell	7	4	11			
Carleton	20	15	35	4	3	7
Cardwell	7	8	15			
Dundas	7	6	13			
Durham	12	10	22	4	2	6
Elgin	16	12	28	2	2	4
Essex	21	10	31		1	1
Frontenac	13	15	28	4	2	6
Glengarry	9	12	21	1		1
Grenville and Leeds	18	15	33	3	2	5
Grey	40	25	65	6	2	8
Haldimand	12	6	18	3		3
Halton	11	13	24		1	1
Hastings	32	24	56	7	4	11
Huron	34	23	57	11	6	17
Kent	22	11	33	2	1	3
Lambton	12	7	19	5	2	7
Lanark	19	12	31	2		2
Lennox and Addington	26	18	44	5	2	5
Lincoln	9	12	21	1	2	3
Monk	5	6	11			
Middlesex	52	42	94	14	3	17
Muskoka District	1	3	4			
Nipissing						
Manitoulin	1	0	1			
Norfolk	14	14	28	4	2	6
Northumberland	17	19	36	6	5	11
Ontario	21	35	46	3	1	4
Oxford	18	23	41	2	2	4
Parry Sound District	3	1	4			
Peel	8	3	11	2	2	4
Perth	25	15	40	8	3	11
Peterborough	19	11	30	2		2
Prescott	2	4	6			
Prince Edward	3	3	6	1		1
Renfrew	18	19	37			
Russell	19	6	25	1	1	2
Simcoe	26	21	47	8	1	9
Stormont	11	14	25			
Thunder Bay						
Victoria	9	7	16			
Waterloo	18	20	38	3		3
Welland	10	8	18	2	1	3
Wellington	21	25	46	4	4	8
Wentworth	22	17	39	7		7
York	42	48	90	8	6	14
Total	776	636	1412	*141	65	206

* One from New Brunswick.

After the passage by the Legislature of an Act respecting the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in accordance with your instructions, I prepared a circular giving the amended by-laws, regulating the admission of pupils, and calling particular attention to the same, and urging all persons having the charge of deaf mutes of proper age to attend School, to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered by the Government for their education and improvement. Copies of this circular were sent to the Clerks of every Municipality in the Province, to Members of Parliament, and other persons interested in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb.

The large increase in the number of *bona fide* new pupils who have entered the present term, and the applications received, show that many are availing themselves of the present

liberal terms of admission into the Institution, who would otherwise have been kept at home; and it is my opinion that, before the close of the next fiscal year, the Institution will be crowded to its utmost capacity. During the first month of the present term, *forty-three* new pupils have been admitted.

I am sorry to be compelled to state that several pupils who have entered the Institution, and remained a short time, and were just beginning to acquire the rudiments of an education, have been kept at home, and not permitted to return to school the present term, without any sufficient reason being given by their parents. In several instances I have been informed that the children were very anxious to return to school, but the parents kept them at home because they were unwilling to be deprived of their labour. The Reeve of a certain township wrote to me stating that he had used every means in his power to induce the father of one of our pupils to permit his daughter to return to school; he would not consent, however, and the only reason he could give was, "that he needed her services at home." This girl had been in the Institution only one term, and was about eighteen years of age.

Another instance came under my observation. The father of one of our boys would not send his son back to school this term, because he would be required to pay *fifty dollars* for his board, tuition, school books, medical attendance, &c., for one year, while he had given his other children, who could *hear and speak*, a good education, and had sent one of them to a school in Toronto.

I sincerely hope you may be able to devise some remedy to meet these exceptional cases, for it is sad to think that any of these children, for whose special benefit this Institution was established, should be deprived of the education so generously provided by the Government, by the cruel neglect of parents who do not appreciate the advantages offered. As the regular term of instruction is seven years I would respectfully suggest, that, where parents and friends enter their children as pupils, and thus accept the bounty of the Government, they should not be allowed to withdraw them from the Institution, without good and sufficient reasons, before the term of instruction is completed.

The number of pupils who have entered the Institution from October 20th, 1870, the date of its opening, to October 1st, 1873, is as follows:—

Males.....	142
Females... ..	65
<hr/>	
Total.....	207

All of these, with one exception, are from the Province of Ontario. The following tables will show the Nationality, Religion, and Occupation of Parents, also the Ages of those included in the above statement:—

Nationality.

Canada	62	United States.. ..	5
England	50	France	1
Ireland	47	Indian (Canada) ..	1
Scotland	29	Unknown	4
Germany	8	<hr/>	
		Total	207

Religion.

Presbyterian	57	Bible Christian	1
Methodist.....	55	Lutheran... ..	6
Church of England	47	Evangelical Union	1
Roman Catholic	15	Christian Disciples.....	3
Baptist.....	15	Unknown.....	5
Congregational	2		

		<i>Occupation.</i>	
Accountant.....	1	Manufacturer	1
Boarding House-Keeper.....	1	Machinist	1
Baker.....	1	Minister	1
Barrister.....	1	Merchant	4
Brickmaker.....	1	Millwright	1
Blacksmith.....	5	Miller.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Nurseryman	1
Carpenter.....	9	Painter and Decorator.....	3
Carriage-maker.....	2	Plasterer.....	1
Cooper.....	2	Printer.....	1
Clerk.....	1	Sailmaker	1
Currier	1	Sailor.....	1
Cabman.....	1	Shoemaker.....	2
Drayman	3	Tavern-Keeper	1
Fisherman.....	2	Tailor	1
Farmer	109	Teacher	3
Governor of Gaol.....	1	Trader	1
Gunsmith.....	1	Washerwoman	1
House-Servant	1	Yeoman	2
Ironmonger.....	1	Unknown.....	4
Labourer	30		
		Total.....	207

		<i>Ages.</i>	
Age.	No.	Age.	No.
29 years.....	1	15 years	18
27 "	1	14 "	13
26 "	2	13 "	13
25 "	4	12 "	19
24 "	2	11 "	14
23 "	2	10 "	14
22 "	3	9 "	17
21 "	5	8 "	8
20 "	6	7 "	13
19 "	10	6 "	3
18 "	14	5 "	1
17 "	12		
16 "	12		207

In the Educational Department, the general progress of the pupils as developed by thorough examinations, has been highly satisfactory, and the result of our work so far is quite encouraging. After a full and thorough examination of the several classes in February last, occupying eight days, I was enabled to effect a better classification of our pupils than we have had heretofore. This enabled the teachers to perform their work in a more satisfactory manner, and the examination at the close of the term in June gave evidence that the progress of the pupils had been greater than ever before during the same period.

At the present time, our pupils are divided into eight classes, and before the close of the year it will be necessary to organize another. This will require the appointment of two additional teachers, and I would suggest that one of these should be a speaking teacher of experience, and the other a well educated lady, who is willing to devote herself to the work of instructing the Deaf and Dumb. I have been compelled to place the primary class in charge of one of our advanced pupils, until a suitable teacher can be secured.

Mr. Watson continues to devote an hour each day to the instruction of a class of semi-mutes in articulation. The object of this class is to improve and develop the articulation of those who are partially deaf, and of those who lost their hearing in early life, but retain their power of speech to a limited extent. The improvement in the articulation of some of the

members of this class has been so marked as to warrant its continuance. We have, as yet, made no attempt to teach articulation to congenital deaf mutes. We cannot afford to devote the time to making the experiment, to determine as to the best method of teaching articulation, while the matter is undergoing such a full and fair trial in some of the oldest Institutions in America, besides, in institutions devoted to this special system of instruction. Our object is "to do the greatest good to the greatest number," and I could not feel justified in recommending the employment of a special teacher of articulation, until it has been clearly and fully decided whether Mr. Bell's system of visible speech, the German system, or any other system, is the best adapted to teaching articulation to deaf mutes.

Mr. Ackermann continues to give instruction to a large class in drawing. Some of his pupils have exhibited a rare talent in this accomplishment, and several of their sketches have been very much admired by those competent to judge of their merits.

The religious instruction of our pupils continues the same as heretofore. We aim to give them a thorough knowledge of Scripture History, during the time they remain in the Institution. The introduction and discussion of sectarian or denominational topics is strictly forbidden. The school is opened and closed each day with a short prayer, in the sign language, and on Sabbath, the Principal delivers a lecture in the morning, and one of the teachers in the afternoon. These lectures are necessarily quite simple in their character, so as to be adapted to the comprehension of our pupils. The pupils are permitted occasionally to attend their respective churches in Belleville. The habit of attending church, on the part of deaf mutes, should be encouraged, as it tends to influence them to a proper observance of the Sabbath.

The female pupils are in charge of the Matron out of school, except during the hours devoted to study at night, when one of the female teachers is present with them. They are instructed in sewing, knitting, and the ordinary domestic work, and it is my intention, during the coming year, to see that provision is made for instruction in such other useful and ornamental work, as will be of service to them when their education is completed. Several of the older girls will be placed in the tailoring department during work hours, which will give them an opportunity to learn to cut and make clothing of various kinds.

The completion of the workshop building has enabled us to devote more attention to the mechanical instruction of our male pupils. Twenty-three boys are now working with Mr. Creber, foreman in the carpenter and cabinet shop. The shop has been furnished with the necessary tools, fixtures, &c. Six boys remained here during vacation, and worked under his direction, with the view of improving themselves in their trade. They built an addition to the barn and a tool house for the gardener—built such additional fences as were needed on the farm—laid wooden side-walks connecting the different buildings—made a number of articles of new furniture, besides doing the necessary repairs to the buildings and furniture.

Early in August, we secured the services of Mr. and Mrs. Flowers to take charge of the shoe-making and tailoring departments. During the month of August five boys were assigned to work in the shoe shop, and since the commencement of the present term this number has been increased to twenty. We have nearly completed an order for 150 pairs of brogans and buskins for the Insane Asylum at London, and before the end of the year expect to furnish 250 pair of brogans ordered for the Central Prison. When this department is fully organized, we hope to be able to furnish a large proportion of the shoes needed in the several charitable Institutions supported by the Government. In doing this our pupils can feel that while acquiring a useful trade, they can at the same time in some measure compensate the Government for the liberal provision made for their intellectual improvement.

The tailoring department has just been organized, and at this time twelve of the younger male pupils are receiving instruction in this branch. This number will be increased at the commencement of the ensuing year. In examining the practical working of institutions for the deaf and dumb in America, we are pleased to see that an increased amount of attention is being paid to mechanical instruction. While we admit the importance of giving a thorough English education to every deaf mute capable of acquiring it, we can see no reason why their practical training should not be fostered and encouraged in a degree commensurate with its importance, and thus enable them, instead of being, to some extent, a burden and care to their families and friends, to become self-reliant and valuable citizens. Quite a large proportion of our pupils are from the humbler walks of life, and are necessarily supported by the Government during the period of their education. After their education is completed, their reliance for self-support and independence must be on the trades or occupations learned while

at school. Among deaf mutes, like other children, we find some whose capacity for acquiring an education is extremely limited, while they evince considerable mechanical talent. In such cases, it is our intention to see that a large proportion of their time is devoted to receiving mechanical instruction.

The general good behaviour of the pupils during the past year is worthy of special mention, and it is more remarkable when we consider the fact that the early moral training of many of them has been almost entirely neglected at home. There is one thing very much in favour of the class of pupils connected with our Institution. They are principally from farming communities and small towns, and have not been subject to the pernicious and debasing influences which prevail in large cities. For the general good discipline among the pupils of our Institution, we are indebted to the care and attention given to this matter by our teachers. In alluding to the teachers I beg leave to call your attention to the following extract from the last annual report of Isaac Lewis Peet, L.L.D., Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In speaking of the "Influence of the Teacher" he says:—"The mention of teachers leads me to speak of the influence and responsibility of the teacher's position. Well nigh everything depends on him. His pupils look to him for specific instructions in every matter. The thousand questions on every conceivable topic, which a hearing child distributes among its parents and older friends, are concentrated upon him. He is their confidant and counsellor in all their perplexities. His words have often more weight than those of any other person. His habits, and even his slightest mannerisms, are by daily notice unconsciously impressed on his pupils. Their hearts lie open before him. Their minds are plastic in his hands.

"High and varied qualifications are thus demanded in the teacher. Thorough conscientiousness and a genuine missionary spirit should actuate and sustain him. The special difficulties of his work, for which no text book, however minute, can fully provide, require unwearied patience, and an intellect given to analysis, fertile in invention and apt in application. Properly to impart and enforce his instructions, he needs a physical constitution adequate to the exhausting strain of keeping his class steadily employed and interested. Their moral guide, he should himself live up to a high standard of morality. A Principal is daily impressed with his own need of these qualities; his great care is to seek for them in his associates."

Those of our male pupils who are not working in the mechanical departments, are employed, when not engaged in school duties, on the farm, or in such other work as is necessary to be done about the premises. Idleness is at a discount in our Institution. It is our aim to keep *all* employed, and I wish we could secure some light work such as cane-seating chairs to keep the smaller boys employed during the hours devoted to work.

A large number of persons have visited the Institution during the past year. The number of names entered on the Register, is sixteen hundred and fifty, and this does not include all who have visited the Institution. The 29th day of January, 1873, was a gala day which will long be remembered with pleasure by all connected with the Institution. The occasion was the visit of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, Emigration, &c., and a large number of the members of Parliament, and other distinguished gentlemen representing various sections of the Province. The people of Belleville and the surrounding country, turned out *en masse* to welcome the distinguished visitors. They were received at the railway station by a guard of Honour, from the Grand Trunk Rifles, and addresses of welcome were presented by the Warden of the County, the Mayor of Belleville, and the President and Senate of Albert College. On arriving at the Institution after partaking of lunch, they were conducted to the chapel which had been handsomely decorated. They were welcomed in a brief address by the Principal, and an exhibition was given showing the method of instructing the deaf and dumb. After a general inspection of the several departments of the Institution, the visitors returned to Belleville, where they were entertained at an elegant dinner by the Municipal Authorities. A similar visit was paid to the Institution for the Blind at Brantford, and the interest awakened in the minds of the Members of the Legislature by these visits, doubtless led to the unanimous adoption of the liberal measures recommended by the Government for the education and improvement of all the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, within the limits of the Province of Ontario.

The following organizations have visited the Institution in a body during the year:—

The Presbyterian Synod, the Episcopal Methodist Sunday School Convention, an excursion of the Good Templars of Napanee, the members of the South Hastings Teachers' Association, the Warden and Members of the County Council, and the Members of the Grand Jury of the County of Hastings. We also enjoyed a very pleasant visit from J. George Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario. Dr. J. H. Sangster, formerly Principal of the Normal School, Toronto, spent a day in the Institution, and delivered a very interesting lecture to our teachers and pupils. Just before the close of our last term, at the invitation of Rev. J. C. Smith, M.A., Inspector, we gave an exhibition of our pupils in the Masonic Music Hall, before the teachers and scholars of the Public Schools in Belleville. Such exhibitions while they excite an increased interest in behalf of the Institution, serve to stimulate and encourage other children, possessed of all their faculties, to greater diligence in the acquisition of an education. The people of Belleville have always manifested a warm interest in our Institution, which is highly appreciated by all of our officers and pupils.

The great increase in the number of pupils rendered the enlargement of the dining-room and additional class-rooms absolutely necessary. To accomplish this an addition of thirty feet in length, two stories high has been built at the east end of the centre building, connected with the main building by a brick covered way. By this means we have secured increased accommodations as follows:—an addition of *thirty* by *thirty one* feet to the dining-room, also the same amount to the cellar, making the present size of the dining-room 91 by 31 feet; two class-rooms, size 15 by 30 feet each, and adjoining the chapel on second floor. Through the covered way an entrance to the east end of dining-room on first floor, and to the chapel on second floor has been secured. This will obviate the necessity of the male pupils passing through the main hall on their way to and from the chapel. We have also an additional bath-room on the second floor of covered way, containing three tubs. This extra accommodation was very much needed. Among the other improvements, another steam pump has been placed in the engine house, near the Bay, and connected with the tank and hydrants. This pump is designed to force water to the top of the building, so as to give ample protection in case of fire. The addition of another large tank in the tower of main building, will furnish the increased amount of water needed for use, as well as for internal protection against fire. Steam coils and pipes have been placed in the attic rooms of main building, now used for sleeping rooms, and in the new portion of the building now being completed. The drains and sewers in and around the building, have been thoroughly overhauled, and in many instances changed. This with the addition of several new drains, will, I trust, entirely obviate the difficulties heretofore arising from this source. Oak flooring is now being laid down in the kitchen, dining-room, and halls on the east end of building occupied by the male pupils. The soft pine flooring had become so much worn as to render a new floor necessary.

This work has been done by the Public Works Department, under the direction of Kivas Tully, Esq., Architect and Engineer. Mr. Andrew Dalgleish, Clerk of the Works, who was here last year in the same capacity, has had the immediate supervision of the work. The work on the new building and drains has been done by John Forin, Esq., and the plumbing and steam-fitting by D. S. Keith, Esq., of Toronto, both of whom have executed their work in a satisfactory manner. Permit me, in this connection, to suggest that hereafter arrangements should be made so that all work in the interior of the building can be done during vacation. The presence of workmen in various parts of the building whilst the School is in operation, makes it almost impossible to maintain proper discipline, and preserve cleanliness and order in the several departments.

In a new Institution in the process of organization, the continued increase in the number of pupils, develops new wants each succeeding year, either in the way of buildings or appurtenances. I must repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual report, in relation to the erection of a gymnasium or play shed, for the use of our male pupils, now numbering one hundred and twenty, with the prospect of an increase before the close of the year. During a period of nearly five months in the winter season, when our pupils are not engaged in the school-rooms or workshops, and when the weather is unfavourable for out-door exercise, they are confined to the boys' sitting-room, the size of which is 59 × 37 feet. A large room to be especially devoted to recreation, and fitted up with the necessary appliances for gymnastic exercises is an absolute necessity. The amount voted in the estimates last year, for the construction of a gymnasium, was inadequate for that purpose. At present three of our teachers

who are married, and cannot secure suitable residences near the Institution, are compelled to reside in town, almost two miles distant. I would respectfully recommend the erection of three cottage residences to be occupied by them, the rent of which could be allowed as part of their salary. If this is done, I feel sure that they can discharge their duties in a much more satisfactory manner. The cottage now occupied by the steward is too small for the comfortable accommodation of his family, and I would recommend the erection of a residence for his use convenient to the Institution.

We have accomplished but little towards the improvement of our front grounds during the past year. The soil is a stiff clay, in which neither trees, shrubs nor grass will flourish. It does not even produce a healthy crop of thistles. The soil requires to be properly drained before it can be brought under cultivation. We have commenced a thorough system of drainage, by the construction of two cross drains running east and west, emptying into the main drain, which runs through the western portion of the grounds. Into these, lateral drains will be run. I would again recommend the construction of another main sewer running through the eastern portion of the grounds to the bay. When this is done, and cross and lateral drains constructed, similar to those on the west side, we can have a thorough and efficient system of drainage. It will be necessary to add a large amount of manure, ashes, lime, &c., to the soil before we can expect trees, grass or shrubbery to flourish. The front grounds are well graded, and tastefully laid out, and if we can only get the soil in proper order for cultivation, we can soon have one of the prettiest parks in the Province.

In our garden we did not raise as large a crop of vegetables as we expected, owing to the dry weather which prevailed most of the season. The following statement will show the amount produced, which makes quite a favourable showing for our gardener, considering the adverse circumstances under which he laboured:

23 bushels potatoes.	9 bunches cress.
43 " tomatoes.	73 " lettuce.
2 " ripe peas.	6 " sage.
5 " beans.	68 quarts green peas.
69 " beets.	211 " snap beans.
40 " carrots.	6,636 cucumbers.
7 " parsnips.	180 melons.
6 " onions.	250 pumpkins.
120 " turnips.	1215 squashes.
302 dozen sweet corn.	200 asparagus.
26 " peppers.	3,400 cabbages.
353 " rhubarb.	250 cauliflowers.
169 " onions.	1000 celery.
242 " radishes.	100 kohl rabi.
12 bunches mustard.	

Besides a large amount of other vegetables, which cannot well be enumerated.

The past year has not been a favourable one for farming operations. I regret we cannot, as we had hoped, report an increased crop on our farm. The land was well prepared and the seed planted in good time, but the drought which prevailed in this immediate section, continuing throughout the greater part of the season, blasted our prospects for a good crop. We are enabled to report as raised on the farm, 503 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of barley and peas, 5 tons of hay and an abundant crop of corn fodder, and about 250 bushels of mangold wurtzel. Our orchard yielded 70 bushels of apples. Our farmer, however, has not been idle. The land has been well cultivated and thoroughly manured, and will be in excellent order for the next year's crop. He has succeeded in eradicating almost entirely the crop of thistles which formerly had possession of our best farming land. In addition to the ordinary farm work our team has hauled 466 loads of manure from town, and 100 loads of gravel for our grounds. The horses, cows, and other farm stock have been well cared for. In comparing the crops raised on our farm with what is raised on the farms connected with the Insane Asylums, I hope you will take into consideration the fact that our farmer receives assistance from the pupils only from two to three hours each day, and that during the vacation of ten weeks in July and August, he is deprived of their labour altogether.

All necessary repairs of the pipes conveying steam and water through the building were made by the engineer during the summer vacation. He also laid the pipes necessary for conveying gas into the work-shops, and inserted the necessary pipes and fixtures for its use.

The general health of the pupils has been good. I transmit you herewith the report of our worthy physician, Dr. W. Hope, and am glad that he is able to make so favourable a showing for the past year.

The domestic department has been efficiently managed by Mrs. G. A. Thompson, whose appointment as housekeeper has been confirmed since the date of my last Report.

You will find accompanying this Report a statement prepared by Mr. Angus Christie, steward and book-keeper, showing in detail the expenditures of the Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1873.

Our thanks are due to the managers of the Great Western Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Northern Railway, and the Midland Railway, for granting passes to our pupils to and from their homes at reduced rates. The manager of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway alone, declined to make any reduction in their favour. We are under obligations to C. J. Brydges, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and W. K. Muir, Esq., General Superintendent of the Great Western Railway, and H. P. Dwight, Esq., Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, for special favours granted; also, to Mr. Lynskey, the Agent at Belleville, and the other officials at the station; also to Mr. A. Gregory, the Assistant Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and to the agent at Toronto; and to the Conductors on the several lines of railway for courtesies extended to our pupils, on the route to and from home at the close and commencement of our term; to the Editors and Publishers of the following newspapers and periodicals which are sent to the Institution without charge:—

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.

The Weekly Witness, New York.

The Journal of Education, Toronto.

The Church Herald, Toronto.

The Times, Ottawa.

The Advertiser, London.

The Times, Port Hope.

The Sentinel, Woodstock.

The Times, Woodstock.

The Courier, Trenton.

The Ensign, Brighton.

The Christian Advocate, Hamilton.

The Mutes' Chronicle, Ohio Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Advance, Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Editors of the Belleville papers have placed us under renewed obligations for their kind aid and support so readily given to our Institution during the past year, and the many kind notices received from the press in various parts of the Province has encouraged us very much in our work.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. John R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, Washington, D. C., for the donation of a collection of books and documents, also to Joseph Henry, L.L.D., of the same city, for a donation of the reports and publications of the Smithsonian Institution. These donations will prove valuable acquisitions to our library.

The eighth general Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb in America will be held next summer. The Executive Committee, to whom has been assigned the task of arranging the time and place for said Convention, will meet in Belleville on the 16th of October. I shall, in accordance with your instructions, extend an invitation to hold the next Convention at this Institution, which I hope will be accepted.

To the officers and teachers of the Institution, who by the willing, prompt and faithful manner in which they have discharged their several duties, have rendered me such valuable aid, I take this occasion to return my thanks.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the support you have given me during the past year. Your readiness at all times to understand and appreciate our necessary wants and requirements, has rendered the discharge of my varied and responsible duties much less arduous.

I have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavoured to give you an account of the workings of the Institution during the past year, with such suggestions as I deemed imper-

tant, to make it more efficient in the future. With feelings of gratitude to our Heavenly Father, who has so abundantly blessed our Institution in the past, we enter upon the labours of another year.

Respectfully submitted

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb,
Belleville, October 15th, 1873.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
BELLEVILLE, 29th September, 1873.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, etc., etc.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I am enabled to report favourably regarding the health of the Institution during the past year.

Of the 154 pupils who applied for admission all were admitted except one who was found to be of defective intellect.

The number who came under my professional care (besides those whose complaints were of too trifling a nature to be entered on the register) were 109 ; 14 of whom were for vaccination ; of the rest a large proportion were cases of ephemeral fever, which generally terminated in health in two or three days.

We had a few cases of acute rheumatism ; two cases of scarlet fever ; two of enteritis, and a number of cases of nearly every variety of sore throat, but none of a grave character.

It will be seen that numerically this is a more favourable report than I was able to make last year. I attribute this improvement mainly to the more uniform heating of the building and the better clothing of the children.

I have received the cordial assistance of the officers and servants of the Institution in providing for the care of the sick. I mention this with the greater pleasure as this was outside of their regular duties ; no nurses for the sick having been provided by the Government, I can safely say that the sick pupils could not have received better care or more sympathy had they been in their own homes and under the care of their parents.

In regard to the food of the pupils, I have only to repeat what I stated in my last report, that it is fully equal to that used by Canadian families in easy circumstances.

I desire to draw your attention to the necessity of some provision being made for the physical training of the pupils, particularly during the winter. I would urgently recommend that a building be erected for gymnastic exercises, as, besides the advantage derived from physical training, it would conduce much towards promoting the health of the pupils.

I am happy to learn from the architect that the alterations which I suggested in my last report have been made, or are now in progress, as they will materially improve the sanitary condition of the Institution, and some of them will be a great relief to the olfactories of its occupants.

W. HOPE, M.D.,
Physician, Deaf and Dumb Institution.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD.

REPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AND SURGEON.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector Asylums, &c. &c., for Ontario, Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my Report of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1873.

During the past term fifty-four pupils in all have been in attendance. Of these *six* are a little over the age and are again admitted for the present session. The names of the pupils with their Post Office address are given in the Appendix.

This large number of pupils, admitted during what may be termed the *first* session, is almost unprecedented in the history of any other similar institution, even in those States which have a greater population than Ontario, and in which the education of the blind had long been a subject of discussion in the public press. To secure such an attendance no one deemed it possible—not to say *probable*—when the Institution was first opened; for the opinion seemed general that there were not a score of blind persons under twenty-one years of age in the Province. Indeed at that time the *object* of the Institution scarcely seemed known even in the Town of Brantford; and to such an extent has the term *asylum* misrepresented and abused us that not unfrequently our *patients* instead of our *pupils* are inquired after in sight of the very building itself. Moreover, I am constantly in receipt of letters from aged and infirm blind persons soliciting our bounty and sunshine on their declining years. How hard it is for the public to unlearn what they have learned amiss!

And we have lost no opportunity to educate the public in this respect. Not only were we honoured by the visit of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Howland, accompanied by nearly the whole of the Ontario Legislature, but we have on several other occasions given concerts and entertained the different societies and conferences that have chanced to assemble in Brantford, not only that Christian ministers, who have assisted us more than all other classes in searching out the blind, might understand the nature and object of our work, but that the general public might see that this magnificent pile of buildings erected by the national bounty, is nothing less than a credit to the country.

During the summer of 1872 I travelled over a good part of the Province, everywhere making known the object of my mission. Often discouraged and annoyed at the reception with which I was greeted by some mothers who seemed to imagine me a sort of sharper who only needed the assistance of their sightless children to complete my fortune, I nevertheless persuaded and reasoned with as much affection as if I were seeking a seat in Parliament. *Now*, when these very parents visit us and see our magnificent buildings, the amplexes of our *rooms* and the comfort that surrounds their children they seem amazed at a truth which they

had conceived to be fiction! I am quite convinced that unless parents, especially those who are very poor—and they are mainly so—are visited *personally* by some one who knows the advantages of the Institution, that not more than half of the blind in the Province will ever exert themselves in the slightest degree to gain admission. During the past year more than sixty new pupils under twenty one years of age have been reported to me by their friends, and not one half that number have as yet come forward. This will appear the more surprising when I say that on an average I have written not less than half a dozen letters to every blind person known to me, giving them every information concerning the comforts of the Institution, our methods of instruction and the liberal changes recently made by the Government. But all this has, to a certain degree, been unavailing, owing partly to the indisposition of the mother to part with her child, and partly to the straightened circumstances of the parents, who find great difficulty as regards punctuality. Several pupils who were present last session, and who are very anxious to return, have not yet done so, notwithstanding they are entitled to a free pass over the railway, providing they enter during the first week of the session. The cab fare for the first week is also saved, and this is an item of 50 cents each—as the Institution carriage waits on all the trains both at the Grand Trunk and Great Western stations. If, however, a pupil be over a week making his appearance—except in case of sickness—or if he misconduct himself during the term, he is not allowed a free pass. For the last offence this punishment has, as yet, only once been inflicted.

The number of blind under twenty-one years of age in this Province, probably, does not exceed 150. This is just double the number we are at present able to accommodate, owing to the smallness of our dormitory space, the original plan of building outside dormitories not having yet been carried into effect. As to the number of blind in the other Provinces of the Dominion, I am in a position only to approximate. The ratio is probably 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants, that is, those under thirty years of age. This will apply to all except Montreal, Quebec city, and the northern part of New Brunswick, where the ratio may reach 1 to every 2,000. Quebec has not less than 300 blind under thirty years of age; New Brunswick, 100; Nova Scotia, 125; Prince Edward Island, 25.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This department differs in few respects from an ordinary school, the instruction being mostly oral. Our books, maps, and writing appliances of course differ from those employed in schools for the seeing, the books being printed in the embossed roman letter, the maps dissected, and the writing executed with the grooved card and pencil. The books now in use, differ very materially from those in use only a few years ago, as they are less cumbersome, and are more neatly printed and bound, besides being obtainable at a much more reasonable rate. This improvement is due to the benevolence and skill of S. P. Ruggles, Esq., of Boston. Our books which are mainly printed from his new press, now being worked by the American Printing House, Kentucky, are by far the best and neatest yet published. Mr. Ruggles was once in the employ of Mr. S. G. Howe, of the Perkins Institution, Boston, and to him is due the improved class of books, printed in what is known as the Boston type, but these having undergone little or no improvement since Mr. Ruggles' retirement from the work, these books are looked upon as cumbersome and old-fashioned. The Boston letter itself, not having the advantage of capitals, is slowly but surely losing its place, and must sooner or later be supplanted by the combined print.

As yet, we have but two maps in our school-room—a planisphere and a dissected map of Ontario, both manufactured under the direction of W. B. Wait, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Institution. We are at present much in need of dissected maps of all the Dominion Provinces, besides of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States. Not less than \$1,000 will be requisite for this purpose. We have several little boys who can pick out the counties of Ontario, when promiscuously piled together, and put them down in their places in the short space of five minutes!

All the pupils, with three exceptions, have learned to read; thirty have learned to write, and the arithmetic, geography, grammar and history classes are scarcely excelled by the very best public schools in the country. Those who have passed the age of twenty, and have devoted their time, previously, to manual labour, find great difficulty in learning to read, the

cuticle being hard and insensible to the touch. The art of writing, however, can be acquired by all, and many of them have learned to write well in three or four months.

As yet we have no gymnastic exercises. It is my intention to inaugurate a system of drill, if not indeed our ordinary military drill, with a view to improving the boys' method of walking; for the awkward gait of blind persons is a frequent cause for remark, and, with the exception of expressed commiseration for their affliction, nothing is to them a greater source of mortification, and yet for the first year the constant attention of the officers is necessary to prevent their ungainly demeanour from advertising to everybody that they are blind.

The following is our programme of study :—

Miss Tyrrell's Classes :

Reading Class A.
Reading " B.
Writing "
Bead Work.
Reading Class C.

Mr. Brown's Classes :

Arithmetic Class A.
Arithmetic " B.
Arithmetic " C.
Physiology "
English Grammar.

Miss Browne's Classes :

Spelling Class A.
Geography " A.
Geography " B.
History "
Spelling " C.

By this list it will be seen that each teacher has all the grades of the subjects taught in his department, and is therefore directly responsible for the efficiency of the pupils in these branches. This division is also advantageous in limiting the number of subjects taught by each, so that the teacher may devote his time and attention to secure the easiest and most thorough method of instruction.

The bead-work is entirely under the management of Miss Tyrrell, and is an art by no means unimportant; for, besides cultivating the sensibility of touch, the pupils are able to furnish themselves with many little articles of personal comfort by its manufacture. From the work sold from the case, one girl is credited with \$11 70, and another with \$9 95. During vacation another earned \$13, besides paying for the beads.

In addition to our daily classes, we have private concerts every two weeks, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, recitations, &c. The teachers read to the school one hour every evening interesting subjects from books, newspapers and monthlies, that the pupils may become acquainted with the general questions and news of the day. We have Sunday-school from nine to ten o'clock, after which, if the weather permit, they are expected to attend the religious services at the church of their parents' choice. The Christian ministers of all denominations in Brantford, excepting the Roman Catholic—and they have been invited—hold regular services here at three o'clock on Sunday afternoons.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is conducted by Professor B. F. Cheesbro, late of Vincennes, Indiana, assisted by Miss S. L. A. Baker. Our instrumental class now numbers nineteen—the pianos and organs being employed uninterruptedly from half-past seven in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening.

The first wish of the parent is that his child may learn music, evidently believing that the blind are naturally more musically inclined than the seeing, which is not the case. They

like it, not for its affording them employment, but amusement; for melody is the same to both classes. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the fact is established that very few blind persons can hope to secure a livelihood by a knowledge of music alone. I very much question that one out of every five of those sent out from Institutions, as teachers on the piano, will be able to earn a respectable livelihood, independent of charitable assistance; for however skilful the blind may become, they can never hope to equal the seeing, and people are always disposed to choose the teacher that can best subserve their interests. The greater number that depend on music for a livelihood, are employed in churches and Sunday-schools in rural districts, where circumstances do not admit of paying a regular musician, nor of providing a more expensive instrument than a melodeon. For this reason this instrument should perhaps be more generally patronized in institutions of this kind than any other, and certainly would be more likely to be furnished by parents at home than expensive pianos. All along we have had this fact in view, and have been careful to make the pupil familiar with an extensive variety of the sacred music generally in use. In vocal music during the session, twelve sacred solos and choruses have been learned; sixteen secular solos and choruses, and twenty-one psalm tunes of different metres. In instrumental music sixteen thousand measures have been learned and learned well from Richardson's Instructor.

As to the violin we avoid it as much as possible on account of the associations into which it almost invariably involves the blind. The Professor has not yet given any instruction in piano-tuning, for the excellent reason that we have not been furnished with a proper instrument for the purpose. We have two or three young men who can easily earn a livelihood by this art alone.

WORK SHOP.

The trades taught in our shops are cane-seating and willow-ware. At the former we have now a class of ten girls, who are making rapid progress. By cane-seating alone an industrious blind persons can earn a subsistence. During vacation one of the boys earned the sum of \$15, and he had been in the class not more than six weeks. There is, however, in this country no manual art that promises so much for the blind as that of willow-ware. Out of a class of ten, we already have three or four who can make a basket throughout, although the trade in all its branches cannot be acquired in less than three or four years. The orders now in the shop for willow goods cannot be filled for many months to come. Several of the boys have already prevailed on their friends to plant them a small patch of willow slips, that their material may be perfected when the day of graduation arrives. I feel sure that our work shops, under the management of Mr. Thomas Truss, who is one of the finest willow masters in the country, will turn out a number of young men and women who, with their skill and industry, will not only be able to assert their own position in the world, but will reflect credit on the institution.

Before closing my Report, I beg to thank the Managing Directors of the Great Western, Grand Trunk, Northern and Nipissing Railways, for their great liberality and kindness towards the pupils and their friends; also to the Editors of the following papers, which have been regularly sent to us free of charge:—

Toronto Daily Mail.
St. John, N. B., Daily Telegraph.
Montreal Daily Witness.
Canada Christian Advocate.
Christian Guardian.
Church Herald.

Napanee Standard.
Kingston Chronicle and News.
Ingersoll News.
Ingersoll Chronicle.
Picton Times.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. STONE WIGGINS,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the past year there have been no deaths in this Institution, although there has been proportionally a large amount of sickness. Upon examination of the Physician's Register, I find it more resembles a hospital case book than the record of disease in an educational establishment. In seeking an explanation of these frequent cases of illness, the most apparent cause would seem to be in an unequal distribution of heat throughout the building during the colder months of winter, the thermometer according to my observation often indicating from 70 to 75 Fah, in the halls and passages, while in the dormitories the temperature was down to the freezing point. The effect upon the pupils in these sudden transitions from heat to cold was naturally to produce inflammatory diseases, severe colds, &c. The Institution is yet in its infancy, and these defects in its warming appliances will doubtless be overcome in the future. Unfortunately the storm windows were removed about the middle of March, one month too soon, and the consequence was a considerable addition to the sick list. There have been a few cases of intermittent fever, four or five of which took the form of ague, but they all yielded readily to anti-periodic remedies. I am happy to report that these subjects of ague had contracted the disease before coming to the Institution, and that in every instance the miasmatic poison had been received elsewhere. It is to be hoped there is nothing like malaria in the neighbourhood of the buildings: indeed the natural elevation of the site, the porous nature of the soil, and the absence of stagnant water in the immediate vicinity, should preclude such a possibility.

A thorough system of drainage is now the thing most needed in order to place the whole establishment under the most favourable sanitary condition. In a conversation with the Assistant Inspector, whose ideas about sewerage and the proper disposition of sewage are of the most modern and scientific kind, I received a promise that such drainage should be carried out at an early day, before the soil becomes saturated by excreta, the effluvia from which would render an outbreak of typhoid fever or kindred disease, extremely probable. During the year a work shop has been erected in which the boys are taught basket making, &c. At my first visit of inspection I was surprised to find that the basement, which extends some feet below the surface of the ground, was set apart as the working-room proper. All basements are damp and unhealthy, and therefore to be condemned. A law has been passed in New York making the occupation of basements as places of residence, illegal, and the law has very properly been carried out by force. With the exceptions mentioned, the hygiene of the Institution is excellent. The water is pure and plentiful, and food in sufficient variety and abundance is provided. The use of the wash-rooms and baths being a part of the discipline, cleanliness of person is insured. The department of health, however, might be improved by increased provision for gymnastic exercises, inasmuch as the means for taking bodily exercise by the blind, as a class, are necessarily limited, from the nature of their infirmity.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Principal for his cordial co-operation in all my efforts to preserve the health of those placed under his care.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D.

REPORTS
OF THE
WARDEN, CHAPLAIN AND SURGEON
OF THE
PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,
PENETANGUISHENE.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,
Penetanguishene, October, 1873.
J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the following report of the Provincial Reformatory under my charge:—

At expiration of past year there were juvenile convicts	158	
Admitted during year	31	
	—	189
Discharged during year	48	
Sentence remitted	6	
Died.....	1	
Removed to Lunatic Asylum.....	1	
“ Kingston Penitentiary	3—59	
	—	130

RELIGION.

Church of England	41
Roman Catholic	47
Methodist	23
Presbyterian	41
Lutheran	1
Baptist	7—130

NATIVITY.

Upper Canada	93
Lower Canada	7
England.....	7
Ireland	4

Scotland.....	2
Halifax	2
Newfoundland	1
United States	11
Germany	1
Guernsey	1
France	1—130

AGES.

3 @ 8.....	4 @ 9.....	6 @ 10.....	9 @ 11.....	8 @ 12
12 @ 13.....	15 @ 14.....	17 @ 15.....	15 @ 16.....	14 @ 17
10 @ 18.....	8 @ 19.....	5 @ 20.....	2 @ 21.....	2 @ 23—130

Showing in what manner convicts were employed :—

Carpenter shop	7
Shoe shop	11
Tailor shop.....	12
Cooper shop	7
Farm	3
Stables	3
Teaming	2
Garden	2
Cook-house and bakery.....	5
Dining-hall and wash-house.....	7
Cleaning wings A and B	7
Sawing wood and general work	8
Warden's dwelling	1
Cigar factory.....	55—130

PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

MONTH.	No. under Punish- ment.	Meals—Bread and Water.	No. Punished with Birch.	No. of Lashes.
1872.				
October.....	8		3	36
November.....	13	9	7	84
December	1			
1873.				
January	2			
February	7	24	2	12
March	11	27	4	72
April	5			
May	4	6	3	36
June	10	45	6	72
July	3		3	36
August	6	6		
September				
	70	117	28	348

NUMBER Received in Provincial Reformatory from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	CRIME.	Town.	County.
1	W. R.	11	Canada W.....	Shop Breaking and Stealing.	Belleville	Hastings.
2	R. K.	15	England.....	do do	do do	do do
3	J. P.	13	do	do do	do do	do do
4	F. J. S.	12	do	Larceny	Welland.....	Welland.
5	W. J. N.	12	do	do	St. Catharines.....	Lincoln.
6	J. B.	15	Canada W.....	Attempted Rape.....	Simcoe	Norfolk.
7	A. McB.	14	do	Larceny	Owen Sound.....	Grey.
8	J. B.	9	do	do	Brantford.....	Brant.
9	D. J.	14	do	do	St. Thomas	Elgin.
10	R. M.	17	do	do	Toronto	York.
11	J. K.	9	Scotland	do	Brantford	Brant.
12	F. C.	15	Canada W.....	do	do	do.
13	E. G.	16	United States.	Stealing Post Letter	Sandwich.....	Essex.
14	T. O.	13	Ireland	Larceny	Cobourg.....	Northumberland & Durham.
15	J. C.	17	Canada W.....	Burglary and Larceny	Cayuga	Haldimand.
16	W. D.	14	United States.	Larceny	do	do
17	M. K.	11	Canada W.....	do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
18	P. C.	13	Canada E.....	do	St. Catharines	Lincoln.
19	C. C.	13	Canada W.....	Horse Stealing.....	Ottawa	Carleton.
20	C. K.	15	do	Larceny	Cobourg.....	Northumberland & Durham.
21	N. T.	15	do	do	St. Thomas	Elgin.
22	W. B.	13	do	do	Cobourg	Northumberland & Durham.
23	W. McN.	12	do	Shop Breaking and Larceny.	St. Thomas	Elgin.
24	W. M.	11	do	Larceny	London	Middlesex.
25	S. P.	17	do	do	do	do
26	G. M.	16	do	do	do	do
27	R. D.	12	France	do	St. Thomas	Elgin.
28	J. F.	17	Canada W.....	do	Berlin	Waterloo.
29	J. P.	14	do	do	do	do
30	J. S.	13	do	do	Chatham	Kent.
31	W. F.	12	do	do	London	Middlesex.
REPRIEVED.						
1	J. W.	19	Canada W.....	Larceny	London	Middlesex.
2	C. P.	17	do	do	do	do
3	W. C.	17	do	do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
4	J. A. S.	16	United States.	Obtaining Money by False Pretences	Simcoe	Norfolk.
5	W. H. W.	18	England	Burglary	Barrie.....	Simcoe.
6	W. E. L.	16	Canada W.....	Larceny	Cobourg.....	Northumberland & Durham.

NUMBER Discharged from Provincial Reformatory, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	CRIME.	Town.	County.
1	W. S.	17	Ireland	Larceny	Toronto	York.
2	R. W.	17	Canada W.....	do	St. Catharines	Lincoln.
3	D. L.	19	do	Arson	Toronto	York.
4	E. N. B.	21	United States.	Felony	Cobourg.....	Northumberland & Durham.
5	J. S.	15	Canada W.....	Vagrancy.....	Toronto	York.
6	J. M.	22	do	Larceny	St. Catharines.....	Lincoln.
7	N. R.	16	Canada E.....	do	Ottawa	Carleton.
8	J. G.	17	Canada W.....	do	Toronto	York.
9	A. V.	19	England	do	Simcoe	Norfolk.
10	W. S.	17	do	do	Toronto	York.
11	J. S.	13	do	do	Guelph	Wellington.
12	J. C.	21	Canada W.....	do	Ottawa	Carleton.
13	C. P.	22	do	Breaking into house	do	do
14	M. P.	16	Canada E.....	do	do	do
15	F. M.	20	Canada W.....	Larceny	Simcoe	Norfolk.
16	M. G.	19	do	do	Toronto	York.
17	W. G.	15	do	do	Woodstock	Oxford.
18	J. W.	16	do	do	Toronto	York.
19	F. B.	19	do	do	London	Middlesex.
20	W. S.	16	do	do	Toronto	York.
21	G. C.	20	do	do	St. Catharines.....	Lincoln.
22	W. M.	18	do	do	Barrie.....	Simcoe.
23	J. J.	19	do	do	Toronto	York.
24	G. H.	24	Canada E.....	do	Sarnia	Lambton.
25	N. Y.	17	Canada W.....	do	Sandwich	Essex.
26	J. D.	16	do	do	Toronto	York.
27	A. T.	21	do	do	Sandwich	Essex.
28	T. E.	13	do	do	Toronto	York.
29	J. H.	15	do	do	do	do
30	J. O'H.	18	United States.	House Breaking and Stealing.....	London	Middlesex.
31	A. McC.	17	Canada W.....	Larceny	Brantford	Brant.
32	A. R.	18	do	do	Toronto	York.
33	W. T. J.	16	United States.	do	do	do
34	W. P.	17	Canada W.....	do	do	do
35	G. S.	20	do	do	London	Middlesex.
36	W. C.	18	do	do	Brantford	Brant.
37	D. J.	18	England.....	do	Toronto	York.
38	C. C.	15	Canada W.....	do	St. Catharines.....	Lincoln.
39	A. C.	16	do	do	do	do
40	J. R. H.	15	do	Vagrancy.....	Berlin.....	Waterloo.
41	G. L.	18	United States.	Larceny	Toronto	York.
42	J. B.	18	Canada E.....	do	Hamilton	Wentworth.
43	D. K.	17	Canada W.....	do	Toronto	York.
44	T. M.	16	England.....	do	Brantford	Brant.
45	J. W.	17	Canada W.....	do	London	Middlesex.
46	R. W.	17	do	Felony	Sarnia	Lambton.
47	G. T. P.	17	do	Larceny	Brockville.....	Leeds & Grenville.
48	J. H.	16	do	do	Toronto	York.

Inmates received since establishment of Institution..... 676

Discharged by expiration of sentence 471

Removed to Kingston Penitentiary 22

“ Lunatic Asylum 1

Royal Pardon extended 36

Escaped 10

Deaths 6

Inmates 30th September, 1873 130— 676

Inmates 1st October, 1872 158

Admitted 31— 189

Discharged during year	48
Sentence remitted	6
Died	1
Removed to Kingston Penitentiary	3
" Lunatic Asylum	1— 59
	<hr/> 130

Religion of Inmates since establishment of Institution.

Church of England	251
Roman Catholic	228
Presbyterian	61
Methodist	104
Baptist	24
Jews	1
Lutheran	7— 676

Religion of Inmates admitted from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Church of England	9
Roman Catholic	8
Presbyterian	4
Methodist	8
Baptist	2— 31

Counties from which Inmates were committed, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Hastings	3
Welland	1
Lincoln	2
Norfolk	1
Grey	1
Brant	3
Elgin	4
York	1
Essex	1
Northumberland and Durham	2
Haldimand	2
Wentworth	2
Carleton	1
Middlesex	4
Waterloo	2
Kent	1— 31

Nativity of Inmates, from establishment of Institution to 30th September, 1873.

Canada West	460
Canada East	31
Halifax	3
Newfoundland	2
United States	64
England	66
Ireland	25
Scotland	14
Malta	1
Germany	8
Guernsey	1
France	1— 676

Nativity of Inmates, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Canada West	21
Canada East	1
United States	2
England	4
Ireland	1
Scotland	1
France	1— 31

Crimes of Inmates, admitted from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Larceny	22
Shop breaking and stealing	4
Attempted rape	1
Stealing Post letter.....	1
Burglary and larceny	2
Horse stealing.....	1— 31

Crimes of Inmates, since establishment of Institution to 30th September, 1873.

Larceny	457
Felony	38
Burglary	23
Highway robbery	3
Arson.....	9
House-breaking.....	16
Vagrancy	8
Horse-stealing.....	15
Forgery	6
Robbery	5
Assault with intent to commit rape	4
Receiving stolen money	1
Keeping found money	1
Assault with intent to rob	3
Breaking windows	1
Summary Conviction Act.....	42
Stealing in warehouse	4
Stealing money	6
Embezzlement	2
Sheep stealing	2
Obstructing railway track	2
Stealing from person	3
Assault	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Attempt at arson	1
Misdemeanor.....	1
Cutting and wounding horse	1
Breaking into store	12
Obtaining money and goods by false pretences.....	2
Lunacy	1
Stealing watch	1
Malicious injury	1
Stealing Post letter	1— 676

Value of Work in Carpenter's Shop, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Moving old Catholic Chapel, and fitting up for a Dwelling-House...	\$250 00
Work done in New Dormitory	254 00
Sheeting Rev. Mr. Kennedy's House.....	50 00
Putting 2 Attic Windows in Warden's Dwelling	50 00
General Repairs and Improvements	200 00
Fitting up Cigar Shop.....	69 00
Fitting up Shoe Shop and Tailors' Shop	20 00
Work Sold	54 42
Furniture made for Cigar Shop	130 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,077 42

Value of Work in Cooper's Shop, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Barrels, 30 Gals., 136 }	\$198 50
Do. 40 " 6 }	
Do. 50 " 2 }	
Meat Casks, 40 " 4 }	
Kegs, 10 Gals., 97; Kegs, 5 Gals., 49	141 75
Fish Half-Barrels, 380	152 00
Churns, 27; Wash Tubs, 12; Large Water Buckets, 24; Butter Tubs, 1	84 40
Piggins, 250	100 00
Lathing at New Houses, 112 Days, @ 40 cents	44 80
Building New Wharf, 229 Days, @ 25 cents	57 25
Farm Work, 74 Days, @ 40 cents	29 60
Sundry Repairs and Sharpening Saws	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$858 30

Value of Work performed in Shoe Shop, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873.

Cobourg Boots made	388 Pairs, @ \$1.00	\$388 00
Long Boots	32 " " 1.00	32 00
Women's and Children's Boots made... ..	15 " " 0.75	11 25
Soled and otherwise Repaired.....	546 " " 0.37½	204 75
Repairing Harness, &c.		8 00
		<hr/>
		\$644 00

Value of Work in Tailor's Shop, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Winter Coats made, 108	@ \$1 25	\$135 00
" Pants " 12 Pairs	" 0.40	4 80
Summer Coats " 128	" 1.00	128 00
" Pants " 181 Pairs.....	" 0.40	72 40
Coats for Boys Discharged made, 70 ...	" 1.50	105 00
Pants " " 52 Prs.	" 0.40	20 80
Vests " " 52	" 0.40	20 80
Caps for Prison	79 " 0.25	19 75
Sheets.....	249 " 0.05	12 45
Pillow Slips made	192 " 0.05	9 60
Bed Ticks "	182 " 0.10	18 20
Winter Coats turned	42 " 1.25	52 50
		<hr/>

Carried forward..... 599 30

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$599 30
Coats repaired..... 15	"	0.10.....	1 50
Pants repaired..... 38 Prs.	"	0.10.....	3 80
Mitts faced.. .. 58 "	"	0.05.....	2 90
Bags repaired..... 27	"	0.03.....	0 81
Sleigh Robes lining and trimming			5 00
Pillow Ticks made..... 124	"	0.06.....	7 44
Work done for Keepers, &c. (Revenue).....			25 32
			<hr/> \$646 07

Produce of Farm, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Timothy Hay	8 Tons.....	@ \$15.00	\$120 00
Marsh Hay	1½ "	" 6.50	9 75
Potatoes.....	380 Bushels	" 0.40	152 00
Wool	242 Lbs.....	" 0.25	60 50
Pork and Lard.....	2,304 "	" 0.06	138 24
Beef, Mutton and Veal.....	2,563 "	" 0.06	167 78
Milk	978 Gals.....	" 0.12	117 36
Butter	40 Lbs.....	" 0.20	8 00
			<hr/> \$773 63

Produce of Garden, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Turnips.....	700 Bushels, @ \$0.25... ..	\$175 00
Cabbage.....	800 " 5.00 per Cwt.	40 00
Celery	300 Head " 6 00 "	18 00
"	150 " " 5.00 "	7 50
Cucumbers.....	300 " " 0.02 each	6 00
Tomatoes.....	6½ Bushels, " 1.00	6 50
Vegetables to Cook-House, 38 Days, "	0.50	19 00
		<hr/> \$272 00

Value of Work in Bakery and Wash Shed, from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, inclusive.

Baking 301 Barrels of Flour, @ \$2	\$602 00
Cooking, \$365; Curing Pork, \$12	377 00
3 Boys Washing Clothes, Darning Socks, &c., @ \$3 per Week....	156 00
Making Soft Soap, @ \$0.50 per Week.....	26 00
	<hr/> \$1,161 00

The particulars of the work done in the respective Shops and Farm Produce, as per statement herewith transmitted, are as follows:—

Carpenter's Shop	\$1,077 42
Cooper's Shop	858 30
Shoemaker's Shop.....	644 00
Tailor's Shop.....	646 07
Produce of Farm	773 63
Garden.....	272 00
Bakery, &c.....	1,161 00
	<hr/> \$5,432 42

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is my pleasing duty to report that the conduct of the boys has been for the last year very commendable and satisfactory ; it is true a few attempted to effect their escape, but they were soon captured, and with these exceptions they have given me comparatively little trouble. It is, also, most encouraging and gratifying to know, that so many of those who have sojourned for some time in this Institution, are now leading honest and industrious lives. No better evidence can be given of this fact than reference to the letter of the Warden of the Penitentiary, published in my last report. In answer to my question how many of the 185-Reformatory boys, whose names were transmitted to him, and discharged within the last four years, have been sent to the Penitentiary, he replied : " I find only four, which is a very small proportion."

I have also shewn, in the same report, by quotations from the different Reformatories in the United States, that this is the most economically conducted institution of the kind on this continent.

To the undeviating attentions and good admonitions of the Reverend Chaplains I attribute the very great improvement effected in so many of the youths, who have left this institution; few have been so ingrained in vice when they enter, as not to largely benefit by the good instructions constantly imparted to them, and I consider, without a due sense of religion, there can be no lasting reformation. What an example, too, those truly Christian and pious clergymen have shewn, for the last fifteen years! No religious controversy, no attempt at proselytism, but each, in their respective spheres, doing all the good in their power, and their noble example has been followed up by the boys, for I never have heard any disputes or quarrels among them, arising from differences in religious belief; the same may be said of the keepers and guards, of whom, heretofore, I have had the nomination. In selecting them, I have never allowed country, creed, or politics, to influence me in these appointments. I, therefore, have good and efficient men, always willing to obey my orders, and in whom, in any emergency, I can place the most unlimited confidence.

The Inspector arrived here quite unexpectedly, early on the morning of the 6th June. I was at breakfast, so he had the best opportunity of seeing the every-day working of this institution.

In his minutes he says:—

" The main building, in its several departments, was in very fair order. The cell dormitory was found in good order, with the bedding in a clean and tidy state; the cells were all visited on Sunday, when the boys were in confinement, on which occasion every lad in the establishment was conversed with; only a few complaints were received, and those of a trifling nature. The undersigned attended service in the Protestant chapel on Sunday morning, on which occasion, there were 75 boys in attendance. The service was listened to with great attention, and good order prevailed." In his previous minutes the Inspector states, " Was present at every meal served during my visit, the conduct of the inmates and the good order that prevailed on these occasions was all that could be desired."

The report of the Rev. Mr. Hallen accompanies this, but alas the warm and energetic hand, that was wont to write the doings and proceedings of the Catholic boys, is now cold in death. It was my sad fate to have witnessed the heroic act, that deprived this Institution of the services of a pious, exemplary clergyman, the late Revd. Mr. Kennedy. Few I believe could equal, none I am sure could surpass him, in his indefatigable endeavours to reform the youths under his charge. He died beloved and respected, not only by his own flock, but by all denominations of Christians, who admired him, for his charity, his unobtrusiveness, and gentlemanly deportment.

I accompanied my late friend in his steam yacht, to meet a tug at the head of the bay, in which he intended embarking for Collingwood *en route* to Toronto. Not meeting her as expected, we steamed into Mundy's Bay, and on our return about midway, one of the boys accidentally fell overboard; my attention was immediately directed to a man on the shore, whom I continued hailing to, but some minutes elapsed before I could get him to move. My late friend was then at the bow of the boat, and I was at the stern, when the boy's head appeared above the water. He immediately jumped in, without divesting himself of any of his clothing, and no doubt the dying grasp of the poor drowning boy, dragged him under water, as neither of them reappeared. His dying act was consistent with his conduct through life,

for he was always ready, at any sacrifice to himself, to help his fellowman in his difficulties, or comfort him in his sorrows.

The very melancholy duty of imparting the sad bereavement to his afflicted widowed mother and his sisters devolved upon me.

Before concluding, I may again most respectfully repeat that in my former reports, I urged the necessity of the Judges being empowered to give to juvenile offenders, a time sufficient to overcome their evil habits, and acquire such knowledge, as might fit them for a future respectable career in life ; which I conceive to be the primary intention, and final aim of a Reformatory. Indeed so satisfied am I, that a greater boon could not be conferred on the youths, that I consider the Police Magistrates should be empowered to send the young delinquents, direct to this Institution, instead of committing them from time to time to the Common Gaol. What greater kindness could be extended to them here : they will be well fed, well lodged, and well clothed, and have the opportunity of receiving a religious and secular education, with also the advantage of learning a trade, by which they can earn an honest livelihood, as some hundreds are now doing who have been discharged from this Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY.
Warden.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE,
14th October, 1873.

SIR:—I have the honour to enclose you my Report for the year ending the 10th day of October, 1873.

In my former Reports I have usually made some suggestions in regard to the employments most suitable for the boys ; but as their employments seem now to be settled and arranged probably for some time, I need not say more on that point, but will speak of things more immediately connected with my office as chaplain and schoolmaster.

It is of course my chief endeavour to promote the moral improvement of the boys committed to my care, and I find from experience that the plan I pursue is suited to that end : in addition to reading prayers and a portion of Scripture the first thing in the morning, I have a Bible-class in the chapel or vestry ; after this, I visit those who are detained in the dormitories through sickness, or for some acts of disobedience more or less serious. This plan I find affords me the most favourable opportunities of giving them good advice, or reproof or encouragement as the case may be, and I humbly trust that my continuous exertions in this respect have not been wholly fruitless.

As to my duties as schoolmaster, I beg to observe that I have had for many years more boys under my care than it was possible for me efficiently to attend to. In my former Reports I have frequently and plainly stated my difficulties and discouragements in that respect, and have most urgently, though I am sorry to say unsuccessfully, applied for an assistant. Failing in my application, and being anxious for the improvement of the boys, I have for some years past, at my own expense, employed a competent teacher to assist me. My present assistant, who came well recommended to me by the second master of the Normal School in Toronto, gives me great satisfaction, and keeps the boys in excellent order : it is gratifying to me to be able to add, that from my own observation, and his answers to my enquiries, I am satisfied with their progress in secular learning, and with their general behaviour in school and at prayers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO,
31st Oct., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report of Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1873.

I find, on referring to the day-book, that the following are among the diseases and accidents treated during the year, the patients in all cases recovering, with the exception of one boy that died of cerebro-spinal meningitis:—

Abscess.	Laryngitis.
Bronchitis Acute.	Neuralgia.
“ Chronic.	Orchitis.
Brouchocele.	Ophthalmia Scrof.
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Phthisis Chron.
Calculus Renal.	Paronychia.
Conjunctivitis.	Pleurodynia.
Constipation.	Partial Paralysis.
Diarrhœa.	Rheumatism.
Erysipelas.	Synovitis.
Fevers :	Scrofula,
“ Typhoid.	Sciatica.
“ Remittant Simp.	Scabies.
“ Intermittent.	Stomatitis.
Fracture :	Tonsillitis.
“ Leg.	Varicocele.
“ Clavicle.	Ulcers Simp.
Hernia.	

In addition to the above, a number were treated for colds and minor accidents—viz., bruises, scalds, cuts, &c.

Notwithstanding the large number of diseases, the general health has been good, and at no time have we had more than two boys together in the Hospital.

Typhoid fever, which has been so remarkably prevalent in all parts of the Province, made its appearance in the Reformatory, and though we were compelled for a time to use extra precautions, we fortunately succeeded in confining its ravages.

This result may in a great measure be attributed to our improved hospital accommodation, enabling us to isolate the patients, and thus lessen the possibility of contagion.

The only death to be recorded is that of James Hunt, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was confined to the Hospital April 28th, and, after a very severe attack, was discharged May 29th.

At this time he had sufficiently recovered to be capable of walking at pleasure about the yard and play ground; but, knowing the shattered condition of the constitution after an attack of this fearful epidemic, and feeling from my knowledge of the boy's former peculiarities and disposition that he was more than ordinarily predisposed to a subsequent attack, I addressed the following communication to the Warden relative to his release:—

“PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE, 10 July, 1873.

“SIR.—I beg to call your attention to the condition of the unfortunate boy Hunt, now an inmate of this institution.

“Having passed through a very severe attack of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and his constitution having sustained injuries requiring time and change of air to remedy, I would suggest that he be removed from this Institution, thereby hastening his convalescence.

“Understanding that his friends are able and willing to care for him, I am the more convinced of the propriety of this course.

“To Wm. M. Kelly, Esq.,

“I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.,

P. H. SPOHN, M.D.

“Provincial Reformatory, Ontario.”

His reprieve was granted in due time, but a relapse taking place, he died after a few days' illness, on the 27th day of July.

The case of Phthisis was progressing favourably when the boy was discharged, and with proper care he may attain a good age.

As might be expected, a number of boys enter this Institution with diseases contracted previously, and in all such cases we are careful to keep them separated from the rest a sufficient length of time to obviate any possibility of contamination.

It is unnecessary to refer to minor complaints, as the boys always return to work after the lapse of a few days at most.

In justice to the officials of the Institution I cannot close my Report without expressing my thanks for their assistance and attention in all cases of sickness—for their cheerful and prompt response to any requisition I might make for comforts or delicacies for the Hospital, and which could not be supplied by the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. HOWARD SPOHN, M.D.,

Surgeon of Provincial Reformatory.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,

“Warden, etc.,

Toronto.

